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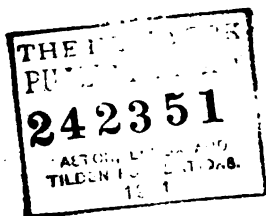
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London, 1824.

# PHRASEOLOGIA GENERALIS,

## ANGLICO-LATINA, &c.

### AB

**A**, or **AN** before a vowel, is an indefinite article, usually put before appellative or common nouns; chiefly in the nominative case singular: as, *A man*, homo: *An angel*, angelus.—**A**, coming after a verb of motion, is put for the first supine, or a participle in *rus*, or gerund in *dum*: as, *I go a hunting*; eo venatum, eo venaturus, or, eo ad venandum: *He goes a fishing*; vadit piscatum, piscaturus, ad piscandum, &c.—**A** or **AN** is used also to express time: as, *They are a day in talking*; dum garriunt, dies est: *They are a year in combating*; dum commentur, annus est: *He is an hour in telling these things*; hæc dum dicit, abest hora; *Ter. Once a year*, Apollo annis; *summi in anno*, ridet Apollo; *Hæc. Twice a day*, they both count their cattle; bis die numerant ambo pecus; *Virg.—A or an*, in distributive speeches, is used for *Each*, or *Every*; singulus, unusquisque: as, *He sets down twelve acres a man*; duodena in singulos jugera describit; *Liv. So much a foot*; in pedem; *Cic. Twice a year*; in singulis annis, bis; *Cic.*

**To ABANDON**, renuntiare, amovere, amandare, remittere, &c.: as, *To abandon one's friendship*; amicitiam alicui renuntiare; *Cic. He has abandoned virtue*; omnium virtuti remisit; *Cic. He has abandoned, or renounced, all civil offices, or employments*; civilibus omnibus officiis renuntiavit. *I abandon my province*; provinciam remitto. *To abandon one whose reputation is attacked*; dimittenti de fama decedere; *Cic.*

**To ABANDON, or forsake utterly**; abdicare, abjicere, deserere, derelinquere, abnegare, repudiare, rejicere, repellere; nullo modo agnoscere; pro suo non habere, aut, non agnoscere; pro derelicto habere. *To abandon or give oneself up*; se dedere. *He abandoned himself to despair*; spem positam abiecit. *Abandoned Phrase.*

### AB

*to despair*; destitutus spe; *Liv. Having abandoned the love of life*; projecto lucis amore. *Abandoned in character*; perditus, flagitiosus. *The most profligate and abandoned of mortals*; omnium mortalium profligatissimus ac perditissimus; *Cic. homo flagitiosissimus*; *Cic. To abandon oneself*; capessere se præcipitem ad malos mores.

**To ABASE, or vilify**; abjicere, deprimere, obscurare, extenuare aliquem; derogare; detrudere alicui.

**An ABASEMENT, abasing and vilifying, or undervaluing**; imminutio, abjectio, extenuatio, detractio, depressio, obscuratio alicujus; dignitatis alicujus obscuratio, et ab omni laude exclusio, &c.

**To ABASE himself**; abjicere, i. e. parvi æstimare, se; *to set little by, or make no account of himself*; *Cic. Will you so far abase yourself?* sic to abjicies et prosterne? *Cic. I do not far abase myself*; non tantum mihi derogo.

**To ABASH**; i. e. to make ashamed; pudefacere; pudore aliquem afficere, suffundere; in pudorem, ruborem, dare, cogere; pudorem, ruborem, incutere, injicere alicui; ignominia, dedecore notare; sensu dedecoris afficere. *He said that two things had abashed him*; dixit duas res ei rubori fuisse; *Liv.*

**To be ABASHED**; i. e. to be ashamed; vehementer, ingenue, modeste, verecundari, erubescere; ingenuitatis speciem præ se ferre; conscientia facinoris commoveri ad verecundiam; pudorem, ruborem contrahere; pudore, rubore, affici, suffundi; modestia circumfundi; vultum pudenter, pudibunde demittere.

**To ABATE**; i. e. to diminish; diminuer, imminuere. *To abate in accounts*; subducere.

**To ABATE somewhat of the whole of the money, sum, reckoning, or payment**; detrudere, vel remittere, de capite, vel, ex  
A

pecunia; Cic. De numero, summa, rationibus, debito, deducere, minuere, imminuere, auferre aliquid; subtrahere, adimere, abicere; aliquam partem decurtare. Totum non exigere, poscere, postulare: minus accipere quam debeam: summam minorem facere: partem de solido demere; &c.

*I cannot ABATE a penny of this; nummus abesse hinc non potest; Plaut. When interest is abated, the value and rent of lands rises much; fœnore diminuto, plurimum agrorum pretiis accessit; Suet.*

*To ABATE the charges of the city; sumtus civitatis minuere; Cic. To abate something of his right; paululum de suo jure decedere; Cic.*

*To ABATE, or cool, one's courage; reprimere vel percellere animum; tondere cristas. To abate one's power; refringere vim. To abate (neutr.); imminui, decrescere.*

*The heats ABATE, or are abated; sætus defervescunt.*

*His sickness began to ABATE; levior morbus esse cœpit; Cic. Love abates by degrees; paulatim declinat amor; Ov.*

*It was demanded that the pay of the cavalry should be ABATED; postulatum fuit, ut de stipendio equitum ira demeretur; Liv.*

*Without any ABATEMENT; sine ulla deductione; Sen. I do not complain of the abatement of the tribute, or taxes; non queror diminutionem vectigalium; Cic.*

*To ABBREVIATE; contrahere, in compendium redigere, conferre ad compendium; Plaut.*

*To ABDICATE; abdicare magistratum; Sall. abdicare se magistratu: dictatura; Liv.—consulatu, libertate, tutela; Cic.*

*To ABET; incitare, concitare, instigare; propugnare; impellere; suppetias ferre; ab aliquo stare; asserere, vindicare; sese adiutorem dare.*

*An ABETTOR, partaker, or encourager, of a man, or of any thing; a consiliis; particeps, socius, adiutor, defensor, hortator, suaser, incitator; conscius, sociatus communione, personæ, scil. vel, rei, allicujus.*

*I am obliged to be the partaker and ABETTOR of this war; hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor; Cic. Obs. Cicero uses adiutor either with a genitive or dative: adiutor honori alicujus. He declares that he will abet him in that; se ad eam rem proficitur adiutorem; Cæs. To abet, encourage, or stir up the soldiers against one; incitare milites in aliquem; Cic.*

*To ABET, encourage, or push forward,*

*one who is ready enough of himself; incitare currentem; Cic.*

*To ABHOR; abhorre; detestari; fastidire; animum alienissimum habere, et abhorre, ab aliqua re; rem animo magnopere averari, aspernari, abominari, et tanquam auspicium malum, aut ut pestem refugere; odisse cane pejus et angue; &c. Aliquem, vel aliquid, repudiare, respuere, rejicere, dedignari; alieno admodum esse animo in aliquem; refugere et abhorre ab alicujus societate, consortio, &c.*

*To ABHOR, or loathe, studies; abhorre a studiis. To abhor marriage, or to have no mind to marry; abhorre ab uxore.*

*We ABHOR; i. e. utterly dislike, that custom; consuetudo hæc a nobis abhorret.*

*He utterly ABHORS such a villany; penitus abhorret hoc facinus ab illo; Cic.*

*I ABHOR, loathe, and am afraid to declare; &c. refugit animum, abhorret atque reformidat dicere, narrare, &c.*

*He ABHORS and loathes you so much; animus ejus adeo a te alienus est, et abhorret.*

*He ABHORS, or cannot endure, either to hear or think of trifles; abhorret auris ejus, et animum, a nugis. He has taken a great abhorrence or loathing of wine; ingens illum vini fastidium cepit.*

*Memnius ABHORS Latin studies; Memnius literarum latinarum est fastidiosus.*

*They did all ABHOR and fly from him as a monstrous and pestilential beast; omnes, ut immanem et perniciosam bestiam pestemque, fugiebant; Cic.*

*To fly the sight, loathe the name, and ABHOR the remembrance, of such a one; alienus aspectum oculis fugere, nomen auribus fastidire, memoriam animo abhorre, execrari; &c. Cic. The errors, faults, or failings, of my age, did so much afflict and grieve me, that I abhor to think or hear thereof; tantum mihi dolorem, cruciatumque, attulerunt errata ætatis meæ; ut, non solum animus, sed et aures, a commemoratione abhorreant. I hate and abhor nothing worse than swine's flesh; nihil æque odi nec abhorreo atque carnes suillas. Which thing I abhor; a qua re, semper abhorru. I would have all honest men so to abhor and detest such wicked wretches; viros velim omnes honestos adeo detestari hujusmodi flagitiosos.*

*They are such abominable monsters, and so much to be ABHORRED; adeo sunt abominanda portenta, adeoque abhorrenda.*

*Such a thing, or person, is carefully to be avoided, and its, or his, familiar use, society or converse, to be ABHORRED as monstrous; huic, tanquam piaculo, absti-*

mandum, ejusque familiaris usus abominandus, atque consortium, ut monastrosus quodvis, abhorrendum. *But no good and honest man are to be loathed or abhorred; but, by all friendly means, rather, to be encouraged and cherished*; nulli vero viri boni, virtutisque præditi, sunt abhorrendi, aut detestandi; sed, in gremium potius, recipiendi, amplectendi, amiceque fovendi.

To ABIDE; commorari, permanere, perdurare; peristere.

To ABIDE in one or the same place; in eodem loco manere, subidere, immorari, diutius versari, subistere, hære, residere, hæsiare, morari; eidem loco adherere, adhærescere. Eandem tenere, obtinere, servare, conservare, locum. Nusquam, non alio discessit, recessit, migravit, transiit, abiit. Nusquam pedem. Pedem, sedem, baculum, alicubi figere.

He ABIDES most in the country; rurius se continet. *You are as fixed where you abide, as Sisyphus is to the wheel*; tu afixum ubi es, at rotæ Sisyphus. He did abide in a tavern; incubabat tabernam quandam. *The emmet, or ant, in winter abides at home, and stirs no where abroad*; domi emet formica hyeme, nec usquam prorepat. *Theseus abides, and ever will continue, wretched and miserable*; sedet, æternumque sedebit infelix Theseus. He abides or keeps so much at home, as if he were afraid to go beyond the stables; domi fixus est adeo, quasi non procul a stabulis auderet discedere.

Not to ABIDE; i. e. to hate, or not to endure; odio habere, abhorrere ab, ægre ferre, perperci, sustinere.

He cannot ABIDE me; ille averissimus, in me, animo eat; me male odit. *I cannot abide to do that*; istud ægre est mihi facere. *I cannot abide to see you so dainty*; delicias tuas ferre non possum. *He cannot abide him out of his sight*; illum in oculis fert. *He cannot abide a wife*; abhorret a re uxoria. *No body can abide him*; terre odium ambulat. *The father cannot abide the son*; odio, parenti, filius est; Ter. *I perceive they cannot abide any of us*; invidios nos omnes, esse illis, sentio. *He could not abide to take pains*; laboris impatiens erat. *He could not abide, that, &c.*; pati non potuit, ut, vel quod, &c. *No man was able to abide him*; nemo posset hunc perperci. *I shall not abide to be present*; non possum adesse. *I will never abide it*; non patiar, non feram, non sinam. *It does, and it will, abide fixed*; firmum et stabile permansum est, et permanebit. *If you abide but the first charge*; primum si coitionem sustinueris.

To ABIDE at home, or in the country, or at Rome, &c.; abdere so rus, vel domum;

Ter. domi se tenere; Romæ, aut alicubi, commorari, tardare, residere; manere in tabernaculo; in villa residere.

To ABIDE in the same opinion; in eadem sententia commorari, hære.

To ABIDE, i. e. to suffer, or endure, great pains or griefs; sustinere, pati, ferre, dolores, et cruciatus, graves, immodicos, acerbos, incredibiles, et qui vix ferri possint; cruciatibus angi, confici, torqueri, vexari, frangi, opprimi; curis et ægritudine macerari, contabescere.

ABJECT; (*low, mean*) abjectus, contemptus, nihili, vilis, nullo in numero. An abject soul; animus abjectior: (*or with a genitive*) abjectiores animi; Liv. nomine abjectissimus; Cic.

ABILITY, or power; vires, facultas, efficiendi vis, potentia, efficacia, robur; as, *Every one to do according to his ability*; metiri se quemque, suo modulo, pede, sua facultate et efficacia.

ABILITY, i. e. riches; opes, facultates, divitiæ, &c.: as, *He is of the ability of a gentleman*; implet facultates equestris ordinis. *To appoint funerals according to their ability*; præfinire sumptus funerum, ex propriis censibus. *Of what ability is he?* quanto valet annuo censu, redditu? *A man of ability may do what he pleases*; cum dives quis existat, facile, quod vult, agit; potentes potenter agunt.

ABLE, or powerful; potens, valens; aptus, idoneus; i. e. strong; validus, robustus; i. e. rich and wealthy; dives, opulentus; skilful; solers, expertus. *To be able*; valere, posse; queo; Sal. potesse, apud comicos; habere potestatem, facultatem, vim, vires; potens esse; viribus valere ad aliquid agendum.

As far as I am ABLE; quod, vel quoad, queo; pro virili mea parte. *As they were able to get fodder*; ut pabuli facultas erat. *She was able to do it of herself*; potuit ipsa per sese; Cic. *He is scarcely able to hold his eyes open*; vix sustinet palpebras. *Which one shall seldom be able to hate*; cujus rarissima erit occasio. *I helped as far as I was able*; pro mea parte adjuvi; Cic. *I am able to allow it*; est mihi unde hæc fiant. *He is more liberal than he is well able*; benignior est quam res patitur. *If you be able*; si modo possis. *He withstood them as well as he was able*; quoad potuit restitit; Cic. *He was so able a man*; ita bonis viribus fuit; Cic. *Able to rule himself*; sui compos. *That you may be able to bear your pains*; ut suppetas doloribus; Hor. *They are able to do nothing of themselves toward*; iis nihil opus est in ipsis ad—; Cic.

Not ABLE; as, *Not able to take pains*; intolerans laborum. *He was not able to speak a word more*; vox eum defecit; Cic.

vox faucibus hmit; Virg. *We were so poor, we were not able to do it*; non sivit egestas facere nos; Ter. *I am not able to walk*; pedibus ire non queo; Plaut. *I am not able to pay*; solvendo non sum; Cic. *He is not able to bear so great an envy*; tam magnæ non est par invidia. *I am afraid he will not be able to stand to him*; metuo ut subestet; Ter. *He owes more than he is able to pay*; animam debet; Ter. *He is not able to resolve upon any thing*; cui parata est ne gutta quidem certi consilii. *Not able to bear retirement*; impatiens secreti.

**ABORTION, ABORTIVE**; *To suffer abortion*; abortum facere: *to cause*; inferre. *An abortive attempt*; negotium infelicitè susceptum, quod successu caret, quod cedit in vanum.

**ABOVE**; *in place*; super, supra: *Above, and below, on every side I am oppressed*; hinc atque hinc, super subterque, premor angustiis; Plaut. *He placed them above himself*; super se eos collocavit. *We use to cut them above the ground*; supra terram præcidere solemus. Atticus sat above me, Verrius below me; supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, accubuerunt; Cic. *They fought above and beneath the ground*; pugnatum est super subterque terras; Liv. *Above the moon all things are incorruptible and everlasting*; supra lunam incorruptibilia sunt omnia et æterna; Cic. *It is a foot and a half above the ground*; extat e terra sesquipedes. *Above ground*; in vivis.

*'Tis scarcely Above the knees*; vix genua superat; Liv. *He sits above his master at table*; superior quam herus accumbit; Plaut.

**ABOVE**; or, *higher*; superior, prior, major: as, *Caesar could not bear to have one above him*; Cæsar priorem ferre non potuit. *There is none above you, in degree or honor*; neminem habes honoris gradu superiorem; Cic. *His liberality is above his ability*; major est benignitas ejus, quam facultates; Cic. or, *benignitas ejus est supra facultates ejus*. *A good name is above, or better than, wealth*; bona natiatio divitiis præstat; Cic. *In arts, it is doubtful, whether this or that is above the other*; artibus in dubio est, hæc sit an illa prior; Ovid.

*He is Above these things*; elationi est animo, ut ea agat. *A virgin beautiful above the rest*; virgo formosa ante alias. *He loved him above the rest*; amabat eum præ ceteris.

**ABOVE**; i. e. *more, or, longer than*; &c. plus, amplius, magis quam; super, supra, &c.: as, *Above an hour*; hora amplius. *Though he had above a hundred citizens*; qui cum amplius centum cives haberet;

Cic. *There were above two thousand men killed that day*; hominum eo die cæsa plus duo millia; Liv. *When he had been ill above a year*; quum plus annum æger fuisset; Liv. *They fought above two hours*; pugnatum est amplius duobus horis; Liv. *Amplius quatuor horas*, Cæsar dixit. *He was never at Rome above three days*; neque unquam Romæ plus triduo fuit; Cic. *Above thirty years old*; plus annis triginta natus; Plaut. *Not above a foot high*; pede non altior uno; Juven. *Cicero also said, annos natus magis quadraginta*; and Tacitus, super octingentos annos; Celsus, supra quinquages; Suetonius, super mille; and, super triginta duobus triumphos decernendos curavit; and Petron. Satyr. septuaginta et supra.

**ABOVE**; viz. *beyond, more than*; ultra, præter, supra: as, *We have indulged ourselves above what was right*; ultra nobis, quam oportebat, indulimus; Quint. *Above his strength*; ultra, vol, supra, vires; Juv. *He minds none of these things much above the rest*; horum ille nihil præter cætera studebat; Ter. *Above what every one will believe*; supra quam cuique credibile est; Sæ.

**ABOVE**; *more than that, beside, or, over and above*; insuper; ad, extra, super hæc: as, *Over and above these mischiefs*; ad hæc mala; Ter. *Over and above, or beside the prey, there were four thousand that yielded themselves*; extra prædam, quatuor millia deditorum habiti; Liv. *More than, or, besides, or over and above his other villainies*; super cætera ejus flagitia; Suet.

**ABOVE** *what was stipulated*; insuper quam quæ pacta erant.

**ABOVE**; for, *upward*; sursum: as, *Because that all smells are carried upwards, the nostrils are rightly placed above, or upwards*; nares, eo quod omnis odor ad superiora fertur, recto sursum sunt; Cic. de Nat. Deor.—and thus, from, is often before above, and it has generally no casual word after it; and then, *From above, is, supreme, desuper*: as, *He feared he should be set upon from above*; ne superne incesceretur, timuerat; Curt. *They fought from above, out of carts or waggons*; desuper, e plaustris pugnarunt; Flor. and so in Virgil: unde superne, plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis; Æn. vi.

**TO ABOUND**; abundare, superabundare, redundare, exuberare; scatere, scaturire; superpetere; supercasse; superflunere; circumfluere, profuere: as, *\*To abound in great plenty, to have great store of, &c.*; supra modum quippiam possidere; copiam habere magnam et luculentam alicujus rei. Nam, latine, dici potest, Abundare, seu affluere tam bonis, quam malis.

To **ABOUND** in necessities; necessariis, rebus necessariis, abundare, affluere, circumferre.

*I ABOUND in all the necessities of life*; quidquid est, quo vita carere non debeat, nunquam est uberius, copiosius. Omnia mihi quæ sunt opus, seu, quibus est opus, afflunt, profuunt, escaturiunt, redundant; abunde, abundanter, ubertim, uberrime, profuse, affluenter, satis superque, copiose, affatim, large, largitor, locupletissime suppotant; cumulatum, cumulatissime adsunt; plena domantur, suppeditantur manu. Eorum quibus usus quotidianus, nihil abest, deest; copia fruor; satietas me tenet; abundantia mihi est, affluentia, efflorescens sylva, ubertas summa, et pleno copia cornu. *Iis, quæ ad tuendam vitam necessario spectant, conferunt, conducunt, nil, nihil, deficit.* *Iis, frigus quæ duramque famem depellere possint, cumulatam, et exuberantem me esse fateor.* Earum rerum copia est, quæ sunt necessarie; et, quæis humana sibi doleat natura, negatis. Omnia quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent, quasi virgula, non aiunt, Divina, suppeditantur. Res necessarie ad voluntatem sunt, earumque in abundantia me vivere, habenter agnosco.

*When cholera ABOUNDS, diseases grow; redundante bile, morbi nascuntur. When I saw men abounding in these things; quum viderem homines, his rebus, circumfluente.* To abound in corn; abundare copia frumenti. To abound in learning and wit; abundare doctrina, eruditione, et ingenio. To abound in great honors; abundare honoribus amplissimis. To abound in praises; abundare laudibus. To abound in, or to have much, and to be full of, mirth or gladness, leisure, money, wisdom, &c.; abundare gaudio seu læticia, otio, pecunia, sapientia, &c. To abound in, or to be full of, wickedness and vices; abundare nequitia et vitiis. To abound in eloquence, or, to be very eloquent; abundare opibus fandi; &c.

**ABUNDANCE**; i. e. plenty of, &c. abundantia, copia, ubertas, affluentia, multitudo, plenitudo, sylva, satietas, &c.: *as, "There is abundance of fruit this year; anas hic abundat, seu, exuberat fructibus. Abundance of leaves; of straw, and fodder; luxuria foliorum; straminis et pabuli affatim. Corn with abundance of ears; is seges uberibus et crebris spiciis. There is too great abundance of this; bujus rei superabundantia, seu copia nimia, suppetit. A man of abundance of knowledge, or of great learning; abundanti doctrina, scientia, aut eruditione homo; Cic. Here is abundance of good cheer; plus satis hic est deliciarum. Here is such abundance, as out of it you may have what you please;*

*hæc est illa cornucopia, ubi inest quicquid velis. We have abundance of precedents of this kind; hujusmodi obtrunimur exemplis, quocunque oculos, quocunque animos convertimus nostros. I come now to abundance of matter; in vastum, immensum mare jam descendo. He had abundance of matter in his discourse; mira orationis ubertate luxuriabat.*

**ABUNDANTLY**: ex abundanti; Quintil. abunda, abundanter, ubertim, copiose, uberrime, affluenter, satis superque, &c.: *as, "The fruits of the earth are abundantly given to us; terræ fructus, seu, fetus, satis superque profunduntur nobis. He is abundantly thankful to every one; cumulatissime gratiam reddere solet omnibus. I think I have abundantly satisfied him; puto me affatim ei satisfacisse. We fare abundantly on the best and choicest provisions; optime, atque opipare vivimus; Plaut.*

**ABOUT**; circa, circum, circiter, &c. *as, About the king; circa regem. They possessed themselves of the towns about Capua; urbes circa Capuam occupabant; Cic. He had his dogs about him; canes suos circa se habebat; Ter. A few that were about her; paucæ quæ circum illam essent; Ter. They had their winter quarters about Aquileia; circum Aquileiam hyemabant; Cæsar. Your heifer's mind is about the green fields; circa virentes, est animus, tux, campos, juvenæ; Hor.*

**ABOUT**, is also sometimes expressed by, ad, apud, in, &c.: *as, About ten thousand; ad decem millia. About which time; ad quæ tempora. About sun-set; ad solis occasum. If he be about the market, I shall meet with him; si apud forum eat, conveniam eum; Ter. About the bottom of the page; quasi in extrema pagina; Cic.*

**ABOUT**, signifies within the compass, or, in some part, of: *as, They set up their abode about the island Lesbos; sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam.*

**ABOUT**, with no casual word, of person, or place after it, but put adverbially, is circa, and circumcirca: *as, All places, round about, are fallen off; circa, omnia defecerunt; Liv. I began to view the countries round about; cepi regiones circumcirca prospicere; Cic. Your damages, fellow soldiers, shall be repaired with the spoil of all the people round about, who have revolted; damna vestra, milites, omnium circa, qui defecerant, populorum præda, sarcientur. I wish that, when you could, you would come see our walks, and all things round about; nostram ambulationem, et ea, quæ circa sunt, velim, tum poteris, invisas; Cic.*

**ABOUT**, (with words of time; for) well

nigh, at, almost; circa, circiter, sub, ad; prep.: as, *Return back hither about noon*; redito huc circiter meridiem; Plaut. *About break of day*; circa lucis ortum, vel, sub ipsum diem ortum; Cic. Curt. *About the same time*; sub idem tempus, Tacit. *Let me know about what time I may expect you*; ad quæ tempora te expectem, facias me certiorum velim; Cic. *They are seen only about that month*; nec amplius, quam circa eum mensem, visuntur; Plin.

**ABOUT**, with words of number, or measure; circiter, ad, quasi, plus minus, fere, instar: as, *About seventy*; instar septuaginta. *About forty pounds*; quasi quadraginta minæ. *About seven o'clock*; hora quasi septima; Suet. *About ten o'clock at night*; circiter horam noctis decimam; Cic. *About thirty days*; dies plus minus triginta. *They made about fifteen days' journey*; ita dies circiter quindecim, iter fecerunt; Cæs. *About fifteen men assented to Curio*; homines ad quindecim Curioni assenserunt. *I received your letters about the fifth mile*; accepi tuas literas ad quintum milliæ; Cic. *At the first, about two legions of the soldiers who fought at Cannæ, were given*; initio, milites Cannenses dati duarum instar legionum; Liv.

**ABOUT**, also, in this sense, is sometimes, in Latin, expressed by circa, and fere: as, *About ten thousand Persians and Arabians were killed*; cecidere Persarum Arabumque, circa decem millia; Curt. l. 4. *About the same hour the day after*; postidie eadem fere hora; Cic. *A boy about sixteen years of age*; puer annorum circa sexdecim; Petron. *About nine o'clock*; hora fere nona; Cic. *And sometimes also by, præterpropter*: as, *About fifty years ago*; ante annos, præterpropter, quinquaginta. *It is certain, that Cadmus was in Greece, 150 years, or thereabouts, before the Pelægi came into Italy*; certum est, Cadmum, centum quinquaginta annis, aut præterpropter, fuisse in Græcia, ante Pelægorum, in Italiam, adventum.

**ABOUT**, with words of measure, and signifying the same, or nigh, almost, near upon, more or less than that measure; is in Latin, instar, quasi: as, *How little seems the sun to us! to me, it seems about a foot long*; quantum sol nobis videtur? mihi quidem, quasi pedalis; Cic. 4. Acad. *It is about four fingers long*; instar quatuor est digitorum. *About five bushels*; instar quinque modiorum.—and in this sense, Petronius uses plus minus: as, *I have jugs, about as big as urns*; habeo scyphos, urnales, plus minus.

**ABOUT**, signifying of, or concerning, is rendered by circa, de, and super: as,

*About these things are divers opinions*; varia circa hæc opinio; Plin. *I came to you yesterday about your daughter*; ad te heri, de filia; Ter. *I will write to you about that affair*; hac super re scribam ad te; Cic. *There is much controversy about the age of Homer and Hesiod*; super ætate Homeri et Hesiodi non consentitur; Gell. 3. 11.

**ABOUT**, signifying, ready to do, to rendered by the future in rus, of the verb following: as, *The day following he was about to visit Rome*; postero die, Romam erat invisurus. *Being about to fight his last battle*; ultimum suum prælium institurus; Val. Max. *He was about to receive the government of his city*; civitatis sum imperium obtenturus erat; Cæs.

**ABOUT**, is also sometimes part of the signification of the foregoing verb, and then is included in the Latin of the verb: as, *To go about a thing*; conari, moliri, aggredi; accingere se ad agendum aliquid, &c. Cic. *To bring about*; efficere; effectum dare, reddere; Ter. *Wherefore, at our request, do you go about that affair, and employ convenient time in it*; quamobrem aggredere, quæsumus at eum ad hanc rem tempus; Cic. *What are you about? quid paras?* Virg. *What is he about to do? Quid hic ceptat?* Ter. *See now what business he is about*; hoc vide quod inceptet facias; Ter. *I know what you are about to do*; scio quid conere; Ter. *I pray you mind what you are about*; hoc agite amabo; Ter.

**ABOUT**, with some English of the verb sum, as, *I am, you are, &c.* is put for a verb importing one's being employed in doing any thing: as, *I am about business*; rem, jam ago, seriam.—and thus, sometimes, about is put alone, the verb being understood: as, *You are long enough about that business*; diu es in hoc negotio; satis diu hoc saxum volvi; Ter. *See that you have your wits about you*; fac ut apud te fies; Ter. *You had need to have all your wits about you*; ingenium omne tuum, opus est, in numerato, or, in promptu, te habere. *You do not go about the bush*; nihil circutione usus es; Ter.

**Miscellaneous phrases.**—*Much about the same time*; iisdem ferme diebus; Curt. *The place is fenced round about*; locus undique, vel, circumquaque, undequaque, septus est; Cic. *He spent it before a year was gone about*; non toto vertente anno absumpsit; Suet. Calig. c. 37. *He came from about Rome*; venit a Roma: vide Turselin. de Partic. c. 1. obs. 8. *He turns, or it is turned, round about*; revertitur in gyrum; Ovid. *He takes her about the middle*; mediam mulierem complectitur; Ter. *Why go you about*



*to destroy yourself? cur is to perditum?* Ter. *This way is not so far about; hac mocho propior ibis;* Ter. *To go about to take up arms, or a war, &c. capessere arma, bellum. To go about to take a city, or take a journey to a city; capessere urbem aliquam. To be about to give himself up to lewdness; capessere, delectare, se præcipitem, in malos mores;* Plaut. *It is easy for him to go about mischief; flagitiis capessendis, facilis est;* Tacit. *To be about to flee; capessero fugam;* Liv. *To go about to do or execute one's will; capessere imperia vel iussa alicujus;* Cic. *I am now about to eat; pero jam capessere cibam. He goes about that against his will; aggreditur hoc invitus. To go about a good cause; causam aggredi bonam. To be about to speak or plead; aggredi ad dicendum, et dicere;* Cic.

*To ABRIDGE, or shorten, abbreviare, contrahere, aretare, coarctare; paucis comprehendere: as, To abridge, or shorten one's journey; contrahere iter alicujus. To abridge, or shorten the time of a feast; contrahere tempus epularum. To abridge, or shorten a discourse; contrahere vela orationis. Studies in old age should be more abridged than in youth; studia, in senectute, debent esse contractiona, quam in juventute;* &c. *To abridge, or shorten a matter; chiefly, in a discourse or treatise; &c. Res disperse, diffuse, dictas, hinc scriptas, latissime patentes; dicta sparsim, fassim, latam materiam; in compendium, in arctum, angustum, colligere, paucis comprehendere; in unum quasi manipulum contrahere, uno fasce, fasciculo, breviter, et perditigenter, complecti, ad certa capita, genera, deducere, reducere; in summam, epitomen, compendium, redigere, summam exponere; ratione, et distributione, sub uno aspectu ponere, ad certum numerum, paucitateque revocare, in parvum locum adducere, concludere. Ex ingenti, immensoque campo in exiguum gymnasium compellere. Rerum summam tantum et capita strictim persequi, paucissimis perstringere. To abridge, or contract many particulars into few heads; multa in pauca conferre, contrahere. To abridge or abbreviate the general history, into the short account of things transacted; rerum gestarum summam texere, contexere, &c.*

*As ABRIDGEMENT, or abbreviation of a discourse, or writing; epitome, compendium, synopsis, summarium, commentariolus, summa negotii. Angusta, contracta, succincta rerum narratio. Præcipua rerum capita. Summa rerum facies. Brevi, et breviter, circumscripta rerum narratio. Pressa, compendiaria, concisa, rei historici, seu amplioris, contractio. To*

*cause an abridgement of, or to keep one straitened of his liberty; coarctare, in ordinem redigere aliquem.*

*I will make an ABRIDGEMENT of, or, I will briefly declare, the whole matter; percurram rem totam brevi. Paucis verbis exponam. Summatim rem exponam. Quam brevissime potero agam.*

*ABROAD; from home; in the open air; foris, sub dio, in publico, or, in aperto, &c. as, \* They are abroad; foris sunt; Ter. They often sup abroad; foris sæpe cœnant. To lie abroad all night; pernoscere in publico; Cic. There must be a fit place taken abroad; idoneus sub dio sumendus locus. There is no day so bad, but that something may be done abroad; nullus dies adeo intolerabilis, quo non sub dio moliri aliquid possis; Col.—or, but that some are, or may be abroad; quin, in eo, quidam, foris, et sub dio, sint, vel, esse possint. To meet abroad; i. e. from within, or into the open air; foras, in publicum, in apertum. As;*

*To go ABROAD; foras ire, exire, ambulare, proripere, migrare. Domo, ex ædibus, prodire, abire, egredi; educere vel proripere se. Domo cedere, foribus, tectis, excedere. Tecta, limen, limina, relinquere.—He took me by myself abroad with him; me solum, secum, deduxit foras. To go abroad, or out of doors; in publicum prodire. Such a report goes abroad; ea fama vagatur; Virg. I know you do not come abroad; scio te in publicum non prodire. It is not my desire, that you should publish that work abroad; hoc opus in apertum ut proferas nihil postulo. He comes abroad; prodit, procedit in medium. These things must by no means be talked of abroad; hæc nullo pacto divulganda sunt; Cic.*

*ABROAD; i. e. here and there; in many places, all about, &c.; vage, late, passim, fashim, diffusim, dispersim, undique; &c. as, To scatter abroad, or all over, the flecks, the house, the street, &c. passim, fashim, &c. per agros, domum, plateam, &c. dispergere.*

*ABROAD; i. e. before all men; vulgo, in propatulo; as, That is talked of, and known all abroad; id vulgo dicitur, et notum est omnibus; in propatulo vulgatum est; rumor iste vulgo fertur, spargitur, &c.*

*ABROAD, or from abroad; i. e. from foreign parts; or abroad, i. e. in foreign parts; peregre: as, He is, stays, or is gone, abroad; est, moratur, abiit, peregre. He is returned from abroad; i. e. from foreign parts; peregre, venit, rediit, &c.*

*To set ABROAD; i. e. to publish; vulgare, publicare, edere, promulgare, divulgare: as, To make any thing known*

abroad; vulgo notum quid facere, divulgare. *There are so many tales abroad, that one can scarcely know what to believe*; tot divulgantur, circumferuntur, fabulæ, mendacia, ut vix sciat quis quid credendum sit.

To ABROGATE; i. e. to make void, or disannul; abrogare, antiquare, abolere, tollere; delere, evertere, rescindere, revocare, irritum reddere, &c. To abrogate, i. e. to rescind and make void a law; abrogare legem. *You have abrogated the law*; legem antiquastis; Cic.

To be ABSENT; abesse, abfore, deesse; desiderari: *as*. \**You have been long absent*; duriuscule, dore admodum abfuisti. *He was so long absent*; tamdiu aberat.

To ABSENT himself; abesse, abdere se. Presentem se non sistere. Non comparere, apparere. Vocatus non respondit. Ubi expectabatur, quo vocavit officium, non adfuit; loco abstinuit se. Urbem deseruit, rureque se continet.

When I was ABSENT, I longed to see my friends; absentem me, diutinum torait amicorum desiderium. *When he had been absent two or three days*; quum is unum jam et alterum diem desideraretur. *I have been absent near half a year*; jam sex ferme menses abfui. To be absent a very great way from any place; abesse longegantium; Cic.

To ABSOLVE; i. e. to acquit; absolvere, liberare, solvere; eximere, &c.: *as*. \**To absolve in judgment*; reum absolvere, a culpa expedire; iudicio, crimine, liberare, solvere, a pena eximere; Innocentem, insonsem pronunciare, declarare. Ex reus eximere, innocentem calamitate prohibere, e medio supplicio impunitos dimittere, omnibus suppliciis liberare. Literam salutarem scribere. Immunitatem, impunitatem, alicui concedere. Vindicias sibi ipsi dare. Liberum indemnem, asserere. In integrum aliquem restituere. Sententiis, suffragiis, aliquem a culpa liberum promulgare.

To ABSOLVE, or declare pure and innocent, or free from guilt; niveis lapillis absolvere culpa reos. *He did absolve, or, thought him not guilty, of such a crime*; indignum crimine duxit.

To be ABSOLVED in judgment; omnium sententiis, omnibus suffragiis, calculis absolvi. Ex iudicio indemnem, impune, impunitus evadere, elabi, emergere, in integrum restitui. Ex iudiciorum laqueis expedire se, periculis eximere se. Magnis iudiciorum periculis defungi. Magnis criminibus delabi.

ABSOLUTE, exquisite, or perfect; plane absolutus, perfectus; omnibus partibus, numeris completus; exquisitus, accuratus, expolitus, limatus, ad finem perductus.

To have ABSOLUTE power; omnia posse.

To ABSTAIN, or refrain from; abstinere, temperare, avertere, continere, cohibere. Rejicere, repellere, aliquid: *as*. \**To abstain from pleasures*; lenociniis, a lenociniis voluptatum abstinere, abstinere se. Ab esca malorum devoranda, a consuetudine libidine animi, se, cohibuit, continuit, inhibuit, repressit, revocavit, coercuit, revocavit, compescuit. A voluptatibus temperare, temperare se. Voluptatis invitamenta, illecebras, blanditias, blandimenta, declinare, aversari, repellere, tanquam saxa et scopulos, effugere, evitare, devitare. *He hath abstained from all kind of pleasures*; interdixit sibi omni genere deliciarum. *He abstains from pleasures*; voluptatum amonitales aspernatur, rejicit, et severissime contemnit; omnem suavitatem sensibus excludit; voluptatibus bellum indicit. *And so he has given a rare and an excellent proof of his abstinence*; atque ita rarum edidit et egregium temperantis specimen.

ABSTAINING from wine and women; neque vino deditus, neque Veneri. *All unlawful pleasures are to be abstained from, and forsaken*; ad unam omnes illicitas sunt omittendæ voluptates; delectationis illicitæ studia relinquenda sunt omnia.

To ABSTAIN from meat; cibo abstinere. Ventri bellum indicare. Fraudare, defraudare suum genium; jejunare, jejunia sibi crebra, frequentia indicare. Multa inedia, jejunando sæpius macerare, conficere se; maciem, marcorem, languorem, debilitatem contrahere. *He did abstain from, or did eat nothing of the meat set before him*; appositis abstinet ora cibis. To abstain from theft and robbery; manus abstinere, reprimere, ab alienis pecuniis. Alienum nihil ad prædæ rapere. *He is a man of the greatest abstinence or temperance*; homo est abstinentia Themistocles, summa. To abstain from doing himself mischief; abstinere a seipso manus; Cic. To abstain from coming abroad; abstinere publico. To abstain from, or leave off war; abstinere armis. Abstain from anger; abstineto irarum; Hor. *I can scarcely abstain from doing this*; vix abstinco quo minus hoc faciam. To abstain from chiding; abstinere jurgis.

ABSURD; i. e. foolish, unreasonable, &c.; absurdus, importunus, alienus; very absurd; perabsurdus: *somewhat absurd*; subabsurdus. An absurdity or foolishness; absurditas. Rationi dissonum et dissonaneum, minime consentaneum. *As*, \**That which is absurd, is against reason, and is contrary to the common sense or sentiment*

of all mankind; quod absurdum est, ratione vacat, et a sensu omnium communi, et mente, abhorret. *That is so absurd, that it has not the least resemblance to truth;* hoc adeo est absurdum, ut nullam veri speciem, aut similitudinem habeat, nec prae se ferat. *Reason does not allow, approve, grant, or suffer, that which is absurd, and contrary to good sense;* ratio non concedit, nec patitur quod est absurdum, et sensum nullam habet bonum. *But now, how incredible and absurd a thing is that! jam vero quam incredibile, quam absurdum istud est!* Cic. quam rationi dissonum, et dissensaneum! *Do not you see a great absurdity? a very likely matter!* nonne vides camelum saltantem? *It is an absurd thing for one to dispute about wine before he taste it, or with a dry palate;* absurdum est, sicco palato, de questione vinosa disputare. *For nothing can be more absurd than;* nihil est enim, quod minus ferendum est, quam; Cic.

To ABUSE; abuti; ludere, malefacere, violare, vitare, injuriam inferre, &c. *As; \*To abuse any one's patience;* patientia alicujus abuti. *To abuse his own right, to his own prejudice;* abuti jure suo, in sui-ipsius injuriam. *To abuse that precious time, which is given us to spend well, or to use aright;* abuti pretioso hoc tempore, quod nobis est concessum, ut eo bene utamur, ne ut illud laudabiliter impendamus. *To abuse, or mispend his pains in any thing; operam (for it also has the accus.) abuti in re aliqua; Ter. operam et oleum perdere.*

To ABUSE, i. e. to misuse, or misemploy; or also, to use or employ (for, sometimes, abutor is put for utor) his strength; abuti vim suam; Lucrot.

To ABUSE; i. e. misapply or corrupt, &c. Abuti; i. e. pervertere quid, depravare, corrumpere rectum rei usum; invertere; ad alienum, malum, profanum, usum, finem, convertere; applicare, detorquere.

An ABUSE, disorder, or ill custom; abusus; i. e. impia, perversa, corrupta consuetudo; mos malus, pravitas. *That abuse had grown so great that they were obliged to complain to the senate;* excessit res ad publicam querimoniam.

To ACCEPT; accipere, suscipere, &c. *As; \*To accept of a thing;* quid, aliquid, rem aliquam, amplecti, approbare, laudare, avide accipere, libenter admittere.

He ACCEPTS my requests and petitions; postulata et petitiones suscipit.

To ACCEPT kindly; gratum et acceptum habere; in bonam, optimam partem accipere; libenter, perhumane, aqua mente, vultu hilari et benigno, laeta

fronte, animo libentissimo, grato et benevolo accipere, summa animi propensione, et voluptate, amplecti complecti. Obvis manibus excipere.

*Such as it is, ACCEPT of it in good part;* quale, quale est, boni consulti. *Accept of, or receive it, with a pleasant countenance;* accipe pacato vultu.

Not to ACCEPT kindly; severiore, tetrico, tristisque, vultu, animo parum propitio, minus aequo, iniquiore, quam oblata sunt, gravatim, egre, admittere. *To accept of, or receive an apology, or an excuse; a repulse, or denial, &c.;* accipere excusationem, repulsam, &c. Cic.

To ACCEPT of, i. e. to allow, and approve a law proposed, or one's opinion; accipere rogationem legis, vel, sententiam alicujus.

ACCEPTABLE, or welcome to a man; acceptus, gratus, jucundus, probatissimus, &c. alicui; *as, Your coming is most acceptable to us;* adventus tuus exoptatissimus, et desideratissimus est nobis, summamque secum singulis jucunditatem adfert.

An ACCESS; accessus, aditus, admissio, aditio. *To have access to any one's presence;* aditum ad aliquem habere; potestatem, copiam conveniendi aliquem habere. *Ad congressum, colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire.* Sermone alicujus, aditu ad aliquem non prohiberi. Adire manum. — coram data copia fandi. *To give access;* potestatem sui facere. *No man can have access to him;* nemo ad eum accedere, aspirare, potest. *Let me have access to your library;* faxis mihi libri tui pteant. *It is difficult to have nearer access to the truth, in such high matters;* vix obviam est, in hujusmodi rebus arduis, ad veritatem propius accedere.

To ACCOMPANY, comitari, comitare, concomitari, sociare, associare, consociare, aliquem; deducere aliquem in via; sectari, assectari, sequi, subsequi. Alicui se viam comitem adjungere, socium itineris se dare, praebere.

He ACCOMPANIES him; se illi comitem exhibet. *Many accompanied him home;* frequentes eum deduxerunt domum. *Pride usually accompanies promotion;* superbia comitari solet honores.

In which you are so much an ACCOMPLICE with Verres; quorum tibi societas cum Verre ejusmodi est; Cic. *Let you should be found in any instance an accomplice with him;* ne qua in parte conjunctus cum eo reperire; Cic.

To ACCOMPLISH; finire, absolvere, conficere, peragere, exequi; consummare, complere, adimplere.

*To Accomplish one's purposes or designs*; instituta, cogitata perficere; Cic. incepta complere, finire; determinata exequi. *To accomplish a thing, and bring it to an end*; complere aliquid, et ad exitum perducere; Cic. *To accomplish one's vow, or vows*; voti fidem solvere, vota præstare. *To have one's desire or desires accomplished*; votis frui, potiri; voti, vel voto dammare; voti sui summam consequi. *To accomplish one's destiny, de cease, fate, or death*; ætatis sum fata implere, fata sua complere, vel, ad exitum perducere, aut, exitu defungi. *He will accomplish that which I please*; faciet, exsequetur, id quo delector. *When he, or they, had accomplished those days*; peractis hiis diebus. *When seventy years were accomplished*; completis, adimpletis septuaginta annis; vel, ubi implebuntur 70 anni.

*An Accomplished person or man, art, work*; consummatus, consummata ars; Mart. opus absolutum; Plin.

*To Accomplish one's promise*; i. e. *to make it good, to perform it*; promissum implere, absolvere, persolvere, perficere, præstare; promissi summam complere; Plin. Cic. Ter. fidem exsolvere; Cic. *The days were accomplished*; completi, impleti sunt dies. *He has accomplished my desire*; votum meum implevit; Curt. *Thou shalt accomplish my intention*; tu facies voluntatem meam. *To accomplish one's commands*; alicujus jussa, non modo capessere, sed et perficere.

ACCORD; concordia, consensio, consensus.

*There is very great force in the Accord of good men*; Cic. maxima vis est in consensu bonorum. *The accord of all nations is to be accounted the law of nature*; omnium gentium consensio, lex naturæ putanda est; Cic. Tuscul. *There ought to be a full accord or agreement, of all the estates, to defend the public liberty*; plenissima debet esse, omnium ordinum concordia, ad defendendam libertatem publicam; Cic. in Ep. *There never was, nor can there be, a greater accord or agreement, between the senate and the people, in any thing else, than in this*; nunquam fuit, aut esse poterit, inter senatum et populum, consensus major, in ulla alia causa, æque ac in hac; Cic. Phil. *This is the common cause of all, in which all virtuous men will fully accord, and unanimously agree*; hæc publica, et communis omnium est causa, in qua, virtute præditi, ad unum omnes, unanimiter, et summe consentient. *They live together in the strictest union and accord*; conjunctissimo, exactissima unione, conjunctissimo consensu vivunt.

*To Accord in opinion*; concurrere in

unam sententiam. Uno animo, ore, una mente, voce, consentire. Uno consensu, conjunctis sententiis, aliquid statuere. In eadem opinione convenire. In eandem sententiam loqui. Unum atque idem sentire in re aliqua, eundem animum habere. Consentire, congruere.—fraternis animis, quicquid negat alter, et alter. *In these things, we both agree, or, are of one accord*; hæc mihi tecum conveniunt. *Your sentiment, in this thing, does not disagree from, but rather fully accords with our's*; vestrum, in hac re, judicium, a nostro non discrepat, non abhorret; potius, enim, plane congruit.

*To act by mutual Accord*; composito, ex composito, ex compacto, ex pacto, aliquid facere, agere, gerere.

ACCORD, following own: *as, my, thy, his, her, our, your, or, their own accord*; denotes something done voluntarily, and is rendered by sponte, ultro, voluntate, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, &c.: *as, He did come to me of his own accord*; ultro ad me venit; Ter. *Of his or their own accord, and without any violence offered, he gave it me, they came, &c.* sponte sua, nulla vi, voluntate sua, ille mihi dedit, illi venerunt, &c. *You did it of your own accord*; sponte tua faciebas; Cic. *I will go of my own accord*; sponte, voluntate mea, ibo; &c.

ACCORD, coming after with one, denotes, a mutual consent of minds, or, wills; concorditer, unanimiter, or, uno animo: *as, All mothers in law, with one accord, do hate their daughters in law*; socres omnes, uno animo, oderunt nurus; Ter. *or, with one accord, unanimi*; *as, All of you, with one accord, stand close together*; vos unanimi densate catervas; Virg.—*but, of one accord is unanimis*; *as, being of one accord*; unanimes: *as, You may arm all your brethren, to fight, with one accord*; tu potes unanimes armare in prælia fratres; Virg.—*sed, dixit etiam Plautus*; Ego tu sum, tu es ego, uni animi sumus.

*I Accord with you*; consensio tibi; convenit mihi tecum; Cic.

ACCORDING as; prout, sicut, quantum, perinde ut, pro eo ac, pro eo ut, utcumque; item, proinde: *as, According as they were able to follow*; prout sequi poterant. *According as the opinion of every man's manners is*; perinde ut opinio est de cujusque moribus; Cic. *According as his estate did permit*; prout facultates ejus ferebant; Cic. *According as every man's pleasure is*; prout cujusque libito est; Hor. prout trahit quemque voluptas; prout unicuique libet; &c. *According as I deserve*; pro eo ac mereror; Cic. *According as the hardness of the time would*

suffer; pro eo ut temporis difficultas tulit; Cic. According as I ought; pro eo ac debui; Cic. According as there shall be need; utraque opus sit. According as he deserves; proinde ac dignus est.

For proinde is used in the same sense with proinde: so Plant. proinde ut insanire video; and so Cic.

According as the thing will bear, we must manage our business; proinde uti quaque res est, laborandum est; de Juvant. (If there be not a mistake in reading proinde, in such places, for perinde.) See Turselin, de partic. lat. orat. c. 141.

According to; juxta, ad, de, ex, secundum, pro: as, According to his deserts or worth; pro ejus merito, aut dignitate. He conforms himself wholly according to the least intimation of the pleasure and good liking of his auditory; ad arbitrium, et autem, auditorum suorum, totum se fingit, et accommodat; Cic. de Orat. I will do according to your advice; de tuo consilio volo facere; Ter. He speaks nothing according to truth; nihil ad veritatem loquitur; Cic. He does all according to his own mind and pleasure only; de sua viuis sententia gerit omnia; Quintil. The cause shall be weighed according to truth; ex veritate causa pendetur; Cic. To live according to one's own nature; secundum naturam suam vivere; Sen. Ep. 41. According to their villany; pro scelere eorum; Cms. According to your own, and your progenitors' dignity and worth; ex tua majorumque tuorum dignitate; Cic. I give praise and commendation according to things done; collaudavi secundum facta; Ter. Let him have according to his deserts; quod meritus sit, ferat; Ter. It is according to our wish; voto convenit res; Ovid. According to my custom, dignity, &c.; pro mea consuetudine, dignitate, &c. Cic. According to my former custom; meo pristino more; Cic. According to the esteem I have for you; pro eo quanti te facio; Cic. These things are to be valued according to their several weights; ea, pro eo, quantum in quibusque sit ponderis, aestimanda sunt; Cic. We must now go according to the times; nunc scenam serviendum est; Cic. Att. Tempori aptare docet—as also, according to the place we live in; sicut etiam loco, in quo sumus; nam, Romæ, Romano more vivendum.

According to appointment; ex pacto, ex composito, ex preparato, ex proposito: as, According to appointment, we must meet some friends; ex pacto, conveniamus oportet amicos quosdam; &c.

According to my power; pro mea virili; pro viribus meis. That tempera-

ture of body is most to be desired, which is most according to nature; is status corporis maxime expetendus, qui est e natura maxime; Cic.

To ACCOUNT, or reckon; computare, supputare, numerare, annumerare, calculare, ratiocinari, percensere. He accounts all that as clear gain; omne id deputat esse in lucro; Ter.

An Account; calculus, computus, computum, computatio, supputatio, ratio; &c.: as, \*To cast up the accounts; rationes colligere; Plant. You are right in your accounts; recte rationem tenes; Plant. You come short in your accounts; non respondet opinioni calculus. To cast accounts with the pen; scribendo conicere rationes. It is a clear account; ratio apparet. He made them give an account how they lived; rationem vitæ reddere coegit. He said he was settling right his account; rationem se purgare dicebat. Our accounts agree very well; bona ratio, inter nos, accepti et expensi convenit. To put into the account; in rationes inferre. They are not yet put into the account; in rationem nondum venerunt. I make this account; mea sic fert ratio; meus sic est computus, calculos. In what tribe did you give an account of these lands? in qua tribu ista prædia censuisti?

To cast Accounts; rationes inire, referre, subducere, supputare, colligere. Impensæ, impensarum, expensæ, expensarum, expensorum, sumptum, rationem numerare, recensere, examinare, supputare calculis; ad calculos redigere, numero comprehendere. Cum alio inter se rationes conferre. Ad examinandos sumptus, impensas, expensas, calculos adhibere.

To call to an Account; numerorum, sumptuum, rationem exigere, postulare, poscere. Ad calculos, ad rationem et calculos, ad computationem, vocare, revocare, reducere.

To yield, or give up an Account; rationem reddere. Sumptuum rationes exhibere, describere.

To bring all Accounts into one; in summam unam omnia reducere, conferre, cogere, redigere. Omnium summam subducere. The account is right; recte rationem subduxit. Summa rationem quadrat. Ne uno calculo, ne minima rationcula, lapsus est, erravit.

To examine an Account; rationes diu jam peractas absolutasque, recognoscere, dispungere. Dati et accepti, accepti et impensi tabulas, data et accepta, ratiocinarium librum, codicem ratiocinarium, conferre, excutere, examinare, calculis. I must examine the whole account; ratio de integro ineunda est mihi.

*To take an ACCOUNT; rationem accipere; Cic. To make even accounts of receipts and expenses; rationes exæquare, componere. To give an account of one's conduct; rationem factorum reddere; Cic. He took an account of his farmer; rationem a colono accepit; Cic. The rest, or what remains, of the account; reliquum, reliquum est, id quod reliquum est. The account is, or, the accounts are, fully given or stated; ratio perputata est, rationes perputatæ sunt. To make or come to account with one; putare rationem cum aliquo; &c. Cic. To write an account or reckoning; expensæ, impensique rationem describere.*

*A book of ACCOUNTS; codex, liber rationarius; registrum, vulgo dicitur.*

*My ACCOUNTS being cast up, I shall know my gain and loss; putatus, supputatus, ductus, subductis rationibus, rerum mearum faciam, colligam, perstringam, percipiam, conficiam, deprehendam, intelligam, sentiam, rei familiaris, lucrum, et iacturam, damnum, detrimentum.*

*To make great ACCOUNT of; magni, plurimi, facere, æstimare. Eximium, in honore summo, præcipuo, in deliciis, habere. Quantivis pretii æstimare. Multum, plurimum, deferre, tribuere, alicui. Inter primos, referre, reponere. In oculis ferre. In aliqua re multum ponere. Voluptatem, in summis bonis, habere, ponere.*

*It is a thing of great ACCOUNT with me; res est maximi, apud me, ponderis et momenti.*

*A man of great ACCOUNT; vir magnæ, summæ, prius auctoritatis, dignitatis, existimationis; celeberrimæ famæ; multi, primi, clarissimi nominis; omnium existimatione ornatissimus; qui, hominum admiratione et benevolentia, in cælo est; qui in oculis hominum cum gloria et dignitate versatur; in quo summa est auctoritas et amplitudo. He is a man of great account in his own city; vir, in sua civitate, magnus est et clarus: quem unice colunt, cives, suscipiunt et admirantur; qui honoribus et gratia floret inter suos; in quem se tota convertit civitas; quem omnes unum intuentur; in quem omnium oculi conjiciuntur; cuius salutem omnes curant; quem omnes, in civitate, colunt honore maximo. He is of so great account, for his virtue; talis, ac tanta, est opinio, de præstanti ejus virtute. He is a man much accounted of for piety and good deeds; is est,—vir pietate gravis—et meritis; &c.*

*If you make so great ACCOUNT of me, &c.—&c.; si me tanti facis, quanti—&c. Cic. I thought he had made great account of her; hanc intellexi ipsum magni*

*facere; Ter. She always made most account of you; hæc te semper fecit maximi; Ter. You made more account of a ruined house, than of yourself; jacentem domum, plura, tu, quam tripium, æstimasti; Cic. Wealth is now made more account of, than virtue and goodness; pluris opes nunc sunt, quam virtus et probitas. This fish was made great account of; celebre nomen hujus piscis fuit; Macrobius. He is accounted the next man to the king; secundus a rege habetur. You made account it would be for your honor; tibi gloriæ fore putasti; Cic.*

*Authors of good ACCOUNT; classici auctores; scriptores antiquitas celebres. What account did Cæsar make of you? quem locum apud Cæsarem obtinuisti? quo numero fuisti? qua existimatione? quo gradu dignitatis? Cic. No scholar, of any account, but knows him; nemini, paulum modo humaniori, est ignotus; Gell.*

*To be of no ACCOUNT; nullo numero esse. Nullo loco numerari. Pro nihilo haberi, duci, putari, reputari. Nullius momenti æstimari; &c. passive, prout seq. active. Vilesce, et pro levi esse. Nulla majorum, nec aliorum, neque alius rei, laude, commendari, honestari, aut nobilitari.*

*To make no ACCOUNT of; flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, non hujus, non seruncii, parvi, non magni, imo minimi, pendere, facere, æstimare. Parvi, minimi, ducere. Nullo loco numerare. Pro nihilo habere, ducere, putare, reputare. Nullius momenti æstimare. I make no account of foolish or wicked men's censures; stultorum aut improborum censuras non moror. Nor do I make account of such men's reproaches; nec, de talium, aut hujusmodi, hominum, convitiis, laboro. He is of no account with you; is tibi, pro vili, sub pedibusque, jacet.*

*A man of no ACCOUNT; homo sordidus, obscurus; nullo loco, ordine, numero; nullius loci, ordinis, numeri, pretii, meriti; infima conditione, loco infimo; imi subsellii; quintæ, extremæ classis; infra infimos; despectus, despiciatissimus, contemptus, abjectus. Qui cum infima multitudine conculcatur, obruitur, consenscit, apud populares sordet. Unus e multis; ex sæce populi; sortis humillimæ; inter capite—censos, et proletarios. He is, of all others, in all things, of the least account; is est, rebus in omnibus, aliorum omnium, facile postremus, infimus; et quo, nihil contemptius, neque despiciatius. Who is one of the smallest account in the whole city; qui civitatis locum tenet infimum. Men make account of him, as of a most useless load*

*and burden of the earth; viri eam testant, et merum—Telluris inutile pondus.*

*These things are of no ACCOUNT, or value; res istæ, leves sunt et nugatoris, nullius ponderis, valoris, momenti, pretii; minutissimæ, levissimæ, tenuissimæ. Quinquilæ, auge, trice, pæla, ludibria, sugamonta. They are accounted mere trifles; ut minutim æstimantur ludicræ; ima fax; crepundia; Germanæ geræ. They are of small or no account; jacent.*

*I Account that a great sin; id crimen judico gravissimum; Cic. Perhaps you make little account what becomes of me; in fortasse, quid de me fiat, parvi curas, pendis; Ter. He is a man of small account; hand magni pretii homo est; Plant.*

*It must be ACCOUNTED as done by no right; pro eo habendum est, ac si nullo jure factum esset.*

*To give an ACCOUNT of a battle; prælii decursum ordine exponere. They made great account of him, or it; in summo apud illos honore, pretio, is, vel id, fuit. He makes no account of pleasure; voluptatem nullo loco numerat; Cic. aut, nullo numero locat. Men of no account; ignota capita; sine nomine turba. To be accounted proud; arrogantim subire suspicionem; opinione arrogantim laborare. These cities made great account of virtue; civitates hæ, maximam virtutis opinionem habebant, ceperunt. And of those men's justice, the people made great account; horumque virorum de justitia, magna erat opinio multitudinis; Cæs.*

*I will be ACCOUNTABLE for the expense; præstabo sumptum; Cic.*

*To ACCUSE, sue, or impeach; accuso, postulo, damno, incuso, crimino, culpo, arguo, insimulo.*

*To ACCUSE one of some capital crime, treason, or felony; accusare aliquem capitæ; sub crimine. To accuse one of negligence; accusare aliquem negligentie; Ter. To accuse one of any thing that is blame-worthy; accusare aliquem de aliqua re culpanda. I do not accuse you of this; te hoc fecisse non arguo. He accuses him of extortion; postulat eum de repetundis.*

*To ACCUSE or question; in jus, judicium, populi judicium, in capitis judicium, discrimen, in medium rerum certamen, ducere, adducere, accersere, arcessere, vocare, trahere, rapere. Capitis aliquem postulare, arcessere. Reum citare, peragere, agere, referre, facere, tradere, exponere. Diem alicui dicere. Actionem, crimen, intendere, intentare, instituere, contrahere, conficere, in aliquem. Aliquem ad causam dicendam vocare, in reos referre, reponere, pro tribunali adducere, sistere, judicio persequi, arcessere; scelera, cri-*

*Phæne.*

*minis accusare, insimulare, arguere; ad prætorem rapere.*

*It is the work of slanderers, or false Accusers, to insinuate and urge false crimes; calumniatorum est, mos est, falsis criminibus urgere, insimulare.*

*She was ACCUSED, and brought in guilty of a false crime; falsi criminis acta rea est. He contrives the accusation of most wicked crimes against the innocent youth; nefanda juveni crimina insonti apparat.*

*To ACCUSE one of a capital crime; alicui, periculum capitis, creare, denunciare; dicam grandem impingere, scribere; capitale crimen objicere; judicio capitis aliquem accersere; læsæ majestatis reum referre, deferre.*

*He ACCUSED my friend of bribery; nomen amici mei, de ambitu, detulit. But he might rather accuse another of that crime; at, ipse alterum, (seipsum, scilicet, quemlibet alium) hujusmodi ambitus crimine, potius arcesserit.*

*He was ACCUSED, or, brought before the court, or judgment-seat, and was in danger of his life; ad subsellia tractus, in extrema fortuna stetit.*

*To ACCUSE one, of guilt and fault, in any thing; vitio et culpæ aliquid alicui dare, vertere; Cic.*

*They ACCUSE me as guilty of this fault; hujus mihi culpæ notam inurant.*

*To clear oneself by ACCUSING another; crimen a se in alium transferre; Cic.*

*To ACCUSE one legally; legibus, et judiciali jure, aliquem prosequi.*

*To ACCUSE falsely, or to slander; calumniari; calumniis, criminationibus, criminibus falsis, mendacibus, impetere, insimulare aliquem; ficto crimine insecutari; injuste, invidiose, criminari; in falsam, iniquam, proborum insimulationem, quem vocare; mendaciis onerare; mendacianculis aspergere.*

*To ACCUSE one in a plea of law; litem alicui intendere, inferre. They were accused and punished, according to the laws, for requiring and taking of bribes; legibus ambitus interrogati, pœnas dederunt.*

*To ACCUSE one for injuries done; injurarum aliquem agere, postulare.*

*To frighten one with the ACCUSATION of new crimes;—criminibus terrere novis. To accuse, or, give up, one, to be tried by the judges, or before the judges; suffragiis, sententiis judicium, nomen alicujus objicere; nomen alicujus ad judices, ad prætorem deferre; pro tribunali aliquem adducere, sistere; judicio prosequi; ante forum, puteasque Libonis, sistere.*

*To free oneself from the ACCUSATION of any crime; crimen obiectum repellere, diluere; calumniæ obterere, et obtundere; ex crimine elabi; a culpa removeri; a vel*

B

ex culpa seipsum liberare, expedire, exolvere, eximere, &c.

*To be well nigh undone, by the* ACCUSATION *of crimes and witnesses;* criminibus, et testibus, opprimi, obrui, &c.

*He was vexed by the judicial* ACCUSATIONS *of his enemies;* in iudicio, ab inimiciis, exagitatus erat. *He was, by accusation, forced to give a judicial account of his management of affairs;* ad rerum, a se, gestarum, rationem, in iudicio, reddendam, adactus erat.

*To frame an* ACCUSATION, *or, to plead against one;* contra aliquem accusationem suscipere, parare, instituere. Aspere, acerbe, graviter, libere, vehementer, acris accusare. Partes accusationis obire, accusatoris obtinere, obire, suscipere, in se sustinere; ad accusandum descendere.

*By judicial* ACCUSATION *to bring one in danger of losing both estate and life;* fortunaram omnium ac mortis, in iudicio, periculum alicui injicere.

*They loaded him with all kinds of* ACCUSATION; in eum, omnia, generum accusationis omnium, tela coniecerunt.

*He procured him the envy of many good men by a false* ACCUSATION; in proborum multorum invidiam, falso crimine, eum induxit.

*To* ACCUSE *one for a thief and purloiner of money;* arguere aliquem, furti, et pecunie interversæ; furti, &c. aliquem alligare, agere.

*To* ACCUSTOM; assuefacio, consuefacio. *To accustom himself;* assuesco; se assuefacere. *To be accustomed;* soleo, assueo, assuesco, consuesco.

*To* ACCUSTOM *oneself to any thing;* rei alicui se penitus dare, assuefacere, consuescere; se in consuetudinem dare. Crebris actionibus, idem sæpius agendo, repetendo, usu quotidiano, consuetudinem, morem, contrahere. Insuere rei alicui.

*To be* ACCUSTOMED *to any thing from a child;* a teneris assuescere.

*To be* UNACCUSTOMED; desuescere. *Men unaccustomed to war;* insueti homines bello. *You spoke, at that time, much harder words than you are accustomed to use;* gravioribus multo verbis tunc usus eras, quam tua ferebat consuetudo. *Then he denied that the Greeks were accustomed to;* tum ille negavit, mori esse Græcorum, ut, &c. *That is, as our progenitors, and, generally all, were accustomed;* id more majorum fit, et communi more receptum est. *You are not yet accustomed to labor, or to industry and pains;* &c. nondum es assuetus, assuefactus, laboribus; in laboribus non versatus, inexercitatus, rudis et insolens es; nondum tibi labor familiaris est; laboris es impatiens; labores ferre, sustinere, non consuevisisti, sensisti, tulisti.

*A servitude to which one is not accustomed;* crudum servitium; Tac.

*To* ACKNOWLEDGE, *confess;* agnoscere; fateri; confiteri: *as, I acknowledge, or, own, this, or that, by mine own experience;* hoc ex me agnosco; id mihi expertum est.

*To* ACKNOWLEDGE, *or, own, that such a thing was seen, though not by oneself, yet by others;* agnoscere tale quid visum quidem fuisse, minime tamen suis, sed alienis oculis. *I do not acknowledge what is said of me in that affair;* non agnosco, quod mihi, hæc in re, tribuitur; Cic. *To acknowledge the fault, and himself to be guilty of it;* crimen agnoscere, et in se culpam suscipere. *To acknowledge, or own, that he has his life and safety by one's good will and friendship;* agnoscere, et acceptam referre, vitam et salutem suam, alicujus benevolentia, et amicitia.

*To* ACKNOWLEDGE *by constraint;* fateri; negare non posse.

*To* ACKNOWLEDGE *before an officer, or a magistrate;* profiteri; coram magistratu agnoscere.

*To* ACKNOWLEDGE *a kindness;* memoriam in bene meritum animum præstare.

ACQUAINTANCE; notitia, consuetudo, conversatio, conjunctio, familiaritas, usus, necessitudo, consortium, notio: *as, To receive or take into one's acquaintance;* in necessitudinem suam recipere; adungere aliquem ad necessitudinem; accipere in amicitiam; Cic. *I have great acquaintance with him;* est mihi, cum illo, magnus usus; Cic. summa cum familiaritate mihi conjunctus est. *Mine, or, our, acquaintance is but of very little standing;* inter nos, nuper admodum est notitia; Ter. *His acquaintance, and mine, has been but of late;* est, mihi, non longo, cognitus usu. *To get, insinuate, or creep into one's acquaintance;* in alicujus familiaritatem se insinuare; in alicujus amicitiam arripere; venire in alicujus familiaritatem, vel, amicitiam; Cic. *To endeavor or seek one's acquaintance;* ad alicujus familiaritatem applicare se. *I have little acquaintance with you, or with him;* &c.; usus amicitia, mihi, tecum, secum, &c. parvus est. *I have none, or not so much as the least, acquaintance with you, or him, &c.;* neque te, quis sis, nec eum, quis sit, homo, scio; albus, an ater, sis, vel sit, nescio.

*An* ACQUAINTANCE *of mine, or, one of my acquaintance;* notus mihi quidam; Ter. *He is one of my old acquaintance;* mihi eum eo consuetudo et familiaritas pervetus est; Cic. *or, I have been, a long time, much acquainted with him;* inter nosmetipsos vetus intercessit usus; Cic. mihi cum illo et vetus, et magna amicitia fuit; Cic. *I have been acquainted with*



him ever since we were children; mihi magna, cum eo, jam inde a pueritia, semper fuit familiaritas; Cic. *He is an intimate acquaintance of mine*; unus est ex intimis meis familiaribus: est mihi, intimus a consilia.

*Calvus was accused of an Acquaintance with Catiline*; familiaritas Catilinae obiecta est Calio. *Acquaintance with bad company makes us worse*; malorum commercio reddimur deteriores. *We have had a long acquaintance*; usura longa inter nos fuit. *To withdraw oneself by degrees from acquaintance*; levare amicitias usus remissione.

*To Acquaint, or make acquainted with; to advertise, or give notice of*; admonere, docere, commonescere; certiorum reddere, facere, aliquem de aliqua re. *Facere, ut quis intelligat, sciat, cognoscat*. Rem narrare, nunciare, dicere, reannunciare, declarare, significare, indicare, ostendere, patefacere, aperire, exponere, demonstrare, proferre ad aliquem. Rem alicui indicare, ostendere; &c. non celare vel. Quid sit factum, gestum, erudire, notum facere, docere, perscribere, imperare, certiorare, certificare.

*I received letters, by which I was Acquainted that, &c.*; accipi literas, quibus cognovi, videbam; ex quibus intellexi, perspexi, animadverti et didici. *I was acquainted by report*; accipi auribus. Accidit auribus, et ad aures. Nunciatum, indicatum, est mihi. *Which wickedness when I was acquainted with, or heard of, &c.—quod scelus ut pavidus—mihi contigit aures. I will take care that you be acquainted with all things*; omnia tibi ut nota sint faciam; Cic. *Ought not I to have been made acquainted with it first?* nonne, mihi, prius, consultum, communicatum oportuit? Ter. *Neither does he make me acquainted what that is, or, what he does; nec quid sit id, neque quid agat, mihi certius facit*; Plaut. *Acquaint my master, or, make my master acquainted with it*; indicium hero facias tu meo; Plaut. *Be very careful to acquaint us of that*; fac nos, quam diligentissime, de hac re, certiores; Cic. *They make him acquainted with all their contrivances*; illi credant omnia consilia; Ter.

*To ACQUIT*; solvere, absolvere, liberare, dissolvere, eximere, demittere: as, *To acquit in judgment*; ex reis eximere; innotem declarare; literam salutarem, [i. e. literam, A, quæ absolutionis erat nota] scribere.

*To ACQUIT, or free one from blame*; aliquem ex culpa eximere; Cic. culpa exsolvere, liberare; Tac. Cic. *He was acquitted by every one*; omnium sententiis absolutus, liberatus, est; Cic. *We do*

*not deny but that they may be acquitted*; quo minus, secundum eos, lis detur, non recusamus; Cic.

*ACQUITTED of knavery*; absolutus improbitatis; Cic.

*He ACQUITTED himself handsomely in that business*; laute munus suum illud administravit; Ter.

*To ACQUIT from fraudulent dealing, or, collusion*; de prævaricatione absolvere; Cic.

*To ACQUIT, or free from a vow*; liberare aliquem voto et voti; Liv.

*An ACQUITTANCE for money received*; acceptilatio; apocha; syngrapha, syngraphus, syngraphum.

*To ACT, or, to do*; agere; rem gerere: as, *To act the part of a good and virtuous man*; virum agere probum.

*To ACT or do according to one's direction*; agere ad præscriptum alicujus. *To act for another*; agere aliquid pro alio, vice alterius. *To act fairly*; agere ex æquo. *To act honestly*; agere ex fide bona. *To act seriously*; agere rem seriam, vel serio. *To act, or do as chief, or to be the chief actor or person*; agere primas partes. *To act trifles*; agere nugas. *To act modestly*; agere modeste. *To act according to custom*; agere morem; Sallust. *To act gently*; agere remissius. *To act treacherously*; agere ex insidiis; Cic. *To act in his own business*; agere negotium suum; Cic. *To act his part at home, and abroad at war*; partem suam agere, domi, bellique.

*To ACT plays*; ludos scenicos agere; histrionicam exercere. *They are going to act a play*; fabulam acturi sunt statim. *To act a comedy, or tragedy*; agere comediam, tragediam. *To act Medea*; Medeam agere; Cic.

*An ACT, ACTION, or deed*; actus, actio, actum, factum, gestum; facinus.

*A noble, or famous, ACT*; facinus nobile, clarum; Cic. Sen.

*An unworthy, base, or loathsome ACT*; facinus indignum, illiberale, tetrum; Ter. Sen.

*To perform noble ACTS*; præclaras, egregias facinoras, suscipere et conficere; administrare cum laude, cum admiratione omnium. *Rerum gestarum gloria florere*. *Res magnas, præclaras, laborum, periculorum plenas, triumpho dignas, gerere*. *In eximiis, egregiis, facinoribus, elaborare*. *To do brave acts*; res claras gerere.

*To show his valor, or, his virtue, by his noble ACTS*; virtutem ostendere, vel etiam extendere, factis. *To compare the famous acts of Hercules with yours*; Herculeos conferre tuis actus. *You will have then done a brave act*; egeris tunc; pugnaveris; Ter.

*An Act or decree; as of council, senate; senatusconsultum, scitum, constitutum, decretum; edictum, res judicata, sanctio, plebis scitum, institutum; &c. Caesar's acts are confirmed by the senate; acta Caesaris confirmata sunt a senatu; Cic. There was an old act of the senate against, &c.; senatusconsultum fuit vetus, ne liceret, &c.*

*Acts registered; acta, orum. Acts registered, made null, or void; acta rescissa, recisa, desuetudine detrita, abrogata; &c.*

*An ACTION, or suit, at law; actio, forensis actio, dica, lis, formula.*

*An ACTION personal; condictio, actio condictitia, or, in persona.*

*An ACTION of trespass; injuriarum formula.*

*An ACTION of covenant; formula pacti et conventi.*

*An ACTION withdrawn; actio rescissoria.*

*An ACTION to recover that which was appointed by the judge; actio restitutoria.*

*An ACTION to cause to take back again any bad thing sold; actio redhibitoria.*

*To enter an ACTION against one; dicam scribere, impingere; in jus vocare; litem intendere, in jus citare, ducere, rapere; debitorem interpellare, &c.*

*To sue upon an ACTION of trespass; injuriarum cum aliquo agere.*

*To lose his ACTION, or to be cast in it; liti, causa cadere; liti intentionem perdere.*

*To gain his ACTION, or to recover his suit; in liti, causa sua stare; liti intentionem recuperare. Rectus stetit in curia. Judicium, et juratorum, suffragia, calculi, approbatus, litem adversam infregit, et, suos adversarios, in ea, profligavit.*

*Didst thou ever hear of any ACTION brought against me? cedo dum an unquam audisti dicam injuriarum mihi scriptam?*

*ACTIVE, much in action, or motion, &c.; actuosus; semper in opere; minime otiosus, efficax; viros suas exercens; multos et varios effectus producens, in assiduo motu.*

*ACTIVE, or nimble; agilis, gnavus, strenuus, mobilis, industrius, actuarius, expeditus, dexter, accinctus.*

*ACTIVITY; agilitas, facultas, solertia, dexteritas; agendi, promptitudo celerima, expedita celeritas; membrorum mobilitas, habilitas; &c.*

*An ACTOR, or stage-player; scenicus actor; histrio, onis.*

*ACUTE; i. e. sharp; acutus; ab acuere.*

*ACUTE; i. e. subtle, witty; as, An acute and subtle wit; acutum ingenium. An acute, sharp, disease; morbus acutus.*

*An acute, high, shrill, clear accent; accentus vel tonus acutus. Acute in reply; acutus in respondendo, regerendo; saluta. Acute in judgment, or sharp-witted; genio, ingenio, acutus; sagax, subtilis, perspicax, solers. Age will easily make them acute enough; etas, facile, illos satis acuet; Ter.*

*To ADD; addere, adjicere, annexere, adjungere, subungere, apponere, aggregare, asciscere, attexere, admiscere, admove. Additamento, numerum, cumulum, augere, amplificare. Accessionem magnam facere. Incrementum rei dare, afferre. Accedit, accrescit aliquid. To add his judgment or opinion; judicium ejus interponere. To add one to the number; aliquem in numerum aggregare. He added one to the number of the flock; una pecude gregem auctiorem fecit. He added nothing new, of his own, to these; de suo, nihil his novum apposuit. To add fuel to fire; oleum addere camino. To add his good will to another's honor; aggregare suam voluntatem ad alicujus dignitatem. To add one citizen more; asciscere alium civem, vel, asciscere alium in civitatem; Cic. To add words to the harangue, speech, oration, or declamation, that it may be the more full; verba afferre orationi, ut plenior sit; Cic. He added sentences of the law, as appendices to his eloquence; juris sententias eloquentie tanquam ancillulas adjunxit. Unto the praise of his warlike affairs, he added the glory of his learning and wit; ad laudem belli, rei bellicæ, doctrinæ et ingenii gloriam adjecit; Cic. When, to the rest of those great advantages, this opportunity was also added; cum ad cæteras summas utilitates, hæc quoque opportunitas adjungeretur; Cic. To add spirit, courage, or resolution, to one; i. e. to encourage one; addere animum alicui. To add confirmation to any thing, or to confirm it; alicui rei fidem addere. He added poison to, or he poisoned, the wound; venenum in plagam addidit. To add to his pace; or, to go, or make one go, faster; addere gradum; Plin. To add, or make an addition, to the work; addere additamentum operi. To add something of his own; addere aliquid de suo. To add overweight, or above measure; addere, ex abundanti.*

*Unto this is ADDED, that, &c.; ad hoc accedit, quod, &c. To add moreover; superaddere, superinjicere, &c. To add or lay together; superaddere, coaddere. To add in words or speaking; superdicere, insuper dicere.*

*To ADDICT, or give oneself to; addicere, devovere se; seipsum dare, devincire, dedere; as, In those studies, to*

which we are both addicted; in hisce studiis, quibus uterque nostrum addictus est. To addict himself to some art; artem aliquam colere.

He is ADDICTED to books and studies; libris et studiis alligatus est. That young man is wholly addicted to sloth and idleness; juvenis ille se totum otio et sordidius devovit; Ter. To addict himself to study; tradere se studiis; Cic.

ADDLE; i. e. corrupt, shallow, empty, worthless, &c.; ivitus, vacuus, ineptus, fatuus, nauci, nihili, &c.: as, Your bruis are addle; non tibi sanum est incipit, neque sincerum occipit.

ADDLE-HEADED; fatuus, ineptus; sano, sinceroque sine cerebro.

To ADDRESS (make application to); applicare, dirigere, conferre.

To ADDRESS himself, or to make application, unto the king, to his friend, to the senate, &c.; seipsum, ad regem, ad amicum, ad senatum, &c. direxit, applicuit, contulit, &c. An address, or humble petition; applicatio, libellus supplicis: as, The parliament did address themselves, or, did make an humble address to his majesty; senatus, sese applicuerunt, vel libellum supplicem, direxerunt, obtulerunt, &c. I know not where I should address, apply myself, or go, &c.; quo applicem, nescio; Cic.

To ADHERE; adhærere.

To ADHERE or stick close to one, or to be his constant companion; to stand firm for one, &c.; adhærere lateri, partibus aliquis.

To ADHERE to the rule proposed; manere in instituto suo.

To ADHERE to any discipline, or to the best studies, &c.; adhærere ad aliquam disciplinam, ad optima studia, &c.

To ADHERE to a rock or stone; adhærere ad saxum.

He was his close ADHERENT, companion, or partner, in all things; rebus in omnibus, adhærrens ei semper fuit; socius, particeps, ejus fuit, &c.

ADJACENT; adjoining, bordering upon, or lying near unto; adjacens, contiguus.

To be ADJACENT, or near to; adjacere alicui; Cic.

An ADJACENT island; i. e. lying near the main land, or, continent, but not joined to it; adjacens insula; quæ scilicet est prope continentem, non tamen conjuncta cum ea. The borders of these countries are adjacent, or, lie near one another; harum regionum termini, adjacentes sunt, et confines.

The Tuscan land lies ADJACENT to the Roman; Thuscus ager Romano adjacet; Liv.

To ADJOURN; i. e. to put off, or discontinue for a season; to delay, or prolong; comperendinare, differre, prorogare, prolatum, protelare. To adjourn or prorogue the consuls to one, for a year; prorogare consulatum, alicui in annum. To adjourn or prorogue the senate, fifteen months; menses in quindecim, senatum, sive regni comitia prorogare. The senate is adjourned, or prorogued for a fortnight; senatus in quindecim dies est prolatum, comperendinatus, prorogatus.

To ADJUDGE; i. e. to determine of, or give by judgment; adjudico; judicio, discerno, ascribo, attribuo: as, To adjudge, or give sentence in judgment for one, or in one's cause; adjudicare causam alicui.

To ADJUDGE; i. e. to sentence, or give up to freedom, or, to bondage; adjudicare alicui in libertatem; vel in servitutem; Cic.

To ADJURE; i. e. to swear by; or to swear earnestly, to promise with an oath; also, to require another to swear; adjurare. Which verb is sometimes used for the simple verb, jurare: as, I swear by Jupiter, and the gods; adjuro per Jovem, et deos, &c. Plaut. And so, to swear to any one; i. e. to promise with an oath; adjurare alicui; Ovid. To adjure; i. e. to require, or compel one to an oath; alicuique adjurare; i. e. ad jusjurandum adigere. Also to adjure, is used for, to add something to an oath; adjurare, q. d. ad jusjurandum addere; Liv. As also, to adjure, is by charms, spells, and enchantments, to cast out devils, or evil spirits; i. e. to conjure, or exorcise; adjurare, est etiam, conjurare, i. e. incantationibus demones ejicere; Lact.

To ADJUST; i. e. to set in order; accommodare; componere; &c.

To ADJUST accounts; rationes componere. To adjust; i. e. his sword, by or to his side; enssem lateri accommodare. To adjust, or compose, causes, debates, wars, &c.; componere causas, discordias, bella, &c. To adjust, or, to set in order his affairs, or, estate; componere res suas. To adjust his hair; componere capillos; Cic. To adjust; i. e. to fit, a pillow to his head; componere pulvinar; Ovid.

To ADMINISTER; i. e. to solicit a man's cause; causam alicuius, administrare, procurare; or, any business; negotium aliquod administrare. To administer physic; medicinam, administrare, adhibere. To administer, in other things; ministrare: as, To administer, or serve one at table, in dinner time; ministrare, administrare alicui, in prandio. To administer to one his cups; or, to fill, or give drink to one; administrare, acu, ministrare, alicui, pocula. To administer or

*gives one meat and drink*; ministrare, administrare, alicui, victum suum. *Raging anger, or fury, administers weapons to fight with*; furor arma ministrat; Virg.

To ADMINISTER; i. e. *rule, or manage, &c.*; as, *The commonwealth, his duty or office, the war, the army, the household affairs; the city, or province, &c.*; administrare rempublicam, munus suum, bellum, sciens, rem familiarem, civitatem, provinciam, &c.; Cic.

To ADMINISTER judgment; i. e. *to decide controversies in judgment*; administrare iudicium.

To ADMIRE, or *wonder at*; mirari, admirari, suspicere; obstupescere; magnifice sentire; non satiari aspectu, stupefactus intueri; admodum, magnopere, maxime, vehementer aliquem, vel aliquid, mirari, suspicere; stupescere; Cic. in aliqua re, vel ad aliquam rem, exclamare: as, *To admire, or wonder at, one in any thing*; admirari aliquem in aliqua re. *He admired or wondered at the shortness of your epistle*; epistolæ tam brevitate admiratur; Cic. *He it is, whom I both admire and love*; is est quem admiror et diligo; Cic. *All admired and wondered at them, as rare fellows indeed, who could not be matched*; hosce, suspiciebant omnes; et admirabantur; nullos enim invenerant æmulos, nec habuerunt exempla. *I admire the man*; cepit me admiratio viri; Liv. *That was both the laughter and admiration of the people*; res hæc, risus populi, et admiratio facta est. *They all regard and admire Pompey, as a man sent down from heaven*; Pompeium, omnes, sicut aliquem, de cælo delapsum intuentur, et admirantur; Cic. *So, any thing is said to be admired, or wondered at*; thus; habere admirationem dicitur, res aliqua; Cic. *Exploits, or, famous acts, or deeds, so admirable, that they cannot be expressed in words*; much less, sufficiently praised; facinora, gesta, adeo præclara et admiranda, ut quæ minime verbis exprimi, nedum sufficienter laudari, sermonis humani penuria, possint. *Those are looked upon, with a kind of admiration, who are reputed singular for virtue*; admiratione quadam afficiuntur, qui anteire cæteros virtute putantur; Cic. *All men admire him, who doth not value money*; omnes magnopere admirantur eum, qui pecunia non movetur; quod in quo viro perspectum sit, hunc dignum spectatu arbitrantur; idem.

To ADMIT; admitto, intromitto, To admit, or *let in, the light*; admittere diem, aut solem, vel lucem intromittere. To admit to one's confidence; or to believe; admittere fidem. I never admitted such a thought; tale quid, in

animum, nunquam admisi, intromisi. To admit; i. e. *to receive or take unto*; admittere, suscipere, adsciscere, adscribere; as, *To admit, or receive, one to himself*; admittere, recipere, suscipere aliquem ad sese. To admit one to talk with him; admittere aliquem ad colloquium.

To ADMIT an excuse; admittere excusationem. To admit of a cure; admittere curationem.

To ADMIT one into his counsel; or to be admitted to the council; admittere aliquem ad concilium; vel, admitti, admisceri, adscribi, in concilium. He is admitted as one of the family; in familiam adscriptus, receptus, adscitus est. To be admitted into the judge's favor; admitti in animum iudicis; Quint. The defendant, or client, is admitted to plead his own cause; reus, cliens, ad causam dicendam est admissus. To admit to the freedom of a city; adsciscere in civitatem. Also to admit, is used, for, to approve of: as, Admittunt rite aves; the birds do allow or approve it to be done: They give a prosperous omen; admittunt rite aves; Liv. To admit; i. e. *to grant, or suppose*; fingere, concedere, &c. To be admitted to an office; magistratum inire. Creari, fieri, renunciari, consulere. Principis, consulis, personam induere, suscipere. Munus officii subire. Administrandi regni, reipublicæ provinciam suscipere. Ad rempublicam, ad reipublicæ gubernacula, clavum, accedere. Clavo imperii manum admovere. Rempublicam capessere. In regnum admitti, recipi. In imperio locari, succedere. Regnum amplecti.

To ADMONISH; monere; admonere: as, *To admonish any one concerning any thing*; admonere aliquem aliquid, vel, de aliqua re.

To ADMONISH one with another's words, or in another's name; admonere aliquem alicujus verbis, aut, nomine.

To ADMONISH, or, *advertise*; admonere, edocere, commonefacere; consilio juvare, consulere; curam cavendi afferre; significare, certiores facere.

To ADMONISH, or *warn*; to exhort, rebuke; prudenter, sapienter, varie, breviter, identidem, amice, amicitiose, acriter, acrius, libere, liberius, accuratissime, præclare, etiam, atque etiam, commonefacere, commonere, admonere aliquem, alicujus rei, vel, de aliqua re. Præclare, rectissime, commodissime præcipere alicui.

I shall not be wanting, on my part, to ADMONISH, declare, and attest, &c. what I think; equidem non deero, monebo, prædicabo, denunciabo, testabor deos atque homines, semper, quid sentiam; Cic. de Ant.

AN ADMONITION; admonitio, commo-

refectio, monitum, salutare consilium: *as*, To take admonition; admonitionibus aliquid parere, assensu, assentire.

*I was running headlong in vicious courses, till your ADMONITION reclaimed me; admonitio tua, me, in vitia, prouum, reuertit. And therefore, I will, always, hereafter, hearken to your admonitions; proinde, posthac, meæ aures tuis monitis semper parebunt. And, I will ever follow the admonitions of my friends, and not my own sense and conjectures; ut et semper, amicorum monitis, non sensu ducar et conjecturis. (The verb to admonish, in Latin, admonere, is construed either with the genitive case: as, Affairs, afterwards, falling out cross, admonished to attend to religious rites and duties: aduersæ, deinde, res, admonuerunt religionum; Liv. or, with the accus.: as, The very place doth admonish me; me, locus ipse, admonet; Cic. or, with two accusatives: as, I admonish you to mind that; illud to admonere; Quint. or, with the preposition de: as, To admonish one about any thing; admonere de re aliqua; Cic.) When I was wearied, the sun being somewhat hot, admonished me to go and wash myself; me fessum, sol acior, ire lavatum, admonuit; Hor.*

ADO; i. e. tumult, bustling; turba, tumultus, agitatio frivola; perturbatio, procella, commotio.

With much ADO; viz, *agere*, non sine magno labore, magno cum conatu; viz tandem, difficulter admodum.

To have much ADO; multum laborare: *as*, What ado, or stir, do they make in the court, or market? quid turbæ est apud forum? Ter.

What ADO he makes? quantas tragedias excitat? Cic.

To make much ADO; tempestates excitare; Cic. At last, with much ado I perished; viz tandem sensi; Ter. I had much ado to forbear, or hold from laughing; minus *agere* risum continui; Plant. I had much ado, to contain myself; *agere* me tenni; Cic. I had much ado to make them; plurimum negotii habui, ut cogerem; Cic. I have much ado to forbear, &c.; non possum pati,—viz me continuo quin—&c.; Cic. There was much ado to keep blows from him; nihil *agius* factum est, quam ut ab illo manus abtinerentur; Cic. They had much ado to get over the river; *agerrime* conseruerunt ut flumen transirent; Cæs. With much ado at last he was brought up from the bottom; fundo viz tandem redditus est imo; Virg. I requested him he would give his daughter, and at length, with much ado I obtained it, or he consented, &c.; gnatum det, oro, vizque id exoro; Ter. There was much ado to get it done, or it was not done

without much ado; difficulter, atque *agere*, fiebat; Cæs.

Without any more ADO; sine mora; statim.

To make much ADO about nothing; magno conatu magnas nugæ *agere*; de re nihili laborare; fluctus excitare in simpulo.

To ADOPT; adoptare, cooptare, sibi filium eligere, hæredem asciscere; in familiam suam asciscere, habere et educare pro suo; alienum partum sibi segregare in filium.

To ADORE; to worship; adorare; colere: *as*, To adore, or worship God; precibus adorare Deum; Ovid. To adore or worship God with the greatest devotion; adorare, vel colere, Deum, summa observantia. To adore or worship God in the mind and spirit, is the chief, and most acceptable worship; Divinum adorare numen, spiritu, et animo, cultus est precipuus, Deoque maxime acceptabilis.

To ADORN; or beautify; ornare, adornare, exornare, excolere, illustrare, insignire, concinnare, perpolire, decorare, arte limare, quasi, dolabra levi, expolire. Ornato, cultu, ornamentis, rem illustrem, splendidam, nitidam, insignem, politam, politioem, insigniorem, &c. reddere, facere. Ornamentis et cultu facere, ut niteat res, ut splendeat; rei decus et venerem dare, addere, conciliare. Ornatum, splendorem, nitorem, venustatem rei accensere, limam adhibere.

Adorned with garlands and roses; sertis redimitus et rosis. The banks are adorned with green grass; riparum vestitus viridisimi. To adorn and compass about; redimire: *as*, To adorn the temples with laurel or with ribands, &c.; redimire tempora lauro; vel, vittis, &c. Virg.

To ADVANCE; i. e. to prefer, promote; efferre, extollere, attollere, magnificare, excitare, sublevare, exaltare, evehere, erigere, promovere. To advance or promote one; promovere aliquem. You advance nothing; i. e. you make little or no progress in your business; nihil promotes.

To ADVANCE; i. e. to enlarge the empire; imperium promovere; Ovid.

To ADVANCE, i. e. to accelerate one's pace; promovere, accelerare gradum.

He advanced himself much, by the brave and prosperous management of his affairs, in peace and war; rebus suis, tam in pace, quam in bello, præclare, prosperoque adeo cum successu, gestis, sese plurimum promovit, exultit. To advance to honor; ad honores, dignitatem, altioem locum, gradum, evehere, provehere, perducere, &c. ut supra. Ampliorem, illustriorem facere. Imperium, honores amplissimos, maximos; magistratum, fasces,

præfecturas, alicui deferre, tradere, committere, in aliquem conferre; dignitatem, honorem, alicuius augere, amplificare. In dignitate, amplissimo gradu, aliquem locare, collocare, constituere; ex tenebris in lucem evocare; ab obscuritate in claritatem vindicare; honore amplissimo, claritate, honoris insignibus, ornare, illustrare; ad summum rerum apicem, efferre, extollere.—imo tollere de gradu.—tergeminis tollere honoribus. Ad imperium efferre.

*Whom virtue ADVANCED, envy pulled down; quem virtus extulit, eundem invidia depressit.*

*By his own great knowledge, he greatly ADVANCED learning, through the world; divitem ingenii proventum, in universum orbem effudit.*

*To ADVANCE money, or to pay it before the day appointed for the payment of it; pecuniam in antecessum representare, vel ante tempus deponere. To advance (neut.), progredior, proficiscor, procedo, proficio; as, To advance in learning; progredi, progressum facere in studiis.*

*What ADVANCEMENT have you made in your studies? quousque progressus es, vel, quemnam, aut qualem profiteris progressum, in studiis tuis?*

*He ADVANCES to meet him; progreditur obviam ei. Cæsar marched on, by great journeys, that he might the more speedily stop the enemy from advancing further; Cæsar, ut, ulterior hostium progressus, citius impediretur, magnis progrediebatur itineribus.*

*To ADVANCE to fight; procedere ad pugnam.*

*To ADVANCE slowly; paulatim et lente procedere.*

*He ADVANCES now much in age; multa jam procedit ætate.*

*The matter ADVANCES or goes on but slowly; res parum procedit.*

*The work ADVANCES apace; opus belle procedit.*

*The summer being far ADVANCED; ætate jam adulta; Tac. Wages advance much; magnopere stipendia procedunt; Cic.*

*ADVANCED, or preferred; celsus, excelsus; auctus, elatus, magnificatus, evectus, promotus, proventus, sublatu.*

*ADVANCED to great honor; insignibus dignitatis excultus; in summo honore constitutus; ex humili loco, ad summam dignitatem evectus; Cæ. Amplitudine illustratus; in dignitate collocatus. Advancement, or preferment; dignitas; fortunæ amplificatio; amplitudo; honestus, vel, honestior in republica locus; conditio altior; commodior vivendi ratio; præfectura, &c. To be advanced; honoribus*

*summis, amplissimis, augeri, ornari, cumulari, efferri, affici. In amplissimum ordinem ascribi, admitti, coopari, assumi, eligi. Honores, magistratus a populo sibi datos, delatos, mandatos habere. Altius ad decus et gloriam, ad splendorem et auctoritatem emergere, ascendere, surgere, crescere; ad pinguiorem fortunam evehi.*

*He was ADVANCED, or, he passed through, all the degrees of honor, unto the highest place of dignity and government, in the kingdom or commonwealth, by common, and full consent, both of the senators and people; ad celsissimam sedem dignitatis, honoris, ad summum imperium, ad summum locum civitatis, reipublicæ, ad altissimum celsitudinis fastigium, ad amplissimum honoris culmen, idque communibus, et plenis, omnium, tam senatorum, quam plebeiorum, suffragiis, elatus, evectus erat, ascendit, pervenit, aspiravit. Honores amplissimos, eosque gradatim omnes, consecutus, assecutus, adeptus est, obtinuit.*

*Your friends rejoice, that you are so much ADVANCED in honor and wealth; lætantur amici tui, quod magnas adeo, tibi, tum fortunæ, tum dignitatis accessiones vident esse factas; vel, quod tua sit dignitas illustrior, domestica res amplior, quod et honore magis quam antea, florere, et abundare ceperis fortunæ bonia, vehementer gaudent.*

*You are ADVANCED, by your noble deeds, or, acts; nihil fecisti, nisi quod plenissimum sit, amplissimæ dignitatis; omnia namque tua facta, cum dignitate, vehementer consentiunt. Quæcumque egisti, ad dignitatem omnia spectant. Tuis illustribus admodum factis, tantam adeptus es famam et dignitatem, ut gloriæ et immortalitatis præmia tibi deberi videantur. Advancement; profectus, dignitas, ascensus.*

*ADVANTAGE; lucrum, pecuniæ accessio, commodum, emolumentum; utilitas, commoditas; compendium; fructus; quæstus; res, commodum.*

*An ADVANTAGE, or opportunity; commoditas, opportunitas, loci, vel, temporis; rei gerendæ, tempestas, facultas, adjumentum, ampla occasio, et idonea.*

*ADVANTAGEOUS; commodus, lucrativus.*

*To ADVANTAGE; conducere, prodesse, usui esse, commodare, commodum, et utilitatem, afferre alicui; as, That would advantage me little; id mihi parum prosit; Ter.*

*To make ADVANTAGE of the public tributes; lucrum facere ex vectigalibus publicis; Cic. That will be for their advantage; id his lucro futurum est. My letters will be no advantage to you; nihil tibi meæ literæ proderunt; Cic. If you ask*

what advantage it will be to you; si roges, quid profuturum sit tibi.

*What is a man's ADVANTAGE, if; quid prodest cupiam, si.* What advantage is it to me? quid mihi prodest? quæ mihi utilitas?

*Take that course that will be most for your ADVANTAGE; quod tibi utilissimum erit, id consilii capias; Cic. It will be no advantage to the commonwealth; id e republica non est, nec erit; Cic.*

*If he should think that ADVANTAGEOUS for the commonwealth; si id e republica esse, vel fore censeret; Liv.*

*If you could do that with ADVANTAGE to the commonwealth; si id commodum republicæ facere posses; Cic. That will be for your advantage; id, e re tua erit; Plant. If it were for our advantage; si ex usu esset nostro; Cic. That would be more both for your and our advantage; magis in rem et nostram et vestram id esset; Ter. We look for some advantage by them; eos speramus nobis profuturos; Cic. That is not for our advantage; id non est in rem nostram; Ter. If Bacchis shall have any advantage by it; si hoc in rem est Bacchidis; Ter.*

*He hath the ADVANTAGE in place, or ground; superior est loco; Cic. To have the advantage of one, in learning, rhetoric, gravity, virtue, temperance, good manners, &c.; superare aliquem doctrina, arte dicendi, gravitate, virtute, temperantia, probis moribus, &c.; Cic.*

*He thought it would be of great ADVANTAGE to himself; id magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur; Cæs. What advantage then has he? quemam igitur est ejus præstantia? It is base to make an advantage of the commonwealth; habere rempublicam questui, turpe est.*

*For ADVANTAGE-sake; utilitatis gratia; questus, commodi, causa; Cic. Let they should get advantage of us; ne nos ab eis circumveniamur. You were afraid it would not be for your advantage; metuisti, ne non tibi isthoc feneraret; Ter.*

*They defended themselves by the ADVANTAGES of the place; se opportunitatibus loci defendebant; Cæs. This was of great advantage to—&c.; hæc res maxime opportuna fuit, ad—&c. Cæs.*

*You shall say, you have done that kindness to good ADVANTAGE; feneratum isthuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices; Ter. To let slip one advantage for another that is greater; commodum aliquod, majoris adipiscendi commodi causa, præterire; Cic. To let slip or lose an advantage; occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere; Cæs. To give one advantage; superiorem conditionem cedere.*

*To have ADVANTAGE of; præstare,*

superior esse, alicui, aliquo, vel, quam aliquis, aut, aliquid, &c.

*To take the present ADVANTAGE of one; in ipso articulo aliquem opprimere; occasionem, ansam, arripere; uti opportunitate; facultatem rei non prætermittre; obsequi tempestati; urgere occasionem.*

*To pursue our own ADVANTAGE; persequi rem nostram. Ov.*

*To ADVENTURE; periclitari, probare, explorare, contendere. Hazard; extremum discrimen adire; se periculis objicere; irruere in flammarum ipsarum pericula; dimicationes, et pericula vite, capitis, adire, oppetere; nullum vitæ discrimen vitare; sese devovere, injicere, in medios hostes, in extrema pericula. To try, or make trial of; audere, suscipere, aggredi, eniti, tentare, perterritare, experiri, moliri, conari, adoriri. Periclitari fortunam, periculum, experimentum, facere. Probare, aleam jacere.*

*To ADVENTURE to sea; vela ventis dare, permittere. Fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem.*

*To ADVENTURE his life; provehere vitam in periculum.*

*To ADVENTURE the hazard of war; fortunam belli periclitari, tentare. In palæstram, arenam, certamen descendere.*

*I will ADVENTURE, or make trial, though upon evident danger; or, on any or all hazard;—experiri, discrimine aperto; vel, quovis, imo omni periculo; &c. He adventured, or made trial of every thing; nihil intentatum, nil liquit inausum. I adventure all other things to the hazard of fortune; fortunæ casura mando. The ignorant, unskilful, and unfaithful physicians adventure to make trial of experiments, though by the death of their patients; experimenta, medici indocti, inexpertæ, et perisdi, per mortes agunt. I will adventure to seek my fortune; periclitabor fortunam; fortunæ me obijciam.*

*AN ADVENTURE; i. e. danger, or hazard; periculum, discrimen, ausum.*

*AN ADVENTURE; i. e. an accident; eventus, eventum; alea; sors; casus, accidens; ex improviso, scil. aut, inopinato, obveniens.*

*At or by ADVENTURE; temere, casu; forte, fortuito; forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse; forte fortuna.*

*AN ADVERSARY; adversarius, adversator; infestus alicui; oppugnator; hostis; antagonista; inimicus.*

*To be AN ADVERSARY; alicui adversari; reniti, resistere; repugnare. An adversary, viz. that bears one ill-will; in aliquem male animatus; animo esse alieno, averso, offenso, malevolo, iniquo, infenso, minus propitio. Qui cum aliquo simul-*

tates gerit; aut, ab aliquo, voluntate dissociat. — cui lava voluntas semper.

*We have a fierce, cruel, and obstinate Adversary or enemy in you;* acerbo, infenso, vehemente, et crudeli te adversario utimur; in feste nos adversaria.

*He is a great Adversary to this empire;* inimicissimus huic est imperio.

*Adversæ, or contrary;* adversus, diversus, discors, adversatus, pugnans, repugnans.

*The Adversæ party;* pars adversa, partes diversæ.

*Adversity;* adversitas, miseria, infelicitas; adversa, orum; (neut. pl.) res angustæ, adversæ, infestæ, lapsæ, afflicte. Metaph. procella, nox, nubes; angustia.

*One that is in Adversity;* afflictus; dejectus, prostratus, jacens.

*He is in Adversity;* est afflictus, et jacens; in multis versatur malis. Usque huc, adversa tempestate usus est. Fatis acerbis, asperis, adversis, fertur, urgetur, agitur, agitur; fortuna gravi et infensa utitur; cui novercatur fortuna; cui afflicta est fortuna. Omnibus vexatus est infortunatus; multis difficultatibus conflictatus et circumventus est. Miser, calamitosus, ærumnosus, afflictus, infortunatus, miseriis oppressus est.

*To suffer Adversity;* turbulentissimis vitæ tempestatibus, vexari, agitari, obrui. Omnibus calamitatum procellis ubijci, exponi; infensa, infesta, inimica, adversa, contraria, gravi, iniqua, fortuna uti. Infelici esse conditione. Sævientis fortunæ, vim, impetum, conatus adversos, asperitatem, tela omnia, fulmina, dimicationes omnes, assiduas tempestates experiri, pati, sentire, subire, perferre, sustinere. Multis, maximis, incommodis et difficultatibus laborare, conflictari. In multis versari malis. Afflicte, adversæ res. Magnas, incredibiles calamitates haurire. Diuturnis calamitatibus, miseriis gravissimis, infinitis malis affligi, premi, opprimi, implicari. Fortunæ, iratæ, adversæ, ictibus, procellis, viribus, telis percelli, opprimi. A fortuna crudelissime mulctari; vehementer, acriter, acerbè, graviter oppugnari, vexari.

*I am in great Adversity;* — res procurbuere mem. Usque adversa tempestate usus sum. Vitam extrema per omnia duco, ut miser, calamitosus, ærumnosus, afflictus, infortunatus; et fatis acerbis, adversis, asperis, ferri, urgeri, agi solitus. Me mare, me venti, me fera jactat hyems. Tot mala sum passus, quot in æthere sidera lucent; Ovid.

*We are in great Adversity;* nos, — circumstat densorum turba malorum. Nubila sunt subitis tempora nostra malis.

Sævæ, et scævæ fortunæ incursiones, penè nos penitus obruerunt. Omnibus, adversantis fortunæ, telis, patemur, exponimur, percellimur.

*To forsake his friend in Adversity;* ab afflictæ amicitia transfugere.

*To be true to his friend in Adversity;* nullis fortunæ minis ab amicitia colenda absterri.

*To cleave to God in Adversity;* in rebus asperis ad Dei clementiam confugere.

*To help in Adversity;* arctis in rebus opem ferre; in rebus incommodis, aliquem sublevare.

*It is some comfort to have companions in Adversity;* afflictis, aliorum exempla sunt solatio; solatium, solamen est miseriis, multos habere pares.

*Adversity tries friends;* rebus in angustis, apparent amici. *For, prosperity has many friends,* adversity few or none; fortuna secunda amicos habet plurimos; adversitas, paucos, aut nullos. Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

*They can best bear Adversity who are most used to it, or are most acquainted with it;* adversa minus sentiunt, qui iam assueverunt: malorum consuetudine sensus acerbior amittitur; inolorum usus, sensum eorum, et sentiendi vim acriorem, magna ex parte, aufert, et admittit; adversas res minime sentiunt ii, quorum occalluit animus, quorum animis callum obdunxit diuturna consuetudo.

*To ADVERTISE;* monere, admonere, commonefacere, commemorare; docere, edocere, indicare; edicere, enunciare, innuere, significare, notificare, insinuare; intimare.

*You must ADVERTISE and tell beforehand;* prædicandum et præmonendum est tibi.

*To be ADVERTISED;* commonefieri; præscire, resciscere.

*ADVERTISED of all by the ambassadors;* edoctus omnia per legatos. *So far past that he will not be advertised;* admonitionibus modum, locum non reliquit.

*To ADVERTISE privily or secretly;* submonere.

*An ADVERTISEMENT;* admonitum; monitum; admonitio; denunciatio, significatio.

*ADVICE;* consilium, sententia, arbitratu; judicium, arbitrium; animus.

*He will follow nobody's Advice but his own;* de sua unius sententia gerit omnia. *Do nothing without advice;* ne quid agas inconsulto. *Do that with good advice which you can do but once;* deliberandum diu, quod statuendum est semel. *I will always follow better advice;* ego meliori-



des semper consilii locum daturus sum. *I still follow your advice; ad te velut ad oraculum semper confugio. He did that with his friends' advice; de sententia, illud egit amicorum. Help me now with good advice, and I shall ever after this follow your counsel; consilio commodo, hac me vice, sublevis; et semper posthac habeo te suminis loco. Your advice is good; commode mones. You know what his advice is in that case; ejus sententiam ea de re intelligis. Who gave you that advice? quæ Pallas istuc tibi in mentem misit? 'Twas mine own indiscretion; non Pallas, sed Moria. Follow better advice after this; melioribus posthac utere consiliis.*

*Be well ADVISED; apud te esto.*

*He hath taken the best Advice; rationem inivit commodissimam. Is it your advice that I should do so? idne estis auctores mihi ut faciam? I will be advised by him; in illius ego sententia acquiescam. Your advice may do no hurt; non pessime mones.*

*To act ADVISEDLY; ex cogitata ratione res suas componere. Prudentissime, accurate, attentius, diligenter omnia examinare, animo versare, agitare, excutere; mente revolvere: secum reputare, librare, antequam statuat, suscipiat rem. Omnes actiones suas ad perfectam sapientiam, prudentiam normam dirigere, exigere. Nihil temere, inconsulto, raptim, festinanter, titubanter, non suscepto consilio, sine deliberatione, sine magno consilio, tentare, stricare, moliri, conari, facere.*

*Omnia negotia recte et sapienter, consiliis evigilatis, administrare; ad consilii calculos revocare; accurate ponderibus animi librare, pendere, pensitare: recta reputare via. De re aliqua cogitare, meditari: consilium inire, capere, multumque deliberare, consultare, priusquam aggrediari.*

*He does nothing in his own affairs without serious Advice; nihil de suis statuit rebus, nisi rationibus prius diligenter subductis. To advise, or give advice; consulo, consulto with a dat. persuadeo, hortor, moneo; alicui consulere, consilium dari, seu præbere.*

*To ask Advice; consulo, consulto; cum accns. In consilium advocare, consulere aliquem.*

*I Advise them to be quiet; moneo ut quiescant. I am not able to advise you; consilii locum non habeo. We must take advice; consulto opus est. You may say you acted by my advice; fecisse dicas de mea sententia; Plaut. He will do nothing but by my advice; nil est facturum quicquam, nisi de meo consilio; Cic.*

*Be well ADVISED what you do; nil*

*temere facias; etiam atque etiam vide quid agas.*

*He lacks good Advice; ductore perito, doctoreque indiget.*

*I will be well ADVISED in this; jam senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium.*

*But, I know a far better Advice and counsel for us both to follow; cæterum, consilium habeo utrique nostrum multo commodius.*

*To ADVISE, consult, or consider of; multum deliberare, considerare, cogitare de re aliqua; perquam diligenter videre; etiam atque etiam cogitare, consilium capere, de.*

*Well-ADVISED; sobrius, circumspectus, consideratus.*

*Ill-ADVISED; male cautus, incautus.*

*ADVISEDLY; consulte, consulto, cogitate, cogitato, circumspecte, considerate, caute, studiose, judicato, præmeditate, parate; perspicaciter, diligenter, cogitatum, perspicienter, sobrie, modeste, perpense, religiose.*

*To act ADVISEDLY; ex cogitata ratione res componere; ad consilii calculos revocare; nihil temere conari, &c.*

*Done without Advice; temerarius, inconsultus.*

*This is my Advice, or counsel, which I give, if you will be ruled by me; hoc tibi consilii do, tua de laude si laboras, tua si tibi laus curæ est, cordi: te hortor, adhortor, cohortor, et suadeo, auctor tibi sum: hoc est meum consilium: mei consilii hoc est: mea hæc est sententia, opinio, meus sensus, meum judicium: ita censeo: ita mihi videtur, placet, probatur: si me audies, hoc facies: si meum consilium sequeris, mea tibi sententia si probatur, me approbante facies, de mea sententia, meo consilio, meo suasu, me auctore: si me putas quidquam sapere, non esse prorsus insipientem, aliquid videre: si meum consilium habet aliquid apud te ponderis, hoc facies, ages, aggredieris, suscipies, faciendum tibi judicabis.*

*Some other phrases for, Advice, to Advise, or, give Advice, &c.*

*Whereas you Advise me to—; quod suades, ut—Cic. Some advised that—; auctores quidam erant, ut—; Curt. I advise you to; tibi sum auctor ut—; Cic. What do you advise me to? or what advice do you give me? quid das consilii? Ter. He did it with good advice; id bono consilio fecit; Cic. Advise with him; take advice of him; hunc cape consilii socium; Virg. 'Tis good advice; bene mones; Ter. admones; Petron. Necessity forced me to give that advice; me egestas impulit, ut id consulerem; Ter. He advised that the prisoners should not be sent back; captivos reddendos non*

censuit; Cic. *Whether he did it advisedly, or turned necessity into advice, may be doubted*; consulto ne id egerit, an errorem in consilium verteret, dabium; Flor. *In one thing he was not so very well advised; in una re paulo minus consideratus fuit*; Cic. *If you ask my advice; si me consulas*; Plaut. *They sent for the augurs to advise [or, for their advice] about that matter*; ad eam rem consultantam augures [ex Hetruria] acciverant; Liv. *He desired a night's time to advise [or take advice in] what to do*; noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit; Cic. *I will not advise you at all*; nihil ego tibi consilii hodie quicquam dabo; Plaut. *It is no ill advice they give*; non male præcipiunt; Cic. *I will take his advice; be advised by him*; id, quod mihi dederit consilium, id sequar; Ter. *To ask advice, or consult*; alicujus consilium exquirere; consulere quem; percontari, sciscitari, quærere, aliquem, vel, ab aliquo; interrogare quem; tentare sententiam alicujus; deferre sententiam ad aliquem.

**AFFABILITY, or AFFABLENESS**; affabilitas, comitas.

**AFFABLE**; affabilis, comis, blandus, summa humanitate præditus.

**AFFABLY**; affabiliter, comiter.

**AFFABLE, and courteous, or gracious, viz. in speaking, or carriage and behavior.** Blando, comiter, benigne, humaniter, perhumaniter, humanissime omnes appellare; gerere se, cuique offerre, præbere se. Comitatus summa, affabilitate sermonis, oratione benigna uti. In omni sermone omnibus jucundus, blandus, benignus, comis, facilis, suavis, humanus. Vir summe humanitatis, quo nemo commodior est ad omnem rationem humanitatis; ex hominum omnium genere humanissimus; genuina quadam dulcedine conditus, perfusus; ipsis Gratiis natus; quicum consuetudinem jucundam, haud molestam habeas, agas. Facile omnes perferre ac pati cum quibus erat, &c. Ter. *And. i. 1.* Nihil in eo felis, amaritudinis; nihil morosum, tetricum, austerum, truculentum; sed lenissima benignissimaque omnia. Homo commodissimus, suavissimus, mitissimisque moribus; aditu et congressu, alloquio, colloquio facillimus, blandissimus, facilitate, comitate par infimis. Expositus, familiaris omnibus. Visu facilis, dictuque affabilis.

**An AFFAIR**; res, negotium.

**AFFAIRS, or business**; res, negotia, commercia, curæ; res agendæ.

**Urgent AFFAIRS**; necessitates.

**To handle AFFAIRS**; res gerere, negotia tractare. *In great and weighty affairs, however the matter fall out, the very attempt is praiseworthy*; qui facinus egre-

gium aggredientur, illa, etiamsi non succedat, laus tamen aliqua debetur: qui ad res præclaras animum adjuiciunt, animum adjungunt, sese applicant, sua studia conferunt, præclaris in rebus suam industriam exercent, operam ponunt, ii, vel si spem fortuna frustretur, fallat, vel si spei exitus non respondeat, ut id quod velint, minus assequantur, ut quo spectant minime perveniant, omni tamen excludendi laude non sunt, aliqua tamen eos ornari laude æquum est: magna suscipientibus, ad res egregias, nobiles, præclaras, eximias aggredientibus, vel si frustra labor suscipiatur, inanis opera sit, non plane feliciter, non prospere, non optime, non omnino ex animi sententia res cadat, habendus tamen honor est: præclara conantes, in secundis tertisque, si consequi prima non liceat, consistere laus est: qui ad summam gloriam suæ vitæ cursum dirigunt, qui summa petunt, ad summa contendunt, etiam si spe frustrentur, etiam si, quo intenderint non perveniant, etiam si metam non attingant, est tamen cur laudentur, non sunt omni prorsus laude summovendi, decus aliquod, mercedem voluntatis egregiæ, magni, præstantiæ, excellentiæ, excelcæ, erecti animi præmium ferro debent.

*My AFFAIRS had been in a better case, had you looked to them*; res meæ meliores essent, to defensore. Res meæ bene ex sententia successissent, prospere cecidissent, nihil in rebus meis accidisset incommodum, si tu eas gerassesses, administrasses, tractasses, curassesses, procurassesses: si rebus meis præfuissem, operam dedissem, si rerum mearum, fortunarum, cura penes te fuisset, ad te pervenisset: si tua in rebus meis opera usus essem: si rationes meæ te curatorem, procuratorem habuissent.

**AFFECTION**; affectus, us; studium, animus, voluntas; amor, desiderium; animi motio, permotio; mentis impetus, affectio.

**AFFECTIONATE, or full of affection**; amore plenus, affectum spirans.

**AFFECTED**; affectus, animatus, habitus, part.

**To move AFFECTION**; afficere.

**Malignously AFFECTED**; malignus, lividus, niger.

**To AFFECT or delight the hearer**: animos auditorum sibi conciliare; auditores benevolos facere, efficere, reddere; eorum mentes qui audiant inflammare, aut inflammatos restringere. *Orationem ad sensus animorum admoveere*; mentes adstantium, verborum, orationis, gravitate, et suavitate delinire, permulcere; &c.

**To move the AFFECTIONS by speaking**; oratione, dicendo in animis audientium igniculos excitare, aculeos relinquere; animos, affectus hominum incendere, ac-

condere, inflammare, excitare, agitare, commovere, permiscere, quocunque velis trahere, fecere, deducere; lachrymas exprimere, extorquere, voluntates auditorum impellere quo velis, unde velle deducere; mentes allicere, sensus delirare, demalacere; afficere, permovere, perturbare, concitare auditores; penetrare in animos, verborum faeces admovere; peragere per animos hominum, sensus mentisque pertractare, ut non tam in aures verba infundere, quam in animis inscribere videatur. Flexanimus.

*You seem to me not only to kindle AFFECTION in the judges, but you yourself seem also to burn in affection; tu non solum incendere iudices, sed ipse ardere mihi videris; Cic.*

*When their transactions are declared, how do they AFFECT our minds? How do they suspend our expectation? How do they raise our AFFECTIONS with joy, or cool them with fear?* quo modo, cum eorum facta commemorantur, animos nostros afficiunt? Expectationes suspendunt? Pascent gaudio, metu macerant? Cic.

*To bridle the AFFECTIONS;* cupiditates inlicitas compescere; affectiones inordinatas frangere; animam cohibere, vincere.

*To AFFECT, or set one's mind or AFFECTION upon;* affectare.

*To AFFECT or fancy a person;* magnopere aliquem diligere; suum, vel summam, studium erga aliquem ostendere; voluntatis inclinationes propendere in aliquem; egregie charum habere, valde probare.

*Well AFFECTED;* graciously disposed; optime animatus; omnes colens virtutes; optimis deditus studiis; summæ spei; probus.

**AFFINITY;** affinitas, propinquitas. *To have, or be in, affinity, alliance, or kindred.* Aliquem cognatione, affinitate, necessitudine attingere. Maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus. Cognatione alicujus teneri. Eadem stirpe prognatus, ortus. Cognatione propinquus sanguinis jungi, conjungi. Consanguinitate propinquus, cum aliquo affinitate devinctus. Quos natura necessitudine conjunxit. Multum valet communio sanguinis, magna vis humanitatis. Consanguinari, cognati genere sunt; affines conjungia. Quam commune mihi genes, et patris origo junxit.

*To AFFIRM;* affirmare, asserere, asseverare; testari, attestari; perhibere; annuere, dicere; annuere, astruere, defendere, constabulare, corroborare.

*To AFFIRM before a judge;* testificari; jurando affirmare.

*To AFFIRM peremptorily;* constanter, Pharus.

certo, pro certo, affirmare, astruere. Omni, magna asseveratione, asseveranter, ore pleno, affirmare, dicere, pronunciare. Facile, leviter, libenter, agnoscere; palam, ingenuè, sine ulla circumsione affirmare, profiteri; omni asseveratione, et verbis conceptissimis asserere.

*He AFFIRMS these things too peremptorily;* nimium dictatorie et prorsus arroganter ista pronunciat.

*The one AFFIRMS, the other denies it;* unus ait, alter negat.

*And yet whatever he AFFIRMS, they conclude, and stoutly defend;* quicunque tamen is asseverat, illi statuunt, et mordicus defendunt. *All men affirm it;* hac de re, in re omnes unum atque idem sentiunt; omnes, omnes omnium sententias, opiniones, judicia omnia congruunt, conveniunt; similia omnes volunt, dicunt; unus fere sensus, consensio singularis omnium: in summa hujus negotii omnes conspirant. Omnes una mente et voce, uno ore consentiunt. Omnium assensu, testimonio confessum, comprobatum est. Nullus omnium est qui hac in re dissentiat, qui non idem et sentiat et dicat. Adstruunt hoc idem, ad unum omnes, idque efficacibus argumentis.

*That thing is AFFIRMED openly and every where;* id apud omnes palam et ubique testatum est.

**AFFIRMATIVE;** affirmativus; affirmans. *The proof lies upon the affirmative;* affirmanti incumbit probatio.

*To AFFLICT;* affligere, afflictere, infestare; perturbare, molestia afficere; cruciari, excruciare, vexare; insectari; exagitare, persequi, premere, opprimere.

*I am so AFFLICTED as never any man was;* ita sum afflicta, ut nemo unquam; Cic.

*AFFLICTED and troubled in mind and conscience;* anxius, sollicitus, labes habens in animo; angoribus implicatus; peccatorum conscientia vexatus; rebus adversis exercitus, inquietus.

*AFFLICTIONS, or troubles, &c.;* afflictiones, calamitates; res adversæ, gravissimi casus; acerbitates, perpassiones acerbæ; asperitas rerum; incommoda; miseria.

*AFFLICTED, wretched, &c.;* afflictus, miser, calamitosus; in magnas calamitas adductus; curis maceratus, serumnosus; adversis casibus exercitatus.

*To AFFLICT oneself;* macerare seipsum; vel, macerari, curis et cruciatibus seipsum torquere.

*Do not sink under AFFLICTION;* tu ne cede malis. *If you lie under any affliction;* si te dolor aliquis pervallerit.

*To AFFORD;* or to yield or give unto; reddere, retribuere, ministrare, probare.

To AFFORD *help or assistance*; opem; vel auxilium, subministrare, suppeditare, suggerere, præbere, dare, proferre, tradere, porrigere.

To AFFORD *in selling*; vendere: *as, I cannot afford it at so little a price*; non possum tantulo vendere. *I cannot afford it cheaper*; non pote minoris.

*I cannot AFFORD to live so luxuriously*; res mihi non suppetit ad tantum luxum.

To AFFRONT; exprobrare; probris et contumeliis afficere, lacerare.

To make AFFRAID; terrere, perterrere, terrefacere, perterrefacere; territare, terrificare, horrificare; deterrere, expavescere; consternare; perturbare, conturbare.

To make half AFFRAID; subterrere.

To be somewhat AFFRAID; subtimere, subtimescere.

AFFRAID; territus, perterritus, terrefactus, perterrefactus, expavescens, deterritus, exterritus, veritus, portrepidus; languens, viz. pro timore: terrore percussus; metu exanimatus; in timorem conjectus; trepidatione exalbescens; consternatus, exhorrescens, timidus, tremebundus. *Somewhat afraid*; trepidulus.

To be AFFRAID; timere, metuere, formidare, reformidare, pertimescere, horrere, cohorrere, perhorrescere, tremere, pavere, expavescere, trepidare, contremiscere, pavescere, horrescere, cohorrere, extimescere, terri, perterreri, vehementer conturbari. Magno, gravi, eximio, ingenti metu, pavore, timore, terrore, formidine ang. affligi, vexari, affici, confici, perturbari, frangi, opprimi, torqueri, discrucari, debilitari, percelli, exanimari, sollicitari, concuti, consternari. Horrore perfundi. Tota mente, omnibus, totis artibus contremiscere. Maximo in metu esse, vexari. Terrore injecto exalbescere, expavescere, exhorrescere.

*I am very much AFFRAID*; tremo, horreo totus. Præ metu ubi sim necio; vix apud me sum: pectore non consisto. Animus timore obtusescit. Concussit ossa tremor. Obstupuerunt animi gelidasque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor. Mihi fit timor, et pavida trepidat formidine pectus.

To be AFFRAID *before the harm*; prætimere, præformidare.

*I am AFFRAID I cannot*; vereor, ut possum; Cic.

To be AFFRAID *of nothing*; nihil extimescere; Cic. *He is no less afraid than any of you*; non minus quam vestrum quisvis formidat; Plaut. *Are you afraid to do that? num dubitas id facere?* Cic. Cat. *I am afraid to say*; religio est dicere; Ter. *To make afraid by telling of the danger*; denunciations periculi terrore; Cic. *See how far I am from being*

*afraid*; vide quam non reformidem; Cic. *You are afraid it should not be of any long continuance*; ne non diuturnum sit futurum, times; Cic. *I am afraid he will not be able to stand by him*; metuo, ut substat; Ter.

To be AFFRAID *for another*; alicui timere, metuere, formidare. Anxium et sollicitum esse ob alterius vicem. Anxio et sollicito esse animo alterius causa. Pro amicissimo capite timere. *To be afraid of every thing*; omnes umbras horrere. Quicquid increpuit, extimescere. Vel unbram suam metuere. Omnia mota vento folia pertimescere, reformidare. Ad omnem strepitum expavescere. Meticulosus, trepidus, pavidus, timidus, formidolosus.

AFFRIGHT; see *Fright*.

AFTER, *coming before a noun, which is not the nominative case to a verb, is rendered by one of these prepositions, viz. a, ab, ex, post, sub*:

*As, After breakfast*; a jentaculo; Plaut. *Long after the war*; longo a temporibus belli. *Presently after the funeral*; statim a funere; Suet. *He was a little after their time*; recens ab illorum ætate fuit; Cic. *Nor indeed did I go away any where after that day*; nec vero usquam discedebam, ex eo die; Cic. *After his death*; post ejus mortem; Cic. *Presently after that letter, yours was read*; sub eas (scil. literas statim recitatas sunt tunc. *I am to be out of town after the Ides of January*; futurus sum extra urbem, ex Idibus Januarii; Cic. *The same things will come to pass after me which have been before me*; eadem erunt hæc, post me, quæ ante me fuerunt; Sen.

*Note*; *If place of dignity or office be expressed, then ex or post is to be used*: *as,*

*Cotta, presently AFTER his consulship, went into Gaul*; Cotta, statim ex consulatu, profectus est in Galliam; Cic. *He was dead nine years after my consulship*; mortuus erat novem annis post meum consulatum; Cic.

*But if the noun be properly or primitively personal; there post is to be used, not ex*: *as,*

*Callicratides was admiral of the navy next AFTER Lysander*; Callicratides præfectus classis proximus post Lysandrum fuit; Cic. *That office of magistracy was first instituted many years after the Decemviri*; magistratus ille multis annis post Decemviros erat institutus; Cic.

AFTER, *before a nominative case and its verb, is rendered by postquam, posteaquam, ubi, cum, and ut*: *as,*

*AFTER I showed them your manners*;

postquam is mores ostendi tuos; Ter. After I was gone in; postea quam introii; Ter. After he was come, he went to the consul; ubi venit, consulem adiit; Liv. After we were set down; cum consedissemus. After I departed from you; ut abire te; Ter.—and in this construction, after we have that together with it: as, After that he had heard the cock crow; ubi galli cantum audiverat. After that he had saluted me, he immediately went to Rome; ut heri me salutavit, statim Roman profectus est; Cic.

Sometimes also it is rendered by an ablative case absolute: as,

ARTER, that the kings were driven out of the city; pulsus ex urbe regibus; Flor. After that many embassies had been sent in vain from both parties; multis legationibus nequiquam ultro citroque de pace missis; Liv.

ARTER, following a noun of time, is rendered by the adverb post, and quam, if a verb follow it: as,

A few days ARTER he fortified his camp; paucis post diebus castra commisit; Liv. Hannibal, the third day after he came thither, drew out his forces for a battle; Hannibal, tertio post die quam venit, copias in aciem eduxit; Liv. An hour after they condemned Gabinus; hora post Gabinium condemnaverunt; Cic. Five days after you have gathered them; quinto die quam sustuleris; Colum. —thither also refer, tanto post; aliquanto post; paulo post; haud ita multo post; longo post tempore. The next three days after he was born; triduo proximo quam sit genitus. The third year after Cato had been censor; tertio anno quam Cato censor fuerat; Macrobi. After forty days that we had come thither, we gained the city; post dies quadraginta, quam eo ventum est, oppido potiti sumus; Sal. The fourth day after that we had come to Britain; post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum; Cæsar. The next day after that he came to the legions; postridie quam ad legiones venit; Suet. The next day after that he had set sail from Brundisium; postero die quam a Brundisio solverat; Cic.

Note; After is not rendered by quam but when a verb follows it, which in the English has, or may have, that before it; and where quam is used, it is put for postquam: as, The fifth day ARTER they had received answer from the senate; quinto die quam a senatu responsum accepissent; Liv. Seven years after he had been consul; septem annis postquam consul fuisset; Cic.

ARTER, following a verb, is often part of the signification of that verb, and is

included in the Latin verb itself: as,

For there the man gazes ARTER your inheritance like a hungry wolf; nam illie homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi lupus esuriens; Plant. Sic; They gaze after my goods; bona mea inhiant; Plant. He looks not after any thing to find fault with it; non inquit quod reprehendat; Cic. (Seneca also has gazis inhians, in Her. Fur.)

ARTER, when it signifies according to, especially if it have after it any of these words, manner, sort, fashion, &c. is rendered by ad, de, in, or an ablative case of the manner, without a preposition: as, Make it after the same manner, that—; ad eundem modum facito, qui—; He calls him after his own name; suo dicit de nomine; Virg. After the fashion of a garden; in morem horti; Colum. After my own manner; meo modo; Plant. He raised money after Pompey's manner; descripsit pecuniam ad Pompeii rationem; Cic. For she had hung her light hunting-bow upon her shoulders after the usual fashion; namque humeris, de more, habilem suspenderat arcum; Virg. When we had plentifully feasted after the Salian manner; cum opipare epulati essemus Saliarem in modum; Cic. In the mean time suffer me to live after my own custom; sine nunc meo me vivere interea modo; Ter. After or according to my ancient way of pleading; meo pristino more dicendi; Cic.

ARTER, referring to proximity of degree, order, or succession, is rendered by juxta, proxime, secundum, and sub: as,

Nigidius is a man, as I think, the most learned next after Varro himself; Nigidius homo, ut ego arbitror, juxta Varronem doctissimus; Gell. He is the wisest of men, who readily apprehends what is needful to be done; and he comes next after him, who accommodates himself to the good invention of another; sapientissimus est, cui quod opus sit, ipsi in montem veniat, proxime accedit, qui alterius bene inventis se temperat; Cic. Next after converse with you, there is nothing more esteemed by me than solitude itself; secundum te, nihil est mihi amicitius solitudine; Cic. After that the horse had done fighting, then the foot began to fight; sub equestris finem certaminis, coorta est pugna peditum; Liv. Next after God it is in your power; juxta Deos in tua manu est; Tac. Next after these they are dear who follow your studies; proxime hos chari, qui studiorum tuorum sunt amuli; Cic. Next after his brother he attributed most to them; quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat; Cic. Your letters were read presently after those; sub eas

[littera] statim recitatus sunt tunc; Cic. *He was a little after his time; erat paulo state posterior; Cic. The next day after he had killed him; proximo die quo eum interemerat. It was not long after; haud ita multum interim temporis fuit; Liv. In the mean while, and that but a little while after he came; interim neque ita longo intervallo ille venit; Cic. To think on one thing after another; aliam rem ex alia cogitare; Ter. One after another, i. e. in order; ex ordine; Cic. They were after their time; inferiores erant quam illorum setis; Cic. An hour after; interposito unius horae spatio; Colum. To wait day after day; diem de die expectare; Cic. A little after; brevi post tempore; postea aliquanto; Cic. He stayed there the next day after; ibi diem posterum commoratus est; Cic. Then he walked on the shore, after that into the bath; inde ambulavit in littore, posthac in balneum; Cic.*

*We put off the discourse till AFTERWARDS; in posterum distulimus sermonem; Cic. To have a foresight of what will follow afterwards; in posterum prospicere; Cic. We will consider of these things afterwards; posterius ista videbimus; Cic. They will have cause to rejoice afterwards; stat, ut postmodo gaudeant; Liv. Some while after; interjecto deinde tempore.*

*AFTER is sometimes put for afterwards; after that time, or from thenceforward; and then it is rendered by exinde or postea: as, I saw her but once, and I never saw her afterwards; illam ut primum vidi, nunquam vidi postea; Plaut.—and sometimes also by post: as, At first indeed of my own accord, but afterwards by your intimation, I thought fit to send—; ut initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo, mittendum duxim—; Cic.—and sometimes also by posterius; as, Vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere; ye are to speak first, and we afterwards.*

*AFTER, being an adjective, is rendered by posterior, inferior: as, Estate posterior; vel, inferior, &c. vide supra. After, i. e. behind, is rendered by pone, a tergo; vel, post tergum; and so post templum.*

*One AFTER another; alternus, alternatim, invicem, ex ordine.*

*AFTERNOON; post meridiem.*

*THE AFTERNOON; tempus pomeridianum, vel postmeridianum.*

*AFTER the same sort as; quemadmodum.*

*AGAIN; iterum, denuo, rursus, rursum, de integro, ex integro, ab integro, iterato, secundo.*

*As if the commons were AGAIN to be called to the Aventine hill; ut rursus*

*plebs in Aventinum se-vocanda videatur; Cic. I seem to myself to be born again, because I have found thee; iterum mihi recens videor natus, quod te reperi; Plaut. Plays not worth reading over again; fabulae non satia dignae, quae iterum legantur; Cic. When they had lifted up themselves again; cum se rursus extulissent; Flor. A little after he went in again; haud multo post recepit se intro denuo; Ter. To fall sick again; de integro incidere in morbum; Cic.*

*AGAIN sometimes signifies the same as back; viz. after verbs signifying, to come, call, fetch, bring, &c. And it is mostly implied in the verb compounded with re: as, He wrote to me again; is ad me rescripsit. I come again to what I wrote in the beginning; redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi; Cic. I do not require again those things that were by violence taken from me; quae per vim erepta mihi sunt, non repeto; Cic. Ye are they who chiefly called me back again; vos estis, qui maxime me repetistis, atque revocastis; Cic.*

*Note; The use of AGAIN in English, and of iterum in Latin, for, the second time, is elegant: as, I named him again, and the third time; iterum, ac tertio nominavi; Cic. He was twice preserved by me, once alone and apart, but again with all of them; bis a me servatus est, separatim semel, iterum, cum universis.*

*AGAIN sometimes is put for hereafter; and then it is rendered by post, posthac, or, postea: as, Care is to be taken that such a thing should never happen again; id ne unquam posthac accidere possit, providendum est; Cic. If ever I find you again in this street; si in platea hac te offendero post unquam; Ter. If ever he do so again; si unquam posthac; Cic. Whom I had never seen before, nor should ever see again; quem ego nunquam ante videram, nec eram postea visurus; Liv.*

*AGAIN sometimes notes doing a thing by course, and in a way of correspondency to some other thing that is done, and then is rendered by contra, invicem, and vicissim; also by mutuos and mutuo: as, If she shall commend his beauty, do you again commend hers; si laudabit haec illius formam, tu huius contra; Cic. Now you have the affairs of the city, do you again write what is done in the country; habes res urbanas; invicem rusticis scribe; Plin. What is just, is honest; and again, what is honest, is just; quod iustum est, honestum est; vicissimque quod honestum est, iustum est; Cic. Your love to me again; tuus erga me mutuos amor; Cic. But I knew what he meant; and again, he perceived what I thought;*

sic et ego quid ille, .et contra, ille, quid ego sentiam, videbat; Cic. *At last, let Italy have a little rest, which has been so long in trouble; and let Africa again be destroyed by fire and sword; requiescat aliquando tandem vexata Italia; uratur, vasteturque invicem Africa; Liv. Ye are scoffed at by him, and again, ye yourselves mock him; vos ab illo irridemini, et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis; Cic.*

AGAIN AND AGAIN is rendered by iterum or etiam repeated with a conjunction: as, *I beseech you again and again; te etiam atque etiam rogo; Cic. So in Virg. predicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo; Æn. 3. It thunders again and again; iterum atque iterum fragor intonat ingens; Virg. Consider again and again; etiam atque etiam cogita; Ter.*

*Some other phrases.*

*At big again; altero tanto major; Cic. If ever he offend again; noxam si aliam unquam ademerit ullam; Ter. I entreat you again and again; iterum et sepius rogo; Cic. We must take heed, that we say not over again, what we have said once before; cavendum est, ne id, quod semel supra diximus, deinceps dicamus; Cic. He so cast what was left out of the cup, that it sounded again; reliquum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret; Cic. I will be here again instantly; jam hic adero; Ter. You may quiet your mind again, for nobody follows or pursues you; mentem jam tuam rursus redare facile potes, nemo namque te insequitur aut impellit.*

To be AGAINST; obistere, oblectari, obstare, reniti, oppugnare, impugnare, contra stare; adversari, resistere, repugnare; alienari, abhorrere, aspernari.

To be dashed one AGAINST another; collidi.

Striving AGAINST; oblectans, oblectatus, obstans, impugnans, oppugnans.

AGAINST, or contrary to; adversus, adversum, contra, in, cum accus. præter, et ob, scil. in compos. Item a, ad, ante, dum, &c. For the particle against, referring to something to be done by, or at some set future time expressed, is rendered by in, with an accusative case: as, *Against the evening; in vespertum; against tomorrow or the next day; in crastinum; Plant. He invited him to supper against the next day; ad cenam eum invitavit in postertum diem; Cic. He prepared a purifying sacrifice against the next day; sacrificium lustrale in diem postertum paravit; Liv.*

But if only a verb with its nominative case, and not any noun of time, be expressed after it, then AGAINST is rendered by dum, with a verb: as,

*They made ready the present AGAINST*

*he came; interea parabant munus stum, dum veniret.*

AGAINST, joined with over, has reference to the opposite position of some thing, person, or place; and is rendered by ex adverso, or e regione: as, *That house was straight over-against the other; erat hæc domus huic plane ex adverso; Ter. The moon when it is just over-against, or opposite to, the sun, is eclipsed; luna, cum est e regione solis, deficit; Cic. Over-against that place; ex adverso ei loco; Ter. Over-against one of those bridges; e regione unius eorum pontium; Cæs.*

AGAINST, implying something done or said to the offence, damage, or prejudice, of another, is rendered by adversus, adversum, and in, with an accus.: as, *This was the end of the civil wars; the rest against foreign nations. Hic finis armorum civilium; reliqua adversus externas gentes; Flor. He used to arm others against himself; adversum se, alios armare solebat; Cic. That was spoken by Plato against the philosophers; id, apud Platonem, est in philosophos dictum; Cic. Money gathered up against the commonwealth; pecunie conciliatæ adversus rempublicam; Cic. Should I speak or plead against him? Adversum ne illum causam dicerem?— Ter. He thought it spoken somewhat harshly against him; dictum in se inclementius existimavit. In this sense also, for against, Cicero uses contra: as, Contra nos; against us; pro Quint.*

AGAINST, signifying contrary to, is rendered by adversus, and contra, also by præter sometimes; viz. when there comes after it, mind, thought, will, law, manner, custom, right, just, good, and the like: as, *I will not strive AGAINST you; non contendam ego adversus te; Cic. I was against his mind it fell out so; præter voluntatem, cogitationemque, accidit; Cic. He strives against the stream; contra torrentem brachia dirigit; Juv.*

When contrary to the will, nature, &c. of the agent is expressed, then, for AGAINST, invitus, and invite, are elegantly used: as, *A wise man doth nothing against his will; sapiens nihil facit invitus; Cic. Do nothing against your nature; nihil facias invita minerva; Hor.*

AGAINST, importing to refuse, oppose, or hinder, is made Latin by a word or phrase of like import: as, *I am against it; animus abhorret a [ab]. It may very easily be done, if the senate be not against it; facillimum facta sit, non aspernante senatu; Cic.*

AGAINST, denoting defence or preservation, is rendered by a, ad, adversus, and contra: as, *I defend the myrtles against the cold; defendo a frigore myrtos; Virg.*

*We may be guarded against strangers; tecti esse ad alienos possumus—; Cic. I defended myself by arms against him; me armis adversus eum defendi; Liv. None stood more firmly to the senate against the wretched commons; nemo, contra perditos cives, a senatu stetit constantius; Cic.*

*AGAINST, after a verb of motion, is rendered by ad, or in: as, Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone; ne offendas ad lapidem pedem tuum. The billows beat against the shore; fluctus illiduntur in litto; Quint.*

*Some other phrases.*

*It will not be AGAINST your duty to do either of them; utrum vis salvo officio facere potes; Cic. You have nought to say against her; cui tu nihil dicas vitii; Ter. If he offends in any thing, it is against me; si quid peccat, mihi peccat; Ter. They run their heads one against another; adversis concurrent frontibus; Martial. They are so very much against a republic, that—; ita a republica sunt adversi, ut—; Cic. Be sure you get it done against this night; ante istam vesperam opus expeditum approbato; Appul. Against nature; invita minerva; adversante natura; Cic. To sail contrary to, or against, the course of the river; adversus flumen navigare; Plaut. Their practices are quite contrary to, or against you; adversa vobis urgent vestigia; Cic. He is too severe not only against equity, but also against the law and custom of the city; præter morem atque legem civium, nimium ipse durus est, præter æquumque et bonum; Ter. But if they have done any thing against civility; si quid contra morem consuetudinemque civilem fecerint; Cic. Against all right and reason; contra jus fasque; Cic. To contrive any thing against the pleasure of Heaven; Deo adverso aliquid comminisci, moliri.*

*We have been hitherto in a season extremely against us; ita adversa usque tempestate uel sumus; Ter. He did as much as he could by words against your reputation; verbis, inhumaniter, ab illo impugnata est dignitas tua; acerba nimis, adversus tuam dignitatem, ejus fuit oratio: inhoneste admodum de te locutus est: et in te sic, ut acerbus aut inhonestus non potuerit. He married her against his will; ille invitum illam duxerat; Ter. I took the city of Capua against my will; invito cepi Capuam. It was indeed against my will, that I removed Flaminius from the senate; invitum quidem feci, ut Flaminium e senatu ejicerem; Cic. At first, his colleague was not against him, but afterwards he also assisted him in it; primo, non adversante, post etiam adju-*

*vante collega ejus; Cic. Ye, ye, I say, yourselves, and a full senate, or the senate often was against it; vos, vos, inquam, ipsi, et frequens senatus restitit; Cic. Unless the seniors or elders had been against it; nisi seniores obstitissent; Curt. I am not any way against it, but that—; non recuso, nihil impedio, quo minus—; Cic. I am not against his opinion; ejus opinioni non repugno; Cic. That they might be the more safe and secure against the assault of their neighbors; ut tutiores, a finitimorum impetu, essent; Liv. It may be very well thought strange, what kinds of herbs have been observed by physicians for remedies against the bitings of beasts, against the diseases of the eyes, and against wounds, &c.; mirari licet, quæ sint animadversa, a medicis, herbarum genera, ad morsus bestiarum, ad oculorum morbos, ad vulnera, &c.; Cic. I know that you use to defend me against my unreasonable adversaries; scio me a te contra iniquos meos solere defendi; Cic. To set up ladders against the walls; erigere scalas ad mœnia, aut ad muros; Liv. To run blindfold, as it were, or hood-winked, against one; incurere in aliquem caeco impetu; Cic. The sea doth beat its waves against the rocks; pontus in scopulos undas erigit; Lucan. To dash one's foot against a stumbling-block in the way; offendere ad stipitem; Colum. The ship was broken against the rocks; puppis offendit in scopulis; Ovid.*

*An AGE; ætas; sæculum; ævum, ævitas.*

*To be Aged; consensescere; &c. vido To be old.*

*Old Aox; or great age; senectas, senium, senectus; grandævitas, longævitas; ætas ingravescent; percursum et exacta ætas; annorum multorum curriculum; terminus vitæ.*

*Aged, or stricken in years; ætate proVectus; annis quam plurimis affectus; natu grandis; tristis ac decrepitus senex; annis ac pannis obitus; qui multos annos attigit; grandævus, grandiuæculus, maturus.*

*Infancy, or the Aox until seven years; infantia; an infant, or one of that age; infans.*

*Childhood; or the Aox from seven to fourteen; pueritia; a boy, or one of that age; puer.*

*Youth; or the Aox from fourteen to twenty-eight; adolescentia; a youth, or one of that age; adolescens.*

*Manhood; or the Aox from twenty-eight to fifty; juvenus; ætas virilis vel constans. A young man of that age; juvenis.*

*The Aox from fifty to seventy; gravitas. An elderly man of that age; senior.*



*The Aox from seventy to death; senectus, senecta. An old man, or one of that age; senex.*

*Extreme old Aox, or the end of this age; senium, etas decrepita, avitas. A very old man, or one of that age; senex decrepitus.*

*Of or belonging to old Aox; senilis.*

*The Aox of fourteen in man, and twelve in women; ubertas, ephēbia; one of that age; ophēbus, pubes, vel puber-ēris; adject.*

*Non-Aox, under-Aox, or tender Aox; etatula, minoritas, parvitas.*

*An Aox, or term of one hundred years; seculum, seculum, ævum, etas. Full grown in age; adultus. In the flower of his age; integra etate. Of the same age, or time; cœvus, cœtaneus, contemporaneus, æquævus, æqualis. Equals, or those of the same age; cœvi, cœtanci. Eiusdem etatis; etate, annis, pares, æquales; quibus parilis est etas. Sub eodem astro, sidere, nati. Eadem etate. —Etate ac viribus æqui—acta non alio rege pueritia, mutataque simul toga.*

*He is of Aox; ex pueris excessit; adultus est, adolevit, etatem habet.*

*At sixteen years of Aox; annos natus sexdecim; Ter. When he is six-and-thirty years of age; ubi etas accessit ad annos triginta sex; Cato. He wrote it when he was fourscore and fourteen years of age; quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsit; Cic. Nor indeed could she for age; æque, per etatem etiam poterat; Ter.*

*The best philosopher that this Aox affords; princeps hujus etatis philosophorum; Cic. For so many ages; per tot secula; Juv. As soon as ever he was of age; ubi primum adolevit; Sallust. There is not three days' difference between their age; triduum non inter eos est etas; Plaut. At this age; hoc etatis; Plaut. At that age; tantus natu; Plaut. I know my own age; scio ego quid etatis sim; Plaut. He may for his age; per etatem licet; Ter. Now in my old age; nunc exacta etate; Ter.*

*Worn out with Aox, sickness, and calamities of war; confectus senio, morbo, bellorumque calamitatibus. He bears his age well; or, he looks as young as if he were not thirty years old; neque canities adest, neque rugosa cutis;—vigent oculi, mihi utrinque dentium series, color vividus est, corpus succulentum. When I was a little lad about eight years of age; puer cum essem ipse, natus octo plus minus annos; octennis puer. Being in his best, or in the prime of his age; firmata jam etate.*

*Tell me truly of what Aox are you? Sine, bona fide, quot annos numeras?*

*quotum numeras etatis annum? I was then about such an age; id fore etatis, tunc furte fui. For his age, he might seem to be half a man and half a boy;—poteratque puer, juvenisque videri. His age hath passed childhood; ad maturitatem adolevit. Old age comes creeping on; etas ingravescens, crepusculum vitæ, appropinquat. Senescunt sensim sine sensu. Of one year's age; anniculus, hornus, hornotinus. Of the first age; primæva. The third age; trigonia. The state of an age, or time, whether it be adversity or prosperity; ætæna.*

*In this Aox; hodie, nunc dierum, hæc diebus.*

*Of full Aox; in viros transcripti. Virilem sumpsit togam. Nuces reliquit. In lubrico virentis etatule. In illo adolescentis lubrico, ut non cadant, titubant tamen. Ut quasi ad juventutis florem pervenerit.*

*Every Aox has its proper use and end appointed by God himself; etas omnis a Deo proprium officium habet. Ex Sen. in Thebaide; Propria describit Deus—Officia, et ævum per suos ducit gradus.—Lætitia juvenem, fons decet tristis senem.*

*Every Aox brings something new to the world, and greatly contributes to the growth of knowledge and learning; etas aliquid novi secum apportat, atque ad scientiam maxime confert.*

*Aox seasons and tempers wisdom and experience; etas sapientiam condimentum est; Ter. in Adel. Nunquam ita quam bene subducta ratione ad vitam fuit,—quin res, etas, usus semper aliquid apportet novi;—aliquid monent, ut illa, quæ te scire credas, nescias;—et quæ tibi putaris prima, in experiendo repudies.*

*Aox fades and perishes as the rose; etas ut rosa perit; Auson. in Romæ. Collige, virgo, rosas, dum flos novus, et nova pubes,—Et memor esto ævum sic prosperare tuum.*

*Aox is not so much to be considered in a man, as his virtue; etas non in homine, sed virtus consideranda; Cic. in Cat. Maj. Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem afferre possunt, sed honeste acta superior etas fructus auctoritatis præbet extremos; Id. in Phil.; virtutis quam etatis cursus celerior.*

*Unto whom every Aox is troublesome; etas omnis quibus sit molesta; Cic. in Cat. Maj. Quibus enim nihil opis est in ipsis ad bene beateque vivendum, ita omnis gravis est etas: qui autem omnia bona a seipsum petunt, ita nihil potest malum videri quod natura necessitas afferat.*

*To AGGRAVATE; or to make more than the matter is; aggravare, exaggerare,*

exasperare, accumulare. An aggravation, aggravating; exaggeration, exasperation, accumulation. To aggravate; i. e. to make a cause more heinous; oratione, dictis aliquid exaggerare, aggravare. Rei indignitatem, peccati atrocitatem verbis amplificare, augere. Rem invidiosorem et acidiorem verbis facere. Rem parvam verbis magnam facere; invidia cumulare, onerare. Causam per se minime malam, acrimoniam, acerbitate verborum pessimam reddere. Vituperando rem affligere.

To AGGRAVATE one's faults; aggravare aliquem; Quint.; vel, culpas ejus in crimina exaggerare.

The disease is AGGRAVATED, or grows heavy, or worse; morbus aggravescit.

To AGITATE; agitare.

To AGITATE, or to revolve often something in his mind; agitare aliquid mente, aut animo, vel in mente.

To AGITATE, or vex his mind with careful thoughts; curis et cogitationibus anxius animum agitare.

To be AGITATED, i. e. hurried, or vexed with Furies, injuries, &c.; Furis, injuriis, &c. agitari.

AGO; or before this time; abhinc. Long ago; olim; pridem, jampridem, dudum, jamdudum. A while ago; jamdudum. How long ago? quam dudum? Ter. quam pridem? But a while ago; non ita pridem; Cic. How long ago was that thing done? quamdiu id, aive quam dudum isthuc factum est? Plaut. How long ago is it since you have eaten? quampridem non edisti? At what time? about fifteen years ago; quo tempore? annis abhinc quindecim; Cic. vel, fere abhinc annos quindecim; Ter. Some years ago; aliquot ante annis; Cic. So many years ago; tot annis lapsis, seu prateritis; Cic. About eight hundred years ago; ante annos fere octingentos. Thirty days ago; abhinc triginta diebus. I told you long ago; jamdudum dixi; Ter. We ourselves have seen almost all those same things long ago; ipsi nos pridem vidimus eadem fere omnia; Plin. His opinion was long ago exploded; hujus jampridem explosa sententia est; Cic. It is but a little while ago since he died; nuper est mortuus; Cic. It is not long ago since; haud sane diu est cum—; Plaut. You look fairer now than you did some time ago; formosior videre quam dudum; Ter. It is long ago since we drank; jamdiu factum est postquam bibimus; Plaut.

AGONY; angor.

Full of AGONY; animum agens.

To be full of AGONY; extremis angis doloribus.

To be in AGONY; i. e. to be vexed to

the bottom of the heart; intimis angis sensibus.

To put one's mind in AGONY or vexation with inconveniences; angere aliquem, vel animum alicujus, incommodia.

To put himself in AGONY; i. e. to vex himself in his mind; angere se animi, vel animo; Ter.

To have his mind in AGONY; i. e. to be grieved concerning any thing; angere animo, de aliqua re.

To be in AGONY for his losses, damages; or to be vexed for his own inconveniences; incommodis angere suis; Cic. To be in agony through desire; i. e. vehemently to desire; angere desiderio. To be in agony with the expectation of any thing; angere expectatione alicujus rei.

To AGREE; assentire, assentiri, astipulari, consentire; annuere; acclinare, respondere, favere, acquiescere, congruere.

To be AGREEABLE or acceptable to; esse gratus, acceptus, jucundus.

AGREEMENT or consent; consensio, consensio, conditum; consentus, contentio; unanimitas; conspiratio, foederatio, confederatio, transactio, pactio; unio, unitas, compositio; pactum.

An AGREEMENT or covenant; pactum, foedus. An agreement or reconciliation; reconciliatio.

According to AGREEMENT; ex pacto, ex compacto, ex composito, de compacto. To come to an agreement; ad concordiam adduci. To be at agreement; concordare. Articles of agreement; foederis seu pacti, articuli, conditiones, aut capita.

AGREEABLENESS; convenientia, conformitas, congruentia, congruitas, competentis, concordantia, concordia; coherentia.

AGREEABLE or convenient; compositus, consonans, congruus, consentaneus; conveniens, concordans; aptus, cognatus; gratus, secundus.

AGREEABLY; competenter, congruenter; congrue, apte, constanter.

To AGREE upon; condicere.

AGREED upon; pactus, transactus, praestitutus; pacticius.

To AGREE and help one another; conspirare, conjurare.

AGREEING or assenting; assentiens, consentiens, astipulans; annuens, favens, respondens, acquiescens, subserviens.

AGREEING together; congruus, conveniens, consonans.

Not to AGREE, or be AGREED; disjungi; minime concordare, consentire.

Not AGREEING or AGREED; disjunctus, minime concordans, assentiens, &c.

Hinc varia Phrasologia: ut, To agree about or upon affairs; consentire de rebus; Liv. They do not agree upon

that business; non consentitur super ea re. *They agree together amongst themselves about these things; de hiæc rebus, inter se concesserunt; Plaut. They will have their days and months to agree with the course of the sun and moon; suos dies mensaque congruere volent cum solis lunæque ratione; Cic. These arts or sciences seem to agree together; hæc disciplina sibi consentaneæ esse videntur; Cic. If he agree with himself; si sibi ipso consentiat; Cic. All are agreed upon it; inter omnes hoc constat; Cic. The philosophers agree with these; cum his philosophi consentiunt; Quint. Authors agree they should be no higher; auctores consentiunt non altiores esse debere; Plin. I agree with you in opinion; assensio, assentior tibi; Cic. tecum sentio; Plaut. They agreed upon a truce, i. e. to have one; inducias condixerunt; Justin. ad inducias concesserunt; Suet. I agree with other writers; constat mihi cum cæteris scriptoribus; Cic. It is not agreed on by all; non constat inter omnes; Cic. The time is agreed on; tempus constitutum est; Ter. The day is agreed on; pactum et constitutum est dies; Cic. I do not believe we shall agree together; non conventum inter nos arbitror; Ter. They agreed well then; bene conveniebat tunc inter eos; Ter. They agree together; illi inter se conveniunt; Juv. Thus far both their words agree; convenient adhuc utrique verba; Plaut. Nothing agrees better with nature; nihil est naturæ accommodatius; Cic. I agreed for the price; conveni de pretio; Quint. You may agree with another for a little money; pacisci cum alio parvula pecunia potes; Plaut. My brother and I cannot agree about these things; hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt. You may agree or bargain with another; cum alio transigere seu stipulari potes. They are all agreed together; omnes compacto rem agunt. To agree upon a truce; consentire ad inducias; Liv. If I can make you agree; si possum hæc inter vos componere; Plaut. It is not in my power to make you agree; non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites; Virg.*

He never AGREED or made any AGREEMENT with any, for stipend, or salary; nec unquam de mercedibus pactus est; Suet.

To AGREE, i. e. bargain, with one; cum aliquo transigere; Cic. Let them agree amongst themselves; transigant inter se ipsi; Ter. If you shall agree with her; si concordabis cum illa; Ter. They agree together again; redeunt rursus in gratiam; Plaut. Are you now at last agreed? Jam vos redistis in concordiam?

Plant. I do not agree with him; ab illo dissentio; Cic. One thing they cannot agree about; de re una dissident; Cic. They do not agree; illi inter se dissentiunt.

I will have them AGREED; pacem componi volo. Let these things be agreed betwixt you; inter vos hæc componatur; Ter. I will bring you to agree; ego redigam vos in gratiam; Ter. Are you two agreed yet, I pray you? Jam pax est inter vos, quæso, duos? Plaut. It is such, as that it can never agree with it; ejusmodi est, ut coherere nunquam possit; Cic. No two of them agree together; nulli duo concinunt; Plin. To that they all agreed; omnes in eam sententiam ierunt. All agree; omnes congruunt; Ter. In truth they agree very lovingly together; sane illi inter se congruunt concorditer; Plaut. Women agree best together; mulier mulieri magis congruet; Ter.

It AGREED with, or was agreeable to those letters; erat consentaneum cum his literis; Cic. It does not agree with the sense of the law; a sententia legis discrepat; Cic. His deeds and his words do not agree; facta ejus cum dictis discrepant; Cic.

To AGREE together; apte, mirifice, necessario, præclare, optime, et undique, convenire, coherere. Mirifice, valde, vehementer, congruere, consentire, de—

To live with great AGREEMENT amongst themselves; inter se conjunctissime vivere. They agreed in their minds and wills, in their studies and opinions, &c. Inter eos voluntatum, studiorum, et sententiarum summa consensio fuit.

There is a mutual AGREEMENT, goodwill and friendship among them; mutua benevolentia inter illos est orta; mutua animorum in amore consensio; animorum quædam et voluntatum similitudo mutua. For our minds or opinions both agreed in peace and war; nostri namque sensus, ut in pace, sic in bello, congruebant. To agree in the same mind and judgment; ejusdem esse sententiam et opinionem. The very savage bears agree among themselves; much more ought brethren to agree together; sævis inter se convenit uris; multo proinde magis, fratribus inter se concordare convenit.

You and I do not AGREE in these things; hæc mihi tecum non conveniunt. He fully agrees to that opinion; huic sententiam, plane pleneque assentitur, stipulatur, acquiescit. To be agreeable, convenient or suitable to any thing; rei alicui conforme esse, congruere, competere; Cic. To agree or accord to any thing or person; alicui, astipulari, suffragari, non refragari.

abalienare. To alienate one's goods from one; bona alicujus alienare ab aliquo.

To ALIENATE one's mind; de sententia aliquem detrudere. Agere aliquos diverso.

To be ALIENATED or estranged; alienari, abalienari; as, To be alienated or estranged in mind; mente alienari; Cic.

ALIENATED, estranged or withdrawn from; alienatus, alienus, abalienatus; aversus, distractus. Alienated from, or to have no mind to, a thing or person; alienus ab aliquo, vel a re aliquo.

An ALIENATION, estranging or putting away; alienatio, abalienatio; distractio; abdicatio.

To ALIENATE, or put to sale, his own goods; bona sua proscribere. To receive a thing alienated; postliminio quid recipere.

To ALIGHT from or off a horse; desilire; descendere equo, vel ab equo, et ex equo.

To ALIGHT, viz. as a bird; subsidere.

ALIKE; æque, pariter, perinde.

ALIKE, adj.; similia, æquus, compar, equalia.

ALIVE; superstes, vivus.

Hope keeps him ALIVE; illum vivum seu superstitem spes alit. To be taken alive; in potestatem [scil. hostium] venire, Flor. The best philosopher alive; princeps hujus ætatis philosophorum; Cic. Is he alive? superatne et vescitur aura æthereæ? Virg. Whilst he was alive; æ vivo; Cic. He is alive and well; vivit atque valet; Ter.

ALL, referring to the number of many things, is rendered by omnis, cunctus, and universus; as,

ALL of them reported all good things; omnes omnia bona dicebant; Ter. And he advised and consulted with the pilot or master of the ship about all the stars; rectoremque ratis, de cunctis consultit astris; Virg. Æn. 2. This ought to be the chief intention of all, that there may be the same profit of every one and of all in general; unum esse debet id omnibus propositum, ut eadem sit utilitas unius cujusque, et universorum; Cic. All men of all orders; omnes omnium ordinum homines; Cic. He used to take pains for them all; laborem pro cunctis ferre consuevit; Cic. These things I speak of all in general; hæc loquor de universis; Cic.

ALL, when it is referred to the whole of any singular thing, is properly rendered by totus, and integer; yet also by omnis, cunctus, and universus, in the singular number; as, I have not seen him all this day; hodie toto non vidi die; Ter. Keep it all to yourself; integrum tibi reserves; Cmp. All that while I was at Naples;

eo omni tempore Neapoli fui; Cic. Alexandria and all Egypt; Alexandria, cunctaque Ægyptus; Cic. All that shall she go away with; id illa universum abripiet; Ter. But now I leave all that to you; nec jam id tibi totum amitto; Cic. There can be no senate in all February; senatus haberi non potest mense Februario toto; Cic. To have or possess all the prey or spoil without blood; integrum prædam sine sanguine habere; Cic. In so much joy of all the city, should I alone have been and? in tanta lætitia cunctæ civitatis me unum tristem esse oportebat? Cic. I give over unto you all my endeavour and goodwill; universum studium meum, et benevolentiam ad te defero.

ALL is sometimes put for only, and then it is rendered by unus, or solus; as, He is all my care; illum corporum; Ter. He is all for himself; sibi commodus uni est; Hor. The stoics were all the philosophers that said so; stoici soli ex omnibus philosophis ita dixerunt; Cic.

ALL is sometimes put for as much, as, so much as, how much soever, whatsoever; and then it is rendered by quantumcunque, or by quod or quicquid with a genitive case, or by quantum, or quam put for quantum; as, All, i.e. whatsoever, I may; quantumcunque possum; Cic. Add all you will thereto; quantumcunque eo addideris; Cic. All the judgment I had; quicquid habuerim judicii; Cic. All the beauty they had in their youth, they lost; quod floris in juventute erat amiserant; Liv. I sent to the prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had; ad prætores misi, ut militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent; Cic. All that I can, I will withdraw myself from all troubles; quantum potero, me ab omnibus molestiis abducam; Cic. I use to help all I can; soleo quantum possum adjuvare; Cic. I would strive all that ever I could; quantum maxime possem contenderem; Cic. Make all the haste you can; quantum poteris festina; Plant. All that is, or lies in me; quantum in me erit; Cic. He did all he could to overthrow the commonwealth; remp. quantum in ipso fuit, everit; Cic. I will help him all I can; quam potero adjuvabo; Ter. Let them make all the stir they please; turbent porro quam velint; Ter. Comfort her all you can; istam quam potes fac consolare; Ter.

AT ALL, has several negative particles joined with it, viz. no, not, nothing, never, nowhere; and accordingly has several elegant ways of rendering; as follow:

AT ALL, with no, is rendered by omnino; with nullus, nequis, ne quidem, nihil; as, There can be no constitution at all; omnino nulla constitutio esse potest;

Cic. *You know it was moved that no body at all should bring the king back; scis intercessum esse, nequis omnino regem reduceret; Cic. So shall I conclude that there is in being, not only no good deed of your gods, but no deed at all; ita conclusum vestrorum deorum non modo beneficium nullum existere, sed ne factum quidem omnino; Cic. Between these things there is no difference at all; inter eas res nihil omnino interest; Cic.*

AT ALL, with not, is rendered by omnino with non, or nequaquam; else by nullo modo, ne vix quidem, or prorsus with saltem, or nullo modo: as, *I do not undertake at all to touch the Greek poets; posita Græcos omnino non conor attingere; Cic. Not at all his equal; omnino sibi nequaquam par; Cic. It is hardly or not at all moved; vix aut nullo modo corrumpitur; Cic. They hardly or not at all appear; vix, aut ne vix quidem apparent; Cic. I understand not any one word at all; verbum prorsus nullum intelligo; Cic. I do not at all agree to that; nullo modo prorsus assentior; Cic.*

AT ALL, with nothing, is rendered by nihil with omnino, prorsus, or quicquam: as, *So that there was nothing at all left; ut omnino nihil sit relictum; Cic. Nothing at all; nihil prorsus; Ter. In truth nothing at all makes you ashamed; nihil te quidem quicquam pudet; Plaut.*

AT ALL, with never, is rendered by omnino with nunquam: as, *There was never any doubt at all made of it; deo nunquam omnino est dubitatum; Cic.*

AT ALL, with no where, is rendered by omnino with nusquam: as, *It is found no where at all; omnino nusquam reperitur.*

ALL ONE has several uses, and is rendered after some of these examples: This is all one as if I should say; hoc perinde est tanquam si ego dicam; Gell. *I reckon it all one as if—; perinde censeo, ac si—; Tac. It is all one as if—; idem est ac si—; Quint. This is all one with that; hoc unum et idem est atque illud; Cic. It is all one whether; nihil interest utrum; Cic. It is all one to you whether; tum nihil refert utrum; Ter. It is all one to me; nihil moror; non magnopere laboro; nihil mea refert; Plaut. It was all one to those that killed him what he said; non interfuit occidentium quid diceret; Tac.*

Some other phrases:

It comes ALL to the same; eodem recidit, tandem ego; Ter. *He is all for himself; sibi soli cavet, duntaxat prospicit. All is hushed, quiet; otium et silentium est; Ter. He is under water all but the head; extit capite solo ex aqua; Cæs. There I rested all night long; ibi quievi Phœne.*

noctem perpetam; Plaut. *All on a sudden; de improviso; Ter. My master bids me leave all, and mind Pamphilus; heras me, relictis rebus, jussit Pamphilum observare; Ter. This is all; tantum est; Ter. This is all that is left of the money; tantum reliquum est de argento; Cic. When all came to all; ad extremum; tandem; Cic. Giving all for gone; transactum de partibus ratus; Flor. We have had such cross weather all this while; ita usque adversa tempestate uti sumus; Ter. All this while; usque adhuc; tandem; Ter. All under one; una opera; simul; Ter. Plaut. Two and thirty were all that were missing; triginta omnino et duo desiderati sunt; Curt. All my fault is that—; summa criminis est, quod—; Cic. Here and there, and all at once; hic et illic simul; Plaut. There were but five in all, that—; quinque omnino fuerunt, qui—; Cic. By all means; quoquo pacto; quacunque ratione; Ter. Cic. Without all doubt; sine ulla dubitatione; Cic. On all sides; quaque versus; Cæs. When you were busiest of all; in summa occupatione tua; Cic. How many are there in all? quanta hæc (hominum) summa? Plaut. But yet that is not all; sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia; Cic. With all speed; quam primum; quantum potest; Ter. In all haste; quam maxime posset cursu; omni festinatione; Curt. The war broke out all on a sudden; bellum subito exarsit; Cic. Just for all the world as—simillimo, atque—; Cic. And yet and all; et te quoque etiam; Plaut. If we could prove that Ligarius was not at all in Africa; si probare possemus Ligarium in Africa omnino non fuisse; Cic. They say, those things can hardly ever, or not at all come to pass; vix, aut omnino non, aiunt, hæc posse fieri; Cic. To the end that not much, no great thing, or rather nothing at all might be yielded to the Græcians; ut non multum, aut omnino potius nihil Græciis crederetur. Nothing at all great or excellent is done in this life without some ardor or earnestness, or vehemency of love and affection; nihil quicquam egregium, in hac vita fit, sine quadam ardore amoris; Cic. Whom he had never at all seen; quem omnino nunquam viderat; Cic. They did never at all hit upon the causes of these things; rerum istarum causas, omnino nunquam attingere; Cic. I can find my brother no where at all; fratrem nusquam invenio gentium; Ter. Alii; omnino nusquam. All the day long; ab oriente sole, ab ortu solis, ab Aurora ineunte ad seram usque vesperam. Mæne egredi, vespere domum redire. A prima luce ad tenebras usque nocturnas. Totis diebus. Ad finem lucis ab ortu—*

*Surgente e sole quousque Vespertina tepet regio. Te veniente die, te decedente canebat. Illam non udis veniens Aurora capillis—Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus; nec cum in victis equis altum petit æthera Titan; Nec cum—præcipitem oceani rubro lavit æquore currum; Nec—Cum rutulos oriens Aurora immitteret ignes. Igneus aut roseo se tingeret æquore Titan. He is all in all in this matter; ille est prorsus et puppis hujus negotii. All or every mother's child; indiscriminatum omnes. All of us; non nemo a nobis. It is all one; it comes all to the same pass; tantamount; res eodem redit. All or every thing; nihil non. When almost all or every body else; quum cæteri fore omnes. Take notice all of you; noverint, noveritis, universi. All, or many thousands of; multum hominum myriades. All generally are of that opinion; nec de unius solum racemis sibi facit vindemiam.*

To ALLAY; sedare, lenire, minuire, levare, mitigare; *as, to allay, assuage, or appease, the appetite, the war, the mind, the thirst, the tumult, &c.*; sedare appetitum, bellum, animum vel mentem, sitim, tumultum, &c.

To ALLAY, i. e. to mitigate, grief; lenire dolorem.

To ALLAY, i. e. to pacify, minds by agreement; lenire animos concordia; Cic.

To ALLAY, i. e. to assuage, storms or tempests; lenire tempestates.

To ALLAY or assuage one's sorrow and pain; levare dolorem alicujus; Cic.

To ALLAY, mitigate, or lessen and diminish the fever; minuire, mitigare, levare, febrem.

To ALLAY, or appease and end, the controversy; controversiam minuire; Cic. ALLAY or appease your anger; iram minue tuam; Ter.

The grief was ALLAYED, as forgotten; deferbuit soporatus dolor.

He ALLAYED his hunger with leaves; levavit famem frondibus. He allays his fierceness and severity with courteous behaviour; severitatem acerbam multis condimentis humanitatis mitigat. The tempest is allayed; tempestas recedit.

Hunger ALLAYED by banquets; fames epulis exempta.

To ALLEGE, or say for himself; allegare; proferre, pretendere. To allege an excuse; causari; causam afferre, rationem subjicere.

To ALLEGE business as an excuse; causari negotium.

Canst thou ALLEGE any thing why thou art not justly condemned? num quid causari possis, quin ab judicio abeas turpissime victus? To allege maliciously or deceitfully against one; calumniari; falso

accusare. An allegation; allegatio. A false allegation; calumnia.

To ALLOT; i. e. to assign or appoint; delegare, imponere, assignare, sorte assignare: *as, He has allotted or appointed me to this business; me huic negotio delegavit; et mihi hoc negotium imposuit, &c. Vide To Assign.*

To ALLOT or appoint a piece of ground to any one; assignare agrum alicui. To allot or appoint a place or seat for one; assignare locum seu sedem alicui. To allot his own charge or office to another; suum officium aut munus alteri assignare; or, To allot or appoint one to his duty; alicui munus suum assignare. To allot, or appoint a proper place for any thing; assignare aliquid suo loco proprio. Nature has allotted, appointed or given the air to birds; Natura avibus cælum assignavit; Plin. After I had the care of that province allotted, or appointed for me; post delegatam mihi hanc provinciam; Cic.

Land ALLOTTED or appointed as a reward for old tried soldiers; ager assignatus.

To ALLOW, or approve; probare, approbare, comprobare; accipere, acceptare, recipere, agnoscere; asserere, admittere, ratificare; concedere, testimonio ornare, judicio confirmare. Allowable, commendable or approvable; laudabilis, probabilis, acceptabilis, commendandus, approbandus, commendatus, probatus; legitimus; agnoscendus; acceptus.

To ALLOW one towards maintenance; exhibere, præbere, suppeditare, cum dat. suggerere, attribuire; præstare, demetiri.

To ALLOW or grant; concedere, permittere. To allow one his expenses; sumptus alicui suggerere.

To ALLOW in reckoning; decidere, subducere.

To ALLOW or let one have the use of a thing; aliquid utendum dare.

ALLOWANCE for any one to live on; demensum, pensio, exhibitio.

ALLOWANCE or abatement in reckoning; deductio, deductamen, subductio.

ALLOWED in reckoning; subtractus, subductus, deductus.

I will ALLOW him money as long as I think fit; dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum; Ter. I thank God I am able to allow it; est (Diis gratia) unde hæc fiant; Ter. Some things are allowed to be shortened; quædam brevare permittitur; Quintil. It is allowed in men of our years; ætati nostre conceditur; Cic. I allow of that reason or excuse; accipio causam; Cic. excusationem; Ib.

To ALLOW or like; aliquid admittere et laudare; recipere et approbare, iurifere,

maxime, valde, admodum probare et amplecti. Sui testimonio ornare; suo iudicio confirmare; sua auctoritate tueri; non sententia solum, sed etiam studio comprobare, rectum facere, habere. Arridet, placet, cordi mihi est. Utroque pollice laudare aliquid.

*What you yourself will tacitly ALLOW; quod tacite tu mihi assentiaro; Cic.*

*I will ALLOW him money; dabitur a me argentum; Ter. Something is to be allowed to custom; aliquid consuetudini dandum est; Cic. As well as you were able to allow; pro re tua; Ter. They would be allowed to do so too; eandem licentiam sibi permitti volunt; Cic.*

*To ALLUDE, or speak with some respect or reference to any thing; alludere, respicere ad aliquid.*

*To ALLURE; allicere, illicere, pelli- cere, sollicitare, et, apud poetas, sollicitare; allectare, illectare, pellectare; irretire, inescare, invitare; seducere, inducere; advocare, trahere, ducere, movere, rapere, conciliare, subinvitare. Lenocinari, blandiri, lactare.*

*To ALLURE forth; prolicere, elicere, prolectare, electare, evocare.*

*To ALLURE with fair promises; blandiri, delinire, lactare.*

*To ALLURE or win by fair means; allicere, illicere, allectare. Illecebris, blanditiæ, blandimentis, lenociniis, premiis allicere, invitare, trahere, attrahere, ducere, inducere, demulcere. Premiis, magis premiorum spe lactare. Invitamentis, incitamentis, illicamentis, allectamentis pellicere. Artibus, verbis illecebris captare. Pollicitationibus, mercede promissa adducere, provocare. Attallicis conditionibus nunquam dimoveas. *Excellent wits are allured with praise; gloria invitatur præclara ingenia; ut, virtutes crescant laudate. An allurement; illecebra; illectamentum; blanditiæ, blandimentum; allectatio; illectus, m. invitamentum, incitamentum; lenocinium, illcium; blanditiæ, arum.**

*He gives himself wholly to the ALLUREMENTS of vice; dedit se totum vitiorum illecebris. He had many allurements of the city; multa habebat urbis incitamenta. To allure or entice out of doors; seducere foras; Ter. Do you think to allure me with such sayings; etiam nunc me seducere istis dictis postulas; Ter. To allure the birds to him; sollicitare ad se aves; Plin. To allure or entice to labor; ad laborem sollicitare; Sen. To allure one with enticements; illecebris irretire; Cic.*

*ALLURED or taken and delighted with pleasant songs; cantumculis irretitus; Cic.*

*An ALLUSION; allusio, respectus. To have allusion unto any thing; respec-*

*tum habere, seu alludere ad aliquid; Cic. An allusion to the name of any thing; agnominatio; i. e. a likeness of names or words. To have allusion to one's name; agnominare; i. e. ad nomen alicujus alludere.*

*To ALLY, to associate or join; conjungere, devincire; fœdere, societate, conjungere.*

*ALLIANCE or kindred by marriage; affinitas, propinquitas.*

*ALLIANCE, by blood or birth; cognatio, consanguinitas.*

*ALLIANCE, or league of states; societas, fœdus, confederatio.*

*ALLIED by marriage; affinis, propinquus. By blood or birth; consanguineus, cognatus. An ally of the state; socius. By alliances or leagues our fidelity is secured to our enemy; fœderibus devincitur fides cum hoste; Cic.*

*To be ALLIED with, or joined together by league; fœdere aliquibus conjungi; Virg. To be allied or knit together by entertainment and friendship; motuo inter se conjungi hospitio et amicitia; Cic.*

*ALMS; eleemosyna, s; Gr. roga, s; An alms or alms-deed; stips, stipis; roga; donum pauperi erogatum. To receive alms; eleemosynari; pass. To ask alms; mendicare. To give alms; eleemosynam conferre, erogare, distribuere. Stipem mendico porrigere. De suis bonis communicare egenis, pauperibus. Egenos, famelicos juvare cibo: nudos vestibus operire. Inopes sustentare, reficere, sublevare. Dare indigentibus. Frigus quo duræque famem depellere possint. Egentibus succurrere, subvenire, sua munificè elargiri. To live on the alms-box, or by begging; emendicato cibo vivere. He gives alms at others' cost; de alieno liberalis. He gave alms to the poor old man; dedit nummulum seniculo. To bestow that money on alms or charitable uses; cum pecuniam in pios usus convertere. It is no alms to give to these common beggars; non admodum belle collocatur; quod istis mendicis datur publicis. I come hither in hopes of your alms, or, that you would relieve my wants; dellexi huc, ut me instruas viatico. His desire was to give alms to the poor, or, that the poor should fare better by him; mendicabulis pecuniam distribuendam curavit. He always gave alms, or was charitable to poor folks; pro suis facultatibus, perbenignus semper fuit in pauperes. You shall not lose by giving alms; benignitatis fons largiendo non exhauritur. In giving alms the more you draw the more it springs; quo largius hauritur eo scatet uberius. In alms, what we give that we have; hoc habeo quodcumque dedi. Give alms, or, help to keep the poor from perishing; miseria gravata*

subvenit. *Be charitable to alms, or do something for God's sake; clad oppressors iniquiore, sublevato. Sua pauperibus elargiri, erogare. Egentibus non desine. Alimenta, cibaria, alicui præbere, ministrare, suppeditare. De re sua indigentibus impartiri. Afflictis fidem et dextram porrigere. Regia dejectos res relevasse senes. Ex suis angustiis alterius sustentare tenuitatem; Cic. Munificas in pauperes manus tendere.*

ALMOST; fere, ferme, prope; propemodum, tantum non, modo non; propediem: parum abest; minimo minus, paulo minus, apud Suet. Admodum, pro fere, apud Liv.: *as, Their minds were now almost quieted; jam mitigati admodum animi. Item, plerumque, adv. apud Ter. quasi, usque, juxta: as, There is not a day almost but he comes to my house; dies fere nulla est quin domum meum ventitet; Cic. The standing corn was now almost ripe; seges prope jam matura erat; Cms. My life is almost at an end; mihi quidem vitæ acta ferme est; Cic. Almost drunk; ebrio proximas; Petron. Almost all authors; fere omnes auctores; Quint. It is almost time that—; propediem, quum—; Ter. When now it was almost sunset; quum jam ad solis occasum esset; Hier. I rendered it almost word for word; totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum; Cic. I am almost out of my wits; vix sum apud me; animi compos; Ter. You call almost every one by their names; prope omnes nomine appellas; Plin. It came almost to a sedition; juxta seditionem ventum; Tac. Promising almost mountains of gold; modonon montes auri pollicens; Ter. When he saw the Romans were almost encompassed with the right wing; ubi vidit Romanos tantum non circumiri a dextro cœnu; Liv.*

ALONE; solus, solitarius; incomitatus, unus, unicuique. *All alone; persolus; prorsus solus. Alone; solum, solitario.*

Left ALONE, or desolate; desolatus, desertus.

You may trust him ALONE; præsens absensque idem erit; Ter. If you do any thing by yourself alone; si tecum agas quid; Cic. As he was meditating by himself alone; cum aliqua secum agitarat; Flor. We will do it alone; per nos ageamus; Cic. We are now here alone; soli sumus nunc hic; Ter. Let me alone with that; it; quiescas; id mihi de negotiis; ego videro; Ter. Let me alone; fer me, me missam fac; sine me; Ter. Only let me alone; sine modo; Ter. Whom alone you had chosen out from amongst all; quam unum ex cunctis delegassetis; Cic. Let him alone for my

sake; mitte hunc mea gratia; Plaut. You are not alone in that; id ahi secum sumpe; Ter. Let these things alone; mitte ista; Ter. Let me these things alone; missa hæc faciamus; Ter. I am not alone in this thing; at jam ante alii plures fecerunt idem; Ter.

ALONG, having with joined to it, is rendered by una: *as, He was brought hither along with me; necum una advectus est; Ter. He took a virgin along with him; una secum dacebat virginem; Ter. I will go along with you home; una tecum ibo domum; Plaut.*

ALONG, when it has not with coming after it, is rendered by per: *as, I will send some along the shores; per littora certos dimittam; Virg. Her neck and her hair were dragged along the ground; huic cervix comæque trahuntur per terram; Virg. They did place their machines or warlike engines along the walls and turrets; per muros turresque tormenta disponunt; Curt.*

Or else it is then rendered by the ablative case of the following substantive, governed by in understood: *as, I was going ALONG the highway; publica ibam via. So, ibam forte via sacra sicut meus est mos; Hor.*

Or else it is included in the Latin of the foregoing word: *as, To lie ALONG; recubare: as, You are meditating whilst you lie along under the shade of the large beech-tree; tu patam recubans sub tegmine fagi—Meditaris; Virg. He laid himself along on the grass or herbs; abjicit se in herbam; Cic. They did lay themselves down along upon the ground; abjiciunt se humi; Plin. He laid himself down along upon the bed; inclinavit se in lectum; Petron. &c.*

ALONG with; una cum.

ALL ALONG; tota via, ubique.

ALL my life LONG; in omni mea vita.

To ALTER; alterare, alteram vel aliud facere, mutare, commutare, immutare; vertere, convertere; emutare, demutare, permutare; variare, transferre; alternare. Item innovare, inflectere. To alter his opinion or mind; a sententia discedere, desciscere, de sententia deduci, decedere, dimoveri. In sententia sua habere, vacillare, non perseverare, persistere, pergere, permanere. Non stare suscepto consilio. Sententiam, pristinam opinionem, receptum consilium quod intenderat, mutare, corrigere, repudiare, relinquere, non retinere, non tueri. Sensum priorem deponere, flectere judicium suum. Cursum vestigium inflectere. Animum, institutæ opinionis cursum alio convertere. A proposito resiliere. In proposito parum constanter permanere, Aliud statere, Ab instituto,



*incepto deflectere, declinare, abduci. Con-*  
*mitti prius punitur. Referro pedem, nec*  
*passu stare tenaci. De sententia aliquem*  
*detradere, deducere, depellere, abducere:*  
*transvatum, diversum agere.*

*To ALTER or change, as old fashions*  
*and customs are altered; exolere, exole-*  
*scere, inveterescere, obsolescere, obsoles-*  
*cere; deflecti a consuetudine; innovari,*  
*&c.: as, The custom is somewhat altered;*  
*deflexit de via consuetudo. There was*  
*nothing that I thought fit to be altered in*  
*the laws; nihil habui quod putaram no-*  
*vandum in legibus; Cic.*

*To ALTER one's name; transnominare.*

*PER ALTERATION; mutatio, immutatio,*  
*permutatio, variatio, innovatio, alteratio,*  
*conversio.*

*Great ALTERATION of time; mira tem-*  
*poris inclinatio; Cic.*

*ALTERATION of state; another con-*  
*dition; or, the case is changed with me;*  
*diversa nunc mea ratio est, non eadem*  
*est; immutata est ratio rerum mearum;*  
*alius est rerum mearum status; aliter se*  
*mea res habent, non eodem loco sunt.*

*All is ALTERED there; nihil ibi non*  
*novum. I was so far altered that I*  
*thought myself in another world; videbar*  
*mihi tunc in alium venisse mundum.*  
*They were so changed and altered that*  
*few knew them; alius hominum cultus*  
*erat, nec idem vultus.*

*His condition is ALTERED for the bet-*  
*ter; faventiora sunt illi fata. The world is*  
*well altered and mended with him; hæc*  
*illi est humane vite comædia.*

*All the ALTERATIONS, changes and*  
*changes here below; fluxus et refluxus*  
*omnis rerum humanarum.*

*ALTERCATION; rixa, altercatio: as,*  
*instead of discoursing they fell to al-*  
*tercation or contention; ex disceptatione,*  
*altercationem fecerunt; Liv. To part a*  
*wrestling altercation; rixam dirimere.*

*ALTERNATIVE. He left me no al-*  
*ternative but to swear; nihil nisi ut jura-*  
*rem reliquit. They stand on their feet al-*  
*ternately, now on one foot, then on another;*  
*alternis pedibus insistent; Plin.*

*ALWAYS; semper; perpetuo, per-*  
*petuum; jugiter, continue, continenter;*  
*omnino, nunquam non; perenne, inces-*  
*sante, indeclinante, naque quaque; pro-*  
*sum, prorsus, naque, indefesse; in per-*  
*petuum, in æternum, in ævum. Always;*  
*day and night, continually, without ceas-*  
*ing; die ac nocte, nocte dieque. Diu*  
*noctaque, noctes et dies; tempus in omne,*  
*omnes per annos; assidue, indefesse;*  
*nullo puncto temporis intermisso; ne*  
*punctum quidem temporis respirando;*  
*Sine interpellatione; sine intermissione;*  
*ne minimam quidem moram interponendo:*

*citra respirationem: protinus, apud Virg.*  
*Irrequieto labore. Noctibus continue*  
*dies; ne genu quidem flexo.*

*He is ALWAYS at his book; caput de*  
*tabula non tollit. He is always out at the*  
*same note; chorda semper oberrat eadem.*  
*So you always do; istud quidem nun-*  
*quam non facis. Always, at every turn,*  
*or every minute; nullo temporis puncto*  
*interjecto, intermisso. I shall be yours*  
*always or ever, as I hope you will be mine;*  
*reciproci amoris ignem, qui ut vestaliter*  
*æternum ardeat, pro me spondeo, de te*  
*spero. Always or for ever; till dooms-*  
*day; dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum*  
*piscis amabit.—Dumque thymo pascentur*  
*apea.—Always, from the beginning of the*  
*world till this very time; they were so from*  
*the beginning; post hominum memoriam;*  
*ab omni retro antiquitate; nata sunt cum*  
*orbe nato; videbis, ut ab omni ævo. He*  
*hath left monuments of his worth, that he*  
*will always be remembered; vestigia, non*  
*pressa leviter, ad exigui temporis pro-*  
*ductionem, sed altius fixa ad memoriam*  
*illius sempiternam, reliquit, exhibit.*

*AM; as, I am; sum. But it is most*  
*usually rendered by the persons of the verb*  
*to which it belongs: as, I am hungered;*  
*esurio; Plant. I am above thirty years*  
*old; plus annos triginta natussum; Plant.*  
*I am here; coram adsum; Virg. I am*  
*about a truth; res vera agitur; Juv.*  
*As far as I am able; quod queo; Ter.*  
*I am able to allow it; est mihi unde hæc*  
*fiant; Ter. He knows I am coming;*  
*scit me adesse; Plaut. I am upon a*  
*journey to—; nobis iter est in—; Cic.*  
*I am of your mind, opinion; tecum sen-*  
*tio; tibi assentior; Plaut. Cic. I am*  
*clear against it; animus abhorret a—;*  
*Cic. I am as you see me, just so; ita*  
*sum; sic sum, ut vides. I am contented*  
*with any thing; mihi quidvis sat est.*

*To AMAZE; stupefacere, perterrefa-*  
*cere; consternare, attonitum reddere, sus-*  
*pensum reddere; timore percellere; in stu-*  
*porem vel admirationem conjicere. To be*  
*amazed; stupefieri, perterrefieri.*

*He is AMAZED in body and mind; ani-*  
*mo et corpore, torpet, stupet. The horses*  
*are amazed; consternantur equi. The city is*  
*amazed with fear; civitas, urbs, lymphata*  
*videtur horribus. Amazedly; attonite.*

*To be AMAZED or to wonder at a thing;*  
*re aliqua stupere; Hor. To be amazed or*  
*to wonder in beholding one; stupere in*  
*aliquo; Val. Flac. To be amazed at one,*  
*or to have him in great admiration; stupere*  
*aliquem. The mother stood amazed, or*  
*was dismayed and astonished, when she*  
*heard these words; mater ad auditas stupet*  
*voces; Ovid.*

*AMBITION; ambitio, et ambitus, ho-*

noris occupatio; dignitatis venatio, appetitas principatus. Sitis fame; impotens honorum sitis; studium, cupiditas honorum, imperiorum; gloriæ appetentia.

**AMBITIOUS**, or *immoderately desirous of honor and glory*; ambitiosus, honoripetens, com. g.; ambitor. Appetens, avidus, cupidus, famelicus, gloriæ, fame. Sitibundus, esurientissimus laudis; immoderate appetens honores; honoris, potentissimæ cupiditate inflammatus; non alienus ab ambitione; cuius juvenilem obædit animum gloriæ febris, sitis; laudis sitientissimus, magnarum pomparum amantissimus; laborans ambitione; honoris paulo avidior; æqualitatis impatiens; locum principalem ambiens; tumidus; suo statu minime contentus; dominandi libidine effrenatus; de contentione principatus laborans.

To be **AMBITIOUS**, or *ambitiously to seek for honor and preferment*; ambire; ambitione ferri; ad honores aspirare, anhelare. Honores ambire, aucupari, venari, premare, appetere, captare, sitire. Ambitione, honoris fame, siti, cupiditate teneri, laborare, ardere, flagrare. Honoribus, dignitate, imperio nihil prius, potius, præstantius, antiquius, dulcius habere, judicare. Magno impetu, impotenti libidine, omni conatu, contentione, studio ad imperii celsitudinem, ad principatum, ad eximium dignitatis splendorem, locum niti, eniti, aspirare, contendere, rapi, ferri. De dignitate et imperio unico laborare. Omnia ad dignitatem et principatum referre. Honori suo velliscari. Honoris paulo avidior, appetentissimus. Dominandi libidine effrenatus, prurire totus. Regnum, imperium affectare. Honoribus inhiare, inservire. Regni causa violare omne jus. Nimiam, ambitiosam spem alere, fovere. Lubrica et præceps cupiditas dominandi. Ambitio cives agitat vesana. Ad honores aspirare. Cæca superbi pectoris ambitio. Ambitus impatiens, et summo dulcius unum stare loco. Cui—imperia pretio quolibet constant. Confare populares honores; sectari auras populares; ad dignitatem contendere; ad imperia et honores niti, eniti; ad gloriam, virtutum vel vitiorum via grassari. Insolenter, se supra omnes alios effere; omnia ad dignitatem referre; populari curæ aut gloriæ vacare; gloriæ cupiditate nimia rapi, duci, teneri, illici, frangi. Venatur ea, quæ nec Deo contingunt, placere omnibus.

**AMBITIOUSLY**; ambitiosè; i. e. *proudly or aspiringly*; arroganter; alto, amplo, vasto animo, impotenti desiderio.

*He who is AMBITIOUS of glory by popular applause, builds his house on the sand and mud*; qui populari nititur aura, domum in arena lutoque exstruit.

**AMBITION** is certainly most wretched

and miserable; miserima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio; Cic. *For ambition or desire of glory and honor is a most severe mistress; cupiditas honoris, quam dura, quamque vehemens, est domina? Many, before they have begun to learn what is good and commendable, are drowned and overwhelmed in or with ambition or vain glory*; multi, prius quam ad quid laude sit dignum discendum ingressi sunt, obruuntur ambitione et furo; Cic. *I am not so ambitious as to hunt after the vain applause of the airy multitude*; non ego ventosæ plebis suffragia venor; Hor. *I am not so ambitious as to look so high*; haud equidem tall me dignor honore; nec adeo sum famæ famelicus, ut cum populo gratiam inire studerem. *It is the greatest honor and praise not to be ambitious of praise or honor*; summus est bonus, maximaque laus, honores et laudes minime ambire.

**AMBITION** is a kind of childish hunting after vain glory; puerile quoddam gloriolæ aucupium, est ambitio. *Therefore it is the part of a wise man not to be so ambitious as to look for great matters in this world*; altum, proinde hic nec spirare nec sperare, sapientis est. *And, to be ambitious of popular applause is childish and foolish*; ac, pendere a multitudinis aura, et applausum captare popularem, humanum, puerile est et fatuum. *Ambition or lusting after the honors of government, knows nothing of piety and virtue*; necsit pietatis aut virtutis jura regnandi cupiditas. *Ambition viciously expends and lavishes what carefulness viciously gathered together*; ambitio male profundit, quod male collegit avaritia. *It is worse to be proud and ambitious of coarse clothing than of rich and splendid garments*; turpis est ambitio e vilitate cultus, quam ex amictu splendido. *That ambition is disgraceful, which hunts after praise by a false show and ostentation of virtue*; turpis est ambitio ex furo virtutis laudem captans. *For the most part, men forget equity and justice, when they become ambitious of glory, honor, and government*; maxime adducuntur plerique, ut eos justitie capiat oblivio, cum in imperiorum, honorum, gloriæ cupiditatem inciderint; Cic.

**AMBITIOUS decrees**; decreta ambitiosa; i. e. *made by suit or favor*; Ulp. *And so, ambitious judex*; et ambitiosa sententia, dicitur, quæ gratis vel accepta mercede, in alicujus favorem a judice fertur; *and, amicitia ambitiosa*; Cic. i. e. *feigned friendship with a fair show and small effect*; painted friendship, with many fair signs but little good heart. *Ambitious courts*; atria ambitiosa; Mart. i. e. *sumptuous*. *Ara ambitiosa*; Plin. i. e. *a curious*

or cunning art with great ostentation. Ambitious; i. e. curious diligence, seeking to get favor, or making an ostentatious show of diligence in going about any thing; diligentia ambitiosa; Ulp. i. e. Nimis saxa et insatata, et quæ apparet in nulla resina. De quibus dici solebat; non uno nimium diligentes. Ambitious, i. e. superfluous, ornaments serving only for show; ambitiosa ornamenta; Hor. *Mors ambitiosa than Cleophon himself*; ambitiosior ipso Cleophonte: Proverb. in vecordem et indoctum gloriæ plus æquo studiosum: Cleophon enim, homo ignobilis, literarum ignarus, primas sibi in republica partes Athenis vendicabat.

AMBUSH; insidiarum; subsema, pl. a. Subsema-arum. Furtum insidiarium.

*He that so lieth in Ambush*; insidiator; subsecor.

*To lie in Ambush or in wait*; insidiari; subidere. *Laid or placed in ambush*; positus in insidiis. *To lie in ambush*; insidiæ alicui parare, struere, tendere, moliri; insidiis et arte circumdare; esse in insidiis. *To do any thing by ambush*, i. e. craftily or closely; to deceive; de vel ex insidiis aliquid agere; Cic. *To lay an ambush for one*; i. e. to lie in wait to deceive; collocare, instruere vel facere, insidiæ alicui; Cic. *He was slain by ambush*; ex insidiis interit; Cic. *Not wary enough to shun the ambush of others*; incautus insidiis, pro, ad insidiæ, aliorum; Tac. *This place is fit for lying in ambush*; aptus hic est ad insidiandum locus. *The soldiers are placed in ambush*; milites in insidiis locantur. *This is one that lieth in wait or in ambush for passengers in the road*; hic est insidiator viæ. *The villain lieth in wait or ambush for Cæsar*; insidiatur Cæsari sica. *Let us lay in ambush to hunt the wild boars*; insidiamur apris; Mart. *To lie in wait and as it were in ambush to spy time and opportunity*; insidiari temporibus; Liv. Insidiæ dicuntur ab insidendiis, et occupandis locis quæ ad insidiæ delignantur.

To AMEND; emendare, reparare, restituere, restaurare, sarcire, resarcire, reficere, subrestaurare, reconcinnare, instaurare. Limare, secundare.

To AMEND, or make better; corrigere, in melius mutare.

To AMEND; neut. i. e. to grow better in manners; respiciere, mores in melius mutare.

To AMEND, viz. in health; convalescere; recuperare sanitatem.

AMENDS; compensatio.

*That cannot or may not be AMENDED*; inexcusabilis, incorrigibilis.

AMENDED, or corrected; emendatus,

correctus, reparatus, restitutus, reffectus, restauratus, sartus, resartus, instauratus; limatus.

*To AMEND his faults*; ad bonam, meliorem frugem, ad saniores mentem, in viam redire, recipere, revocare, colligere se: vitam pristinam, mores, errores veteres, antiquos, tanquam serpentis pellem exuere, deponere. Vitam male actam in melius commutare; culpas præteritas redimere, resarcire. A vitis referre pedem, receptui canere. Ex vitiorum omnium cæno, colluvie, colluvione, gurgite, barathro, profundo, erigere se aliquando, emergere, eluctari. Impurioris vitæ sordes abluere, amaculare. Vitiis vitiorum edormire. Ex intemperantiæ vitiorumque somno suscitari, expurgari. Novam, meliorem vivendi rationem inire, ingredi, instituere. Respicere. In melius proficere. Se a vitiis illecebris expedire, explicare; purgare ab omni nequitie labe. Vitiis omnibus atque flagitiis nuncium remittere. Porius optimas penitenti mutatio consilii.

*He makes AMENDS for his fault*; redimit culpam præteritam.

*To make AMENDS for a fault*; expiare; resarcire; culpam (ut dictum) redimere; vitæ transactæ penitere; culpas seu peccati fæces diluere, pudoris labem, vitæ sordes eluere; scelus expiare; transactæ vitæ crimina condolere; diligentia rem sarcire; melioris vitæ fructus indices edere; immergere aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam (ut dicitur) recipere; Cic. A vitis se abducere, continere; penitentia duci, tangi; peccatorum penitentiam agere; vetus vitæ genus exuere; vitæ castigationis propositum sumere; emendatus vivere; ad salubriora consilia animum appellere; benefactis pensare delictum; per egregia facta culpam compensare; ad virtutis tramitem se recipere; ab erroribus teterrimis se revocare; in rationis gyrum se reducere.

*All your ill fortune, wisdom and solid resolution, or valiant courage, will easily AMEND or remedy*; damnum a fortuna compensat virtus. Quod a fortuna damnum accepisti, tulisti, resarciat, compensabit virtus; medebitur iis malis virtus; quo te fortuna coniecit, quibus te affixit fortuna, quibus te calamitatibus implicavit fortuna, iis te virtus expedit; ut acerbam fortunam sensisti, ita dulcem, ac suavem virtutem experieris; quantum detrimenti, incommodi, calamitatis, malorum a fortuna tulisti, tantos a virtute, atque adeo majores fructus capies, percipies, feres, colliges.

*To make AMENDS for damages*; pensare, rependere, restituere, resarcire damna.

*To bring one to AMENDMENT*; ad sanitatem animi aliquem reducere.

**AMISS**; pravus, non rectus, malus, vitiosus; incommodus, *adverb*: prave, male, vitiose; perperam, minus recte, enormiter, mendose.

*To do* **AMISS**; delinquere, peccare, offendere, titubare, labi, errare.

*Not* have **AMISS**; non incommode. *If we have done any thing* amiss; si quid est peccatum a nobis; Ter. *You judge* amiss of these things; hæc male judicas; Ter. *It will not be* amiss to look; non erit alienum videre. *It is not* amiss for you, to—; non ab re est, ut—. *If you do never so little* amiss; si tantulum peccasses; Plant. *They examine what is done* amiss; quid peccatum sit exquirunt; Cic. *They do* amiss in that—; in eo peccant—; Cic. *They do* amiss; delictum in se admittit; Ter.

*If any thing fall* **AMISS** or otherwise than well; si quid præter spem evenit; si quid præter animi sententiam contigerit; si quid humanitus exciderit. Si quid aliter atque ego sensi, aut speravi, ceciderit. Si quid mali mihi cadat; si quid incommodi, sive adversi, eveniat.

*I am grieved that this hath fallen out so much* **AMISS**; doleo hoc sic præter votum, imo contra votum, accidisse. *No thing else could fall out so much* amiss for my grief; aliud nihil, ad dolorem acerbius meum potuit excidere. *This did not fall out* amiss by my will; id non, ex voluntate mea, male accidit.

**AMONG**, when it has not from before it, is generally rendered by inter; yet sometimes by in, and apud: as, *Hortensius, in that thing, was much the better amongst all his equals*; Hortensius, hac in re, suos inter æquales longe præstitit; Cic. *I never thought that money should be reckoned among the best or chief good things*; nunquam ego pecunias in bonis, seu optimis rebus, esse numerandas duxi; Cic. *It was questioned among our ancestors, whether—&c.*; quaesitum est apud majores nostros, num—&c.; Cic. *I know these things are said among the Greeks*; non sum nescius ista inter Græcos dici solere; Cic. *He is not to be reckoned among great men*; hic in magna viris non est habendus; Cic. *Hence there grew many great discords among the Athenians*; hinc, apud Athenienses, magna discordia ortæ; Cic.

*Note*; **Among** is chiefly rendered by in and apud, where consecration is signified; but scarcely or not at all where division or partition: as, *for, They did divide among themselves*; partiuntur inter se is in Cicero, and inter se diviserrunt is in Livy: but, partiuntur apud se, or in se, and apud se or in se diviserrunt, or any thing like it, is scarcely to be found.

*Among, when it has from before it, is rendered by e or ex: as, He made choice of the very chief of all from among the most splendid orders or degrees of the senators*; delegit, e florentissimis senatorum ordinibus, ipsa lumina; Cic. *If ye, from among all the people, had the power of choice or election*; si vobis, ex omni populo, delegendi potestas esset. *And so Among is rendered when it stands for of, or out of; or when it any way notes selection or pre-eminency: as, He trusted most to him of all among, or of, the other Gauls*; ei, ex aliis omnibus Gallis, maximam fidem habebat; Cæs. *I thought that only should not be done among all the others, which he had commanded*; id solum, ex his omnibus quæ imperasset, non faciendum esse cenābam; Curt. *Whom alone you had chosen out from among all*; quem unum ex cunctis delegissetis; Cic. *They are not liked among the common sort*; non sane probantur in vulgus; Cic. *He was like to have been lost among them*; pene harum ipsiusque opera periit; Ter. *To put among the Gods*; reponere in Deos. *Among friends all things are common*; communia sunt amicorum inter se omnia. *He was accounted or esteemed among the chief ornaments of the age*; is inter præcipua seculi ornamenta ponebatur. *We know ourselves among ourselves*; novimus nos inter nos. *They fight among themselves with their horns*; inter se cornibus pugnant. *Let us play among ourselves*; inter nos ludamus; Plaut. *To speak among themselves*; inter se loqui. *Speak well one of another among yourselves*; inter vos benedicatis; Plaut.

*To* **AMOUNT**, to, as in reckoning; crescere, exurgere, valere. *The sum amounts to thus much*; summa huc redit.

*What he said* **AMOUNTS** to the same thing; quæ dixit, idem valent; Cic. *It amounts to nothing*; nihil valet.

**ANCESTORS**; antecessores, majores, parentes; priores, progenitores, patres, avi; procreatores, seniores; generis auctores; sui generis principes; superiorum memoriarum homines.

*To imitate his* **ANCESTORS**; majores, principes sui generis imitari, æmulari. Eniti esse majoribus quam similimum. Majorum vestigiis inherere, insistere. In majorum suorum stare vestigiis. Majorum famam satis rebus gestis, mores, vitam, res gestas imitatione exprimere, æquare. Se ad normam paternæ gloriæ, ad mores et consuetudinem majorum conformare, componere. Generi suo, gloriæ, nomini majorum, patrum respondere. Exemplaria suæ vitæ majores sibi ante oculos proponere. Paternæ laudis, gloriæ, virtutis,

voluntatis amicum esse; vestigia fideliter persequi. Dignum se maioribus suis praeferre. Quoniam laudis amplitudinem suam. Virtutem quam majores sui tanquam haereditatem reliquerant, retinere. Patrum vestigia implere. Patrum vestigia legere. Sapere paternos. Fortes creatur feribus et bonis.

ANCESTRY; parentela, prosapia-æ, f.; stemma-tis, n.

Unlike his ANCESTORS in manners; Degenero.

*To degenerate from, or to be unlike, his Ancestors;* a virtute, gloria, gravitate patrum, parentum, majorum degenerare, decedere, dedecere. Gloriam majorem segetem extirpare. Suis vitiis, turpitudine sua, domesticis sordibus dedecorare majorem; hunc patrum gloriam tenebris effundere; paternae nominis ignominiam innere; veteres majorem laudes obtinere; dedecori esse maioribus suis; perennem suam paternae gloriae exsiccare, exhaustivae. Majorem familiam, stirpem indignum se praeferre. Gloriam majorem non respondere. A via majorem deflectere. Haereditatem paternae virtutis, gloriae amittere. Vestigia majorem deserere. A parentum vestigiis modeste, realiter. Laudis domesticum oblivisci.

*To excel his Ancestors in virtue and glory;* obsequium majorem familiam sua virtute in lucem e tenebris vocare. Familiam suam dignitatem addere, augere. Postulatum eis praeferre virtutis exemplum et nobilitatis initium. Super titulos majorem ascendere. Homo novus, at veteribus suis familie longe illustrior; non imaginibus majorem, sed virtutibus suis clarissimum. — Patrum nido majorem extendere.

*Our Ancestors thought it a great shame to lie;* maioribus mentiri turpissimum fuit. Majorem nostrum statur, tempestate, temporibus, quo saeculo majores nostri vixerunt, mendacium probro fuit maximo, mendacium dicere res turpissima habebatur.

*In our Ancestors' times truth was so much honored and esteemed, that liars were accounted the most base and unworthy of all others;* apud majores nostros veritas incolebatur, ut falsi homines pessime audirent.

*Our Ancestors did much prefer and esteem virtue before riches;* majores nostri divitiis virtuti longe postponebant. Majores nostri divitiis virtuti postponebant; majores nostri divitiis minimi putabant, quam virtutem sequebantur; apud majores nostros minima divitiarum, virtutis erat ratio maxima; nullo loco apud majores nostros divitiis fuerant, virtus una vigebat maxime; plurimum semper apud majores nostros virtus valebat; minimum

divitiis; opes in minimis ponebant; postremis omnium rerum divitiis illis erant; rem familiarem, quaeque nos bona appellamus, parvi, minimi, nibili reputabant, ducebant, aestimabant, pendebant, faciebant, focci faciebant, focci non faciebant, (idem enim significatur, sive abest, sive adest particula non); minimi erant apud majores nostros opes, minimi ponderis, nullo apud eos loco, parvi momenti; postremum apud eos locum opes obtinebant, de opibus minimum laborabant; divitiis prae virtute contemnebant, infra virtutem ducebant, post virtutem habebant, virtute posteriores judicabant.

*Our Ancestors, or forefathers;* majores apud Romanos nominabantur parentes supra tritavam, qui speciale nomen non haberent, nempe post patris, praevi, abavi, avi vocabulum: minores autem non dicimus, nisi quotiens deficit gradum semen, ut filius, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, trinpos. Alias vero generaliter majores omnes appellantur, qui ante nos fuerunt, vel ante aliquot saecula, licet nullo nobis sanguinis vinculo sint devincti.

*In our Ancestors' age or memory, such villainies were never so much as heard of, far less acted and committed;* nostrorum statur aut memoria majorem hujusmodi scelera nunquam audita, aedum perpetrata, fuerunt.

An ANCHOR of a ship; anchora, æ, f.

To ANCHOR, or cast anchor; anchoram jacere.

At ANCHOR; in anchoris stans: and so, To ride at anchor; in anchoris, or, ad anchoram, stare. To weigh anchor; anchoram sublevare, solvere. And, sacrum anchoram solvere, Proverbialiter dicitur, quoties, ad extrema refugia confugitur.

So, the ANCHOR of a house; anchora domus: pro refugio, et columna domus. Heaven doth often prevent the casting of anchor; praeventit saepe anchorae jactum Deus: quod dici solet, cum res praeter spem evenit. He is held up or supported by two anchors; or, as is said, by both arms; duabus anchoris fultus est: quod de firmis dicitur et immotis. To take up the anchors; anchoras tollere: i. e. discessum moliri. The sheet-anchor, or sure anchor-hold; anchora sacra. The highest anchor; anchora superior, suprema; Iaid, i. e. a mark set to note some great matter. To lie at anchor; in anchoris, vel, ad anchoras, stare; Cæs.

ANCIENT; antiquus, vetus, prius, pervetustus, canus, avitus, pristinus; redolens antiquitatem; superioribus saeculis ortus.

Grown ANCIENT, or old; inveteratus, antiquatus.

iracunde rabioseque quidquam facere; furor illum invasit; iras secum animo coquere; plumbeas iras gerere; Plaut. Iram in aliquem effundere; iram acerbiorum intimo odio et corde concipere; inter metas iracundiae fluctuare; flagranti percitus ira; quodam quasi animi aestu effervescere; saevit animis ignobile vulgus; maximo irae aestu exardescere.

*To repress or stay, to bridle or restrain his ANGER or fury*; iram, iracundiam suam reprimere, cohibere, comprimere, temperare, coercere, continere, compescere, decoquere, refrænare. Iras modum frænumque ponere, statuere, adhibere. Aestus iracundiae suae comprimere. Dissimulare stomachum, murrare injuriam.

*To smother his ANGER*; vince animos iramque tuam. Compesce mentem.—Animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat; hunc frænis, hunc tu compesce catenis. Iras moderari. Animos iramque ponere. Mitiga pectus ferum. Iras remisso pectore ac placido feras. Revocare animum ab ira. Stomachum, ob rei indignitatem, effervescentem, ratione cohibere: rationis moderamine reflectere iras appetitum.

*To appease one's ANGER*; iram, iracundiam, furorem, impetum alicujus lenire, mitigare, delinire, componere, comprimere, compescere, temperare, minuere, sedare, diminuire, extenuare, extinguere. Iratum, commotum, pacare, placare, conciliare, mollire, lenire, delenire: in pacem, gratiam restituere, reducere. Animum offensum componere, permulcere, sopire, consopire furorem, aestum iracundiae. Iidem qui facimus, factam tenuabimus iram, iramque minasque supplicibus superare votis—mollitque animos et temperat iram. Alio aliquem placare et lenire: incensum restringere: pacatum, placatum reddere.

*Wise men ought not to be moved with excessive ANGER by the injuries of others*; sapientes, aliorum injuriis, ira nimia minime commoveri debent.

*Do not lay aside the greatness of your own mind, in being ANGRY for the wrong or injury of any one*; magnitudinem animi tui ne reflectas cujusquam injuria.

*He is too ANGRY with you now for that*; is nunc propterea tibi succenset; Ter.

*He is ANGRY with you for something*; est quod succenset tibi; Ter.

*A little matter will serve to make them ANGRY*; pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt; Ter.

*They are ANGRY at one another, i. e. fallen out*; ira inter illos intercessit; Ter.

*To be very ANGRY*; gravior commoveri; ira ardere, inflammari, offerri, incendi, exardescere; iracundia inflammatum

esse, offerri, moveri, exardere, graviter irasci; Cic.

*I am so ANGRY I am not myself*; per iracundiam non sum apud me; Ter. *He was so angry at it*; hoc animo tam iracundo tulit; Ter.

*I was a little ANGRY when I wrote back to you*; rescipui tibi subitatus; Cic. *They were very angry with us*; erant nobis perirati; Cic.

*Whatever thou dost in thine ANGER, it will return to thy shame at last*; iracunde commissum dedecus. Quicquid agas iracunde, iratus, in ira, cum ira, irato anime, animo ira commoto, ira affecto, ira agitato, commotus ira, adductus, inductus, impulsus, incitatus, ectus, accensus, inflammatus, iracundia vi impulsus, turpiter agas, tua cum infamia, ignominia, tae cum dedecore, turpi te macula inquinabis, labe inficias, dedecus, infamiae turpis nota consequetur.

*He is very ANGRY*; animus illi ardet; stimulis irarum exardescit; plumbeas gemit iras; nunc in fermento totus est animus ejus; spirat piperatis naribus; tota exardescit bile. Contorta nare, truci supercilio, fremit, et frendet.

*The affair seemed to be below the decency, or decorum, of ANGER*; res infra dignitatem iras videbatur.

*Be not so ANGRY as to scold*; abmit vultus torvitas, verborum acerbitas aut morositas. *He was so angry that he looked as if he would have eaten us up, or looked through us*; corrugans frontem, porrigens labia, Gorgoneis nos obtuebatur oculis.

*When any one is in his ANGRY mood, we then speak him fair*; si quando quis ira commotior evadat, blando, tunc temporis, sermone leniendus est.

*Be not so ANGRY, I pray you*; bona verba quæso; ne saevi tantopere.

*Do not in ANGER snap us up so*; ne, quæso, in nos destingas iram tuam.

*In ANGER he has a fierce and furious look*; vultus, in ira, talis est ei, qualis esse solet Martia irati. *I do not care for your anger*; tuam non moror morositatem. *You are angry without a cause*; iras absque toro. *His looks showed he was angry*; nubilo iram vultu declaravit; exardescerebat fremens et frendens.

*His look was lowering or ANGRY*; vultu ad severitatem composito. *I speak him fair, when I see him frown for anger*; ubi quid stomachatur, repente illi abblandiri soleo. *Whatever his anger makes him speak*; quicquid illi suggererit splendida bilis.

*Angry or choleric folks*; qui stomachi erant impatientioris. *Concealing his anger*; dissimulato stomacho. *What*

making you so angry or moody? quoniam illa tempestas, in vultum quæ tuum inundavit? *The remembrance of their country did presently appease all their anger; exemplo iras omnibus memoria patriæ permulsi.*

**AN ANIMADVERSION;** animadversio; observatio.

**To ANIMADVERT,** or remark or take notice; animum advertere.

**To ANIMATE,** i. e. to encourage; animare; animos addere; incendere; cohortari, cohortationibus impellere, studium inflammare; mentem alicui reponere. *To animate much, or highly to encourage; facies alicui addere, subdere; calcar addere curam; spiritum alicui asserre; motum et dissidentiam alicui adimere. If this man be pardoned, many more will be animated and encouraged to do mischief; si huic fuerit remissum, alii plures alacriores ad maleficia futuri sunt;* Cic.

**To ANNIHILATE,** i. e. to bring to nothing; annihilare, in nihilum redigere. *Annihilated; annihilatus; in nihilum reductus.*

**To ANOINT;** ungere, inungere, perungere, exungere, linere, illinere, perlinere, alinere, oblinere, sublinere; illinire, perlinire, delinire; imbuiere, perfundere, mulcere, induere. *Superungere, superinungere, superlinere, superillinere. Corpus nudo tingere, ungere oleo; unguento suffundere, perfundere; unguentis perlinere; os, caput perficere. Nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.—Crassus lutatus anoinis.*

**ANOTHER;** alter; alius.

*One ANOTHER;* invicem, se invicem; alii alios.

*One after ANOTHER;* alternis.

**ANOTHER** man's; alienus. *Another way; aliorum. At another time, or in another place; alias.*

*Were you in my situation, you would be of ANOTHER mind; tu si hic sis, aliter sentias;* Ter. *He is of another mind; aliter patat;* Ter. *He published two laws: one—another—; duas leges promulgavit: unam—aliam—;* Cæs. *I have spoken of friendship in another book; de amicitia alio libro dictum est;* Cic. *To think on one thing after another; aliam rem ex alia cogitare;* Ter. *They stand now on one foot, now on another; alternis pedibus insistant;* Plin. *They contend one with another; inter se contendunt;* Cic. *Their society one with another; societas ipsorum inter ipsos;* Cic. *Let he be of another mind; ne is mutet suam sententiam;* Ter. *He is of another mind now; de sententia deductus est;* Cic. *One is bigger than another; aliud alio majus;* Cic. *They may assist one*  
*Phrase.*

*another; alii aliis prodesse possunt;* Cic. *Good turns done one from another; beneficia ultro citroque data acceptaque;* Cic. *One mischief after another; aliud ex alio malum;* Ter. *One after another, in order; ex ordine;* Cic. *Alii ex aliis;* Flor. *They run their heads one against another; adversa concurrunt frontibus;* Mart. *They differ one from another; inter se dissident;* Cic. *They like one another well; uterque utrique est cordi;* Ter. *The boys love one another; pueri amant inter se;* Cic. *They use to be compared one with another; inter se comparari solent;* Cic. *It is one thing to revile, another thing to accuse; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare;* Cic. *He dispersed them abroad, some to one place, some to another; alia alio dissipavit;* Cic. *Another thing at another time; alias aliud;* Cic. *They killed one another; mutuis ictibus occidere;* Tacit. *At one time he attempts my soldiers, at another my friends; modo milites meos, modo amicos sollicitat;* Curt. *Liberal with another's purse; de alieno liberalis. To be lavish at another man's cost; de alieno corio liberalis; ex alieno lata secare lora.*

**To ANSWER;** respondere, respondere; subjicere; responsa dare. *Excipere verba, dicta, orationem alicujus, subjungere.*

*I have ANSWERED your letter; epistolæ tuæ persolvi. To answer nothing to the purpose; alienum a proposito, præter rem responsum dare.*

*To ANSWER again, as an echo; resonare, assonare, respondere; resequi.*

*To ANSWER, or to be bound to answer in an action or suit at law; restipulari.*

*To ANSWER from the purpose; alienum respondere.*

*To ANSWER in law for another; vadimonium obire pro aliquo.*

*To ANSWER objections; adversarii nodos dissolvere.*

*He that ANSWERS for another in his absence; responsalis. Præs; vas, dis.*

*ANSWERED for; is pro quo vadimonium obitur.*

**ANSWERABLE** or correspondent; congruus, conveniens, quadrans.

**ANSWERABLE,** or bound to answer it; obligatus; obnoxius.

*To ANSWER like for like; malevolorum dictis respondere. Par pari referre. Verbum verbo reddere. Recriminari. Crimen, convitium regerere. Fallacia fallaciam trudere. Remordere. Lege talionis agere. Contumeliam, convitium retorquere, retaliare. Convitiis convitia retundere. Eodem maledicis propinare poculo.*

*To ANSWER for one; respondere pro*  
*E*

aliquo. *To answer to that which was asked*; respondere ad rogatum. *To answer, or to do what one wishes*; respondere voto alicujus. *To answer in short*; respondere paucis et pauca.

*The event ANSWERS to the expectation*; ad spem respondet eventus. *He answers like for like*; par pari refert; lego talionis agit. *Thus I answered what a little before I concluded*; rationi illi, quam paulo ante conclusi, sic occurri. *That does not agree or answer to what was before*; id minime superiori respondet; Cic. *The profit does not answer, or is not equal to the labor*; fructus non respondet labori; Ovid.

*TO ANSWER, or to be equal to, the praises of the Grecians*; laudibus respondere Græcorum. *To answer arguments or objections*; objectas argumentationes diluere. *Adversarii nodos dissolvere*; rationes, argumenta, firmamenta, argutias, captiones refellere, enervare, elevare, infirmare, convincere, retundere, redarguere, rejicere, refutare, infringere: tela frangere, retorquere: argumentorum nervos elidere. *Que objecta sunt diluere*.

*To build a gallery, which may be ANSWERABLE to, or right over-against, the palace*; edificare porticum, quæ palatio respondeat; Cic.

*TO ANSWER men's expectations*; hominum spem de se conceptam minime fallere.

*NOT to ANSWER men's expectations*; ab hominum de se opinione dissentire.

*To ANSWER the expectation one has of himself*; sustinere expectationem sui. *I offer you my good will, but am not yet able to answer for success*; ego voluntatem tibi emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor; Cic. *The republic had made herself answerable for any damage that might be done by a tempest*; publicum periculum erat a vi tempestatis; Liv. *I will be answerable for the expense*; præstabo sumptum; Cic.

*ANTIQUE*; antiquus; archaicus, a, um; exoletus.

*ANTIQUITY*; antiquitas, vetustas, multorum annorum curriculum; h. e. *A multitude of years past*; diuturnitas temporis, seculorum series; &c.

*Monuments of great ANTIQUITY*; evidentiæ veterum monumentorum vestigia extitere. *You may see on these marbles fragments of antiquity*; durissimo marmori inscripta vestigia videbis literarum. *To gather out of the ashes of antiquity some rare pieces and relics*; ex antiquitatis umbris, tenebris, et ruderibus, in solem et splendorem proferre, vindicare. *If you search antiquity*; si primorum replicaveris annales.

*To reckon from ANTIQUITY*; ex omnium seculorum memoria, ab antiquis tempo-

ribus rem deducere. *That custom has the more force, because of its antiquity*; consuetudo hæc magis invaluit et plus roboris habet propter vetustatem ipsam. *Those things which you mention are antiquated, and out of date*; quæ tu recensces antiquæ sunt et obsoletæ. *That case which you have undertaken is of greater antiquity than you can remember*; causa hæc, quam suscepisti antiquior est memoria tua. *You bring down those things from the very first, highest or greatest antiquity of them*; hæc tu deducis, ut dicatur, ab ovo, et ab ipsis rerum ipsarum primordiis. *In your discourse there is a great appearance of antiquity*; in tua narratione magna est antiquitatis effigies. *Your discourse bespeaks antiquity itself*; for you prove the design from antique or ancient annals; vetustatem sapit tua narratio; veteribus enim annalibus rem ipsam confirmas. *And that you have done by frequent inspection into the records of men of great antiquity*; idque fieri non potuit obsequæ frequenti revolutione monumentorum a viris aut auctoribus pristinae antiquitatis editorum. *For you bring many examples of great antiquity*; vetustatis enim exempla plurima adfers.

*ANXIOUS*; anxius, sollicitus. *Anxiety*; anxietas, sollicitudo, angor animi.

*In ANXIETY or trouble for the danger he was in*; anxius vicem suam; Liv.

*ANXIOUS or troubled with cares*; anxii curis; Liv. *Anxious or careful for his nephew's safety*; anxius securitatis nepotum; Plin. *To have an anxious and careful mind*; anxio esse animo; Cic. *Anxious or careful old men*; anxii senes; Cic.

*ANXIOUS or careful for the glory of another*; anxius gloriæ alterius; Liv.

*I was very ANXIOUS or careful about the affairs of the city*; sollicitus eram de rebus urbanis; Plaut. *Anxious or careful about this*; in hoc sollicitus; Quint. *Pro hoc sollicitus*; Gell. *De hoc*—; ex hoc—; Ter. *Anxious or troubled for another*; sollicitus vicem alterius.

*Wealth, causing ANXIETY and care*; opes sollicitæ; Hor. *What great anxieties and cares has this man made*? quantas hic confecit sollicitudines? *Cura est in spe bonorum*; sollicitudo in metu malorum.

*ANY*; ullus, quivis, quispiam, quilibet, aliquis.

*Any thing*; quicquam, quidpiam, quodpiam, quodvis. *Any? ecquis? ecquisnam?* *Any where*; quodcum, quovis, quopiam; usquam, uspiam. *Any while*; aliquandiu. *Any one*; quivis unus; Cic. *Any one of you*; quivis vestrum; Plaut. *Any dangers are to be ventured on for honor's sake*; adeunda sunt quævis pericula decoris causa; Cic. *Some there be that*



will suffer any thing, so they may but have their ends; sunt, qui quidvis perpetiantur, dum quod velint, consequantur; Cic. *If he would have any thing of me; si quid me velit; Ter. As I was asking whether any ship were come; dum percontor ecqua navis venerit; Plant. He, is any body there? heus, equis hic est? Plant. Whereas you ask whether there be any hope—; quod queris ecquas (ecquenam) spes sit—; Cic. But if there shall be any necessity for this; sin quam necessitas hujus obvenit; Cic. Nor could any wind blow, but—; neque ullus flare ventus, poterat quin; Cœs. Scarcely any has escaped the like death; haud fere quisquam talem interitum effugit; Cic. They denied that they had any further commands; negabant ubi ultra quicquam mandatum esse; Liv. *Whereto is banishment open for any one? quid attinet cuique exilium patere? Liv. Nor indeed did I go any where after that day; nec vero usquam discedebam ex eo die; Cic. If there be any questioning or disputing about any thing; si de quopiam re queratur disputeturque; Gell. Are you going any where? iturane quopiam es? Ter. Any never so small a matter; quilibet vel minima res; Cic. Was he any thing the richer, when—; nequid copiosior fuit, cum—; Cic. It were better to live any where, than—; prestabilius fuerat ubiuis gentium statum agere, quam—; Ter. The weather will not suffer them to go any farther; tempestas prodire longius non patitur; Var. If they had any mind—; si in animo esset; Liv. He that is any thing slack in re-warding; qui in ulciscendo remissior fuerit; Cic. While there was any treating of peace; quoad de pace ageretur; Cic. Is any thing rather than this; ubiuis facilius, quam in hac re; Ter. If you provide for any more; præter hæc si me iuvetis; Plant. The most of any; maxime omnium; Cic. These legions were content with any prince; om legiones contentæ quocunque principe; Tac. I know he would do any thing you would have him; factarum quæ voles scio esse omnia; Ter. Nor is there any where room for counsel; nec est usquam consilio locus; Cic. Whether there be any law written any where, or no where; sive est ulla lex scripta usquam sive nusquam; Cic. If he offend in any thing; si quid peccat; Ter. I understand not any one word; verbum promissum nullum intelligo; Cic. There was never any doubt at all made of it; de eo nusquam omnino est dubitatum; Cic. He does not yield to any in bravery; nemini cedit splendore; Cic. Think you there will be any the fewer statues made—; an minus multa senatus-consulta**

futura putas, si—; Cic. I do not believe I shall have any where any settled abode; commoraturum me nusquam arbitror; Cic. Nor was any but one present; neque extra unum quisquam aderat; Ter. She is said to have respect to this above any country; fertur terris magis omnibus hanc coluisse; Virg. He looks not after any thing to find fault with; non inquirit, quod reprehendat; Cic. I cannot find a penny of money any where; nummum nusquam reperire argenti queo; Plant.

At ANY time; any day; quovis die; Ter. Were you any where else? tu si alicubi es? Is any man alive more fortunate than I? ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatio? Ter. If any one ask for me; si quis me querat. Any thing pleases me; mihi quidvis sat est. He took as much pains as any of you; æque ac unusquisque vestrum laboravit. No less than any one of you; non minus quam quisque vestrum; Plant. Is there any thing else yet; est-iamne est quid porro; Plant.

ANY, with if; siquis. Any where; ubiuis, ubilibet. Any how; quocunque modo, quoquo modo. At any time; unquam, quandocunque. If any where; siquo. If any how; siqua. If any where; siubi. If at any time; siquando.

APACE, or in haste, with speed; cito, celeriter, propere, festinanter, prepropere, curricula. To write apace; curredite calamo literas exarare. He runs apace; currit gradu incitato. He speaks apace; præcipitat sermonem. He reads apace; cursim legit. The ship or navy sails apace; navis, classis, cito fertur gurgite. It rains, snows, apace; vehementer pluit, ningit.

APART; i. e. asunder or aside; seorsim, se aratim, sigillatim, segregatim.

To stand APART; distare, distitare; abastere.

APART from or separate; separatus, sejunctus; secretus, segregatus. To lay apart; amovere, abjicere, seorsim repone-re.

APART; i. e. privily; secreto, clam, privatim.

APPAREL; vestis-is; vestitus, us; vestimentum; amictus, cultus, habitus; apparatus-us; m. &c. A suit of apparel; indumentum; synthesis; Gr.

To put off APPAREL; vestes, amictum, &c. ponere, deponere, exuere, cinctus resolvere, rejicere ex humeris. Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit.

To be APPARELLED splendidly; nimio cultui, ornatus corporis, vestitui indulgere. Vestes nitidissimas, illitas auro atque purpura induere, indui. Purpura, vestibus pretiosis, fulgere, mittere, splendore. Vestibus sumptuosius, inauratis, elegantissimis,

aplandidis ornari, amictiri.—*Aurata corpora veste tegi. Tyrio saturatas, ardentis murice, ostro profusas, prætextas vestes indui, gerere.*

*Meanly APPARELLED*; vili veste indutus; adeo sordidus, ut non unquam servo se melius vestiret. *Fœdus vestitus. Vili veste tegi. Plebeia in veste cubare.*

*In mourning APPAREL*; pullatus; pullo vestitu indutus. *Mourning apparel*; lugubris habitus. *Apparelled in purple*; purpuratus, purpurea veste indutus. *Handsomely apparelled*; cultus, comptus; politus; elegans; tersus. *Apparelled unhandsomely*; incultus, incomptus, impolitus; sordidatus; inelegans; pannosus. *Players' apparel*; siparium, scenicum, chorum.

*His or her APPAREL was too long, even to the feet*; vestis defluxit ad imos pedes. *To make curious apparel*; arte laborare vestes, ostroque superbo. *His or her apparel was too sumptuous*; vestis inaignis erat auroque rigens; picta croco, et fulgenti murice vestis,—illius erat. Illum vestis serica tegit. *Loose, large, or wide apparel*; vestimenta fluxa.

*APPARELLED like a Spaniard*; habitu, ornatu Hispaniensi; Hispanorum, Hispaniensi more indutus; speciem hominum Hispanorum referens, præ se ferens; vestitus, ut in Hispania solet, ut Hispanis mos, et consuetudo fert.

*How well does a loose APPAREL become her!* quam decet nulla adstricta cingulo, vestis, ac liberis diffuens lacinias!

*Every thing in her APPAREL became her well*; nihil illam, in ornatu, non decobat. *You see the apparel, or fashion of clothing in older times, which she wears*; vides prioci seculi reliquias; illis enim illa utitur.

*His APPAREL was girded about with a golden belt, richly embellished*; vestes erant circumcinctæ baltheo inaurato, ac gemmeis distincto bullulis. *If he can but get good apparel*; si splendide vestiatur, si incedat annulatus. *Let me have for my apparel coarser homespun cloth, to keep me from the cold*; sit mihi—toga quam defendere frigus, quamvis crassa, queat.

*APPARELLED in a threadbare cloak*; vestitus depexo mendici pallio. *He was apparelled in a long garment, down to the very heels*; talarem vestem gerebat, ad talos usque demissam.

*APPAREL, or clothes, bespangled with gold*; vestes aureis intertinctæ guttulis.

*APPARELLED after the Venetian, &c. fashion*; ornatus only Veneto, Gallico, Romano, Hispanico, &c.

*A virtuous woman does not put off her modesty when she puts off her APPAREL*;

cum veste, mulier honesta pudorem et modestiam suam nequaquam exuit. *Abroad it is seemly to be apparelled with decent clothing, but at home with what is necessary*; vestiri decet in foro honeste, domi quod satis sit. *The usual diet and apparel bespeak the manner and way of life or living*; cultus et victus familiaris vitam indicant. *It is not apparel, but modesty and chastity which argue a true and virtuous matron*; non vestis, sed pudicitia, verum est matronæ argumentum.

*APPARENT*; evidens, manifestus, conspicuus, liquidus: *as, Apparent tokens of wickedness*; expressa sceleris vestigia. *An apparent crime*; crimen flagrans.

*It is APPARENT*; patet; vel, liquet, constat.

*To make APPARENT, and evident*; manifestare, in aprium proferre, patefacere; omnem obscuritatem tollere; tenebras discutere; nullum dubitandi locum relinquere.

*APPARENTLY*; liquido, manifesto, manifeste, perspicue. *Apparentness, clearness, or evidence*; perspicuitas, manifesta evidentiæ. *It is most apparent, or manifest*; facile apparet; ab omnibus videtur; sole clarius evasit; ante omnium oculos positum est, et apertum, nemini obscurum est, sed in confesso apud omnes.

*To APPEAL, as, to a higher court*; appellare, provocare ad; tribunos, populum, regem appellare. A prætore ad tribunos appellare, provocare, causam referre. A populo, tribunis, rege, iniquo iudicio oppressis auxilium petere. Ad moderandam, mitigandam, temperandam summi juris acerbitatem, rigorem, summi iudicis auctoritatem, æquitatem, lenitatem implorare. Ad te confugio, et supplex tua numina posco.

*Letters of APPEAL*; libelli appellatorii.

*I APPEAL to you, viz. for help or relief*; te appello et imploro; tuum præsidium invoco; tuam tutelam exposco. *For, I have none, whom I can appeal or fly to, but yourself*; quem enim appellem, præter te, habeo neminem. *For I can neither appeal to Cæsar, nor to the senate*; neque etenim ad Cæsarem compellare, neque ad senatum causam referre, possum. *I appeal to you as judges*; vos appello iudices. *To appeal to any as witness, or to call any to witness*; appellare testem aliquem. (*For the verb is const. cum acc. personæ, et ablat. cum præp. as, To appeal to any one about any thing*; appellare aliquem de re aliqua; Plaut.) *When the one had appealed to the tribunes, and the other to the senate*; cum alter ad tribunos, alter ad senatum provocasset; Cic. Appellæd, or an appeal, to superiors, ought to be free to all; ad superiores appellatio omnibus

Quæ est reliquenda. Appellare, namque, et medicare cunctis est liberum.

To APPEAR; apparere, comparere; patere; illucere, elucere, illucescere, effulgere; erudere. To appear to one; exhibere se alicui; adesse, præsto esse alicui; comparere, existere, extare.

He or it so where APPEARS; nusquam apparet; Ter. This thing appears to me; hujus rei vestigia video; hæc res mihi sic videtur. He appeared to me; in conspectum se mihi dedit. I, whom you seek, appear before you; coram, quem queritis, adest. This appears to me; hoc est oculis meis obvium. However he will have himself appear affected; utinamque se affectum videri volet; Cic. As far as can appear by what is written; sed quod literis extat; Cic. I will make it appear to be true; id verum esse ostendam. Whereupon it easily appears; ex quo facile apparet; Cic. It appears by this, that—; illud judicium est, quod—. It does not well appear; id minus apparet; Cic. To appear openly; in medium, in publicum conspectum, aspectum, in publicum frequentiam; in orbis theatrum prodire, exire, se conferre. In medio esse. In luce, in oculis hominum omnium frequens versari. E latebris, e tenebris erumpere, palamque volitare. Extare, et in omnium conspectu esse. To appear above ground; extare. To appear above water; emergere, extare ex aqua. To appear on high; eminere. To appear in court; sistere se. To appear for another; vadimonium obire. It does plainly or some what appear; comparet vestigium; vestigia extant; parat, pro, apparet; Cic. objici; Cic. spectari; Plant. So many lakes or standing pools, so many fields, &c. appear; occurrunt oculis tot paludes, tot campi, &c.; Colum. A great many rich ornaments were seen, of which but a few, or small number, now appear; multa visabantur ornamenta, quorum hæc pars tantum exigua comparat; Liv.

To APPEAR so, does not prove a thing really to be so; apparere non facit esse; barba non facit philosophum; cucullus non facit monachum; non omnes sancti, qui calcant limina templi; barba tenus vir, vel philosophus; formosus sine pulchritudine; plumas video, aves non video. Virtue, wit, &c. appears; virtus, &c. elucet, anit. It appears; patet, videtur, liquido constat. To make it appear; arguere, manifestare. Or, to make apparent; indicare, revelare, aperire, demonstrare. To make one's fault appear; or to convince him of his fault; arguere aliquem culpe.

To APPEAR, or to be seen in any place;

apparere in aliquo loco; Cic. They cannot tell what is become of the cup or plate, or they cannot make it appear; non apparet patra; Plant. The thing appears evident; res apparet; Ter. It appears to me; mihi apparet. Whence it appears; unde, vel ex quo, apparet. This man appears to be a poor gentleman's servant; apparet hunc esse pauperis domini servum; Ter. Let the work appear; fac opus appareat; Ter. He does not appear, or is not like, the man he was; nullus in eo apparent reliquum frontis pristinae. There appears no sign of that thing in him; hujus rei nulla in eo apparent vestigia; Ter. To be made appear before a judge; in judicium sisti. To appear through any thing, as glass, &c.; transperare.

An APPEARANCE; species, verisimilitudo. A very good-nay in appearance; præclara classis in speciem; sed—; Cic. An appearance of truth; probabilitas, verisimilitudo. It has an appearance of truth; verisimile apparet. Under the appearance of an embassy, he was sent away; per speciem legationis, ablegatus est. Under the appearance of aid, help,—or of a league, &c.; sub specie auxilii,—vel sub umbra fœderis, &c.; Flor. Liv. I will soon make my appearance at home; mox apparebo domi; Plant.

Not to APPEAR at the trial; non venire ad constitutum; Cic.

To APPEASE; mitigare, lenire; placare, sedare, demulcere, pacare, tranquillum facere, placabilem reddere.

To APPEASE, or pacify anger; iram compescere, minuire, imminuere, comprimere, restringere, extinguere, componere, frangere, reprimere.

To APPEASE, or pacify one's own anger; iram suam remittere, relaxare, temperare, ponere, inhibere.

To APPEASE one's wrath, or to pacify an angry person; ira furentem mollire; iracundum pacificare, sedare, resedare, placare, complacare, mitificare; quietum reddere; iratum lenire, delenire, mulcere, commulcere, demulcere, permulcere.

To APPEASE by sacrifice; propitiare, expiare, litare, litari, collitare.

To APPEASE strife; litem componere.

To be APPEASED; quiescere; compesci; deleniri; deservare, vel deferbere, deservescere; pacari, placari, mitescere. Iram, offensam ponere, deponere, remittere.

The remembrance of their country did instantly APPEASE all their anger; ex templo iras omnibus memoria patriæ permulsit.

To APPEASE, or quiet complaints, wars; consopire querelas; componere

bellorum undas. *Before his anger was appeased; priusquam iram decoxerat suam. Pray be appeased, or pacified; reprimis iram tuam iracundiam. But we are tossed by the waves, nor have ye, that I know, appeased Æolus by sacrifice; nec nos jactamur, nec Æolo etiam vos, ut video, litantis.*

**To APPERTAIN**, or *belong to*; pertinere, attinere; spectare, respicere, competere. Appertaining; pertinens, spectans, attinens, &c. *It appertains to*; refert, interest: *as, It appertains to thee or him; it belongs to thy or his interest, &c.*; tua refert, ipsius interest; spectat, attinet, pertinet: *impers. It appertains or belongs to me; ad me pertinet.*

**An APPETITE**; appetitus, -us, m.; appetitio, appetentia.

**An APPETITE**, or *earnest desire, after any thing*; desiderium summum; incensa cupiditas; ardor, seu expetitio ardens.

**An APPETITE**; i. e. *a desire to eat or drink*; esuritio, sitis.

**An insatiable or greedy APPETITE**; gula, -a; ingluvies, -ei, f. *Full of appetite*; avidus, gulosus.

**A good APPETITE to eat**; peredia, -æ, f.; stomachus, -i, m.

**To get an APPETITE**; obscure famem; acutere stomachum.

**To have an APPETITE**; esurire, valde appetere.

**To APPLAUD**; applaudere, plaudere, plausum dare, plausu approbare.

**APPLAUSE**; applausus, plausus, -us, m.; exclamatio; plausu approbatio. Applauded; plausus, applausus-a-um; plausu approbatus.

**They APPLAUD**, or *give applause*; plauditur, impers.; plausus datur, plausu approbatur.

**There was great APPLAUSE**; ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.

**To APPLAUD**, *praise, or commend any one*; applaudere alicui.

**To give an open signification of APPLAUSE**, or *approbation*; plausu magno et clamore approbare. Aperto gestu suam approbationem, maximo strepitu et clamore suam voluntatem significare. Plausus maximos et signa benevolentie impertire, dare, edere. Maxima acclamatione, secundis admurmurationibus, festis acclamationibus prosequi. *To give applause, credit, or commendation*; applausum invenire; gloriam consequi; multos virtutis sui præcones habere; auctoritatem, seu reverentiam conciliare.

**A man who seeks popular APPLAUSE**; vana popularis homo; Liv.

**To APPLY**, *in general*; applicare, accommodare, adjungere, adhibere.

**To APPLY**, or *tend to*; applicare; in-

clinare; tribuere; attribuere, conferre, adjungere; submittere, cum accus. pers. et dat. rei; studere, operam navare, incumbere, indulgere; invigilare, insudare, inservire, insistere; vacare, instare, obsequi, cum dat. rei; accurrere; cum accus. rei, dedere se; accurrere.

**To APPLY the mind**; appellere, adjungere, intendere animum; deditus, intentus, mancipatus esse.

**To APPLY or mind a business**; accurrere, cum accus. incumbere; operam navare, insudare, studere; cum dat.

**To APPLY to one by way of address and entreaty**; adire, accedere, insinuare se, ad aliquem; orare, exorare.

**To APPLY to**; aptare, admovere, applicare, accommodare, concinnare, adjungere.

**To APPLY to his task**; pensum accurrere.

**To APPLY his mind to philosophy**; mentem ad philosophiam appellere.

**He APPLIES his whole mind to praise**; incumbit toto pectore ad laudem. *He applied his mind to writing*; animum ad scribendum appulit; Ter. *He applies to his book*; studiis se totum dat, vel dedit.

**He APPLIES himself to study music**; applicat se ad studium musicum. *To apply, or set up, ladders to the walls*; applicare scalas muris, vel ad muros; Liv.

**All my endeavors were APPLIED to that end**; eo excubuerunt, potissimumque referuntur, omnes cogitationes meæ, omnes curæ, omne studium. *Thither was the whole course of our industry applied*; isthuc omne curriculum industriæ nostræ, elaboratum est; Cic. *They resolved to apply themselves wholly to that affair*; accuratus huic rei studere, atque inservire, instituerunt; Cms. *To apply to any business*; aliquid temporis rei alicui impertire.

**To APPLY the mind to wisdom**; sapientiam invigilare. *It is most unhappy to apply one's younger years to intemperance*; pueritiam, aut adolescentiam, intemperantiam addicere, pessimum est. *To apply one's endeavors to any thing*; *as, Rei nauticæ, pecuniariæ, militari, studere, operam dare, navare*; *et problemæ studium navare*; patris nulli esse; toto animo se dedere alicui rei; agris colendis se tradere; diligentiam adhibere, omnem curam ponere, in aliqua re; accuratissime aliquid persequi; in agendo industriam, et in consuecundo celeritatem, adhibere.

**I am now APPLYING myself to that business**; id nunc operam do; &c. Ter. *They applied, or used, all means to disturb him*; quem ut exturbarent, omnem movere lapidem. *To apply one's whole*

strength, wit, diligence, &c. to any business; omnes nervos, statim industriamque suam, in re aliqua contendere; vires omnes in aliqua re exercere; suas omnes curas, vigilias, et cogitationes defigere, confingere; Cic. Nihil intentatum relinquere; animi atque ingenii vires omnes profundere, in re aliqua; Cic. Omnem conatam, in aliquod studium conferre; Cic. In prædiis colendis, &c. operas plurimum, studique consumere; in aliquam rem omnes curas, aciem mentis, animum, &c. conferre, defigere, intendere, omni cogitatione incumbere; Cic.

*They neglect the purity of language, to which they should chiefly APPLY themselves;* linguam puritatem, in quam primum, toto pectore, incumbere debeant, negligunt. *He applied himself wholly to justice and equity;* omni impetu in iustitiam studium incumbere. *And so;* insistere mente et animo in rem aliquam; inclinare animum ad rem aliquam; studium ad aliquod adhibere; ad aliquod opus, &c. se accingere; ad amicum alterius se aggregare; ad eloquentiam studia se conferre; &c. Cic. Cas.

*They eagerly APPLIED themselves to recover their liberty;* ardentes et erecti stabant, ad libertatem recuperandam.

*APPLY your wit, &c.—curiously expressed:* as thus, omni industria contendere, omni studio laborare, incumbere toto pectore, rerum huc tuas omnes vires, tua studia, curam, industriam; enitere quantum in te est, quantum in te scum est, quantum potes, quam potes maxime, cunctis viribus ac acrius; hoc age diligenter, da operam quam potes diligenter; summam adhibere diligentiam, studio contendere quam licet maxime, quantum potes maxime, summo peras; hoc unum cures, labores, studeas imprimis, præter ceteras res, precipue, potissimum, ante omnia.

To APPOINT; statuere, instituere, constituere, præstitui; juberet, præscribere, injungere.

To APPOINT by law; præscribere.

To APPOINT upon agreement; constituere, condicere.

To APPOINT one to do a thing; juberet, in mandatis dare.

To APPOINT a person for a place; legare, delegare, nominare.

To APPOINT in place of another; substitui, sufficere, subrogare.

To APPOINT, or make an appointment of a thing; assignare, destinare, designare.

To APPOINT before what shall be done; præstatui, præscribere, præfinire.

To APPOINT, or assign, bounds; terminare, limitare, terminos et limites constituere.

To APPOINT one what to do; alicui, quæ sunt gerenda, præscribere; Cic.

*I APPOINTED to meet her to-day;* constitui me hodie conventurum illam; Ter. *The wedding was long ago appointed to be on this day;* diem olim in hunc sunt nuptias constitutas; Ter. *To appoint where temples are to be built;* effari templa, sistere fana. *To appoint a tutor for his children;* liberis tutorem ascribere.

*APPOINT what judge you will;* cedere quemvis arbitram. *To appoint wages;* statuere mercedem; Cic.

*The senate has APPOINTED;* senatus statuit; Cic. *To appoint or make one his watchman;* constituere aliquem vigilem. *To appoint pay for the soldiers;* constituere stipendium militi, vel, æra militantibus; Liv. *To appoint or assign one a day;* statuere, constituere diem alicui. *To appoint time and place;* locum et tempus constituere; Cic. *To appoint a safeguard of defence in any thing;* præsidium defensionis in aliqua re constituere. *To appoint a day of appearance;* constituere vadimonium; Cic. *To appoint a time for any thing;* tempus alicui rei constituere; Cas. *To appoint, or establish, a king;* regem constituere. *I have appointed, or determined, to come;* constitutum est mihi, vel constitui, venire, me venturum, ut veniam, &c.; Cic. Plant. *A day appointed, and agreed upon;* constituta et pacta dies. *To appoint process of judgment against one, in a matter of life and death;* constituere iudicium capitis in aliquem; Cic.

*APPOINTED, or ordained;* statutus, constitutus, præstitutus, ordinatus, decretus; certus, edictus, conductus, status, pactus, depactus.

*APPOINTED, or assigned;* legatus, delegatus, destinatus, designatus, denotatus. *Appointed, or condemned to a thing;* auctoratus-a-um.

*Well APPOINTED;* probe instructus.

*An APPOINTMENT;* assignatio, designatio, delegatio, destinatio, nominatio, præfinitio; mandatam; præscriptum.

*By APPOINTMENT;* constituto; ex præscripto. *An hour appointed;* hora præstituta. *By your appointment;* jussu tuo. *Without my appointment;* injussu meo. *So it is appointed, or determined;* sic stat sententia.

*That is not of our APPOINTMENT;* non est id instituti nostri.

To APPREHEND, or lay hold on; apprehendere, prehendere, prehensare, apprehensare, deprehendere, comprehendere, capere.

*An APPREHENSION, or laying hold upon;* apprehensio, prehensio, &c.

*To APPREHEND unawares, or by the way;* interceptare.

*APPREHENDED by the way;* interceptum

**Te APPREHEND;** i. e. *to understand*; percipere, tenere.

**AN APPREHENSION,** or *perceiving, understanding*; apprehensio; captus, -us, m.; conceptio, perceptio, intellectio.

**AN APPREHENSION;** i. e. *jealousy or fear*; suspicio, metus.

**APPREHENDED;** prehensus, apprehensus, prebensus, apprehensus, deprehensus; captus, perceptus, comprehensus.

**Te APPROACH;** appropinquare, accedere; imminere; propinquare, proximare; appropere; advenire, adventare, accelerare; appetere, adperere; obrepere; admovere; ingruere, impendere; adesse, instare; prope adesse. Prope, non procul, non longe, abesse. Propius accedere, advenire, appellere. In propinquo, in foribus, in limine esse, adesse. *The night approaches*; nox appetit. *Judgment approaches*; judicium, pœna, imminet, impendit. *The day was approaching*; dies adventabat. *Death is approaching*; mors instat, imminet, impendit. *As, or so, soon as we or they approached nearer*; ut propius ventum est. *That approaches nearer the truth*; id propius fidem est. *The winter approached*; hyems præcipitabat. *Lucius Philippus approached, or came next (but at a great distance), to the two great men Crassus and Antonius*; per duobus summis, Crasso et Antonio, L. Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo intervallo tamen proximus; Cic. *That which is the best, or chiefly good, is to be accounted to approach, or come nearest to, God*; id habendum est Deo proximum, quod est optimum; Cic. *I dreamed that a shepherd approached or came near me*; visus est, in somnis, pastor ad me appellere; Cic. *The winter approaches*; hyems subest, adventat; Sal.

**Te APPROACH,** or *come very near*; i. e. *to be hard by, at hand*; in limine, vel in foribus esse; fores pulsare; in cardine versari.

**Te APPROPRIATE;** appropriare; sibi assumere, arrogare; pro suo, pro suo jure, tanquam suum jus, ut suum peculium assumere; arripere, habere; sibi vendicare, arrogare, asserere. In suis rebus, bonis numerare. Suis facultatibus adjungere, adicere, applicare, apponere, annectere, ascribere.

**Te APPROVE;** approbare, comprobare, probare.

**All men APPROVE or like it**; omnium calculis, suffragiis probatur, comprobatur. Omnibus approbantibus factum est. Probant laudantque omnes. Nemo est, nullus omnium est qui reprehendat, qui non probet, qui non optime factum fatentur, prædicet; cui non satisfeceris abunde; qui non laude plausque accipiat.

**APPROVED;** approbatus, comprobatus, probatus; spectatus; luculentus; classicus: *as, An approved or allowed author*; auctor idoneus, classicus.

**APPROVED of all men**; approbatum ab omnibus; omnibus approbantibus hoc facies; nemini non satisfeceris; hoc tuum factum nemo reprehendit, nemo non probabit, nemo erit qui non probet; hoc tuo facto latabuntur omnes.

**I APPROVE your reason**; *I am of your mind, it is very well*; pulchre dicis; tuam rationem proba; bene habet. *I approve the condition*; *let it be a match then*; placet lex, et rata esto. *I do not approve of that*; *it likes me not*; hoc mihi non arridet. *I approve what you say*; *you speak like a wise man,—hence,—to the purpose*; placet consilium; graviter, acute, veroque judicas. *He also approves of it*; album is etiam addidit calculum. *You shall have my approbation*; *for you offer fair and honestly*; *I like the terms*; suffragium tu meum demerere; laud enim iniquas conditiones et leges præscribis.

**APT**; aptus, congruus, idoneus; appositus, commodus; sufficiens, congruens, conveniens; consentaneus, accommodus, accommodatus; respondens; non inconveniens; concors; habilis: *as, An apt or fit place to do any thing*; aptus, appositus, &c. locus egendi quid. *He is as apt and fit for that as if he were born to it*; ad id adeo aptus est, quasi ad illud ipsum natus esset. *Apt to learn*; docilis. *Apt to take or conceive*; capax. *Apt, or forwardly inclined*; propensus, proclivis.

**APTNESS, fitness, or meanness**; aptitudo, dexteritas. *Aptness, or fit inclination to good or evil*; indoles; propensio. *Aptness to learn*; docilitas; ingeniositas. *Aptness to receive or conceive*; capacitas. *Aptly*; apte, congrue, commode, &c.

**To be APT to sleep**; facile in somnos delabi.

**To be APT to fall**; propendere; in ruinam vergere. *It is apt to be done, or to do so*; ita fieri assolet, in more positum est.

**Te ARBITRATE**; arbitrare vel ri; Plaut. Decidere, dijudicare, sententiam ferre.

**AN ARBITRATION**; arbitrium, n. arbitratum, -us, m.; disceptatio, dijudicatio, compromissio.

**To put to ARBITRATION**; compromittere. **ARBITRARY, or that which is put to one's own determination**; arbitriarius; pro libito. Arbitrarily; arbitrarie, ex vel pro arbitrio, pro libito aut voluntate.

**Te ARBITRATE or determine the question, controversy, or any thing with any one, or about and concerning any thing**; decidere questionem, controversiam, aliquid cum aliquo; vel aliquid de re aliquo.

To **ARBITRATE** or judge between truth and falsehood, or to discern true things from false; *dijudicare vera a falsa, seu inter vera et falsa.*

He that should be **ARBITER** or judge in the matter, is in a great passion; *arbitrator, seu iudex, in hac re motu fortur.*

That which is not yet **ARBITRATED** or determined; *quod alicujus arbitrio relictum est.*

**ARDENT**; *ardens, vehemens, fervidus.*

**ARDENTLY**; *vehementer, ardentius, fervide; &c. Ardor; ardor, -oris, m.; restus, -us, m.*

**ARDENT**, i. e. *angry, or earnest, letters; ardentis litteræ; Cic.*

To be **ARDENT**; i. e. *earnestly and greatly affected with; ardore.*

To be **ARDENTLY**, or greatly, inflamed with anger; *ardere furore, iracundia, &c. Ardently, or greatly, to affect one; ardere alicum; Virg.*

**ARDENTLY** and reciprocally to love each other; *ex æquo ardere; Ovid.*

All have an **ARDENT** courage; *ardor omnes habet; Virg.*

His mind, or heart, is **ARDENT** to be revenged; *ardet ejus animus ad ulciscendum. To be ardently, i. e. earnestly, affected, or inflamed, with the love of any thing; ardere amore, vel desiderio, alicujus rei. To be ardently, or earnestly, affected with any, or love of learning, or resolution of war, &c.; ardere invidia, amore literarum, studio belli, &c. I ardently desire to see you; ardeo te videre. When all flames, or persons, were ardently, or vehemently, raging in war; quum cuncta, vel cuncti, arderent bello; Liv.*

**ARDOUS**; i. e. *high, hard, or difficult; arduus-a-um: as, Arduous, or hard and high, to ascend or go up; arduus accessus; Cic. An arduous access, or difficult passage; arduus aditus; Liv.*

**ARDOUS**; i. e. *high, great, and difficult, matters or affairs; ardua negotia; res arduæ, et difficiles; Cic.*

**ARE**; is variously rendered in Latin; and mostly either by the verb substantive, *sum*; or included in the signification of other verbs: as, They are brought very low; ad egestatis terminos redacti sunt; Plant. You are far away; tu ades longè gustum; Cic. They are less than they are said to be; infra famam sunt; Quint. You are never likely to see me any more; hodie me postremum vides; Ter. They are nearer Brundisium than you; a Brundisio propius abest quam tu; Cic. You are not trusted on either side; neque in hac, neque in illa parte fidem habes; Sal. You are afraid it should not last; ne non diuturnum sit futurum times; Cic. They

are said to live all upon honey; *molle coguntur solo vivere; Var. Mind what you are about; hoc agite amabo; Ter. They are at odds; inter se dissident; Cic. They are beside the business; a re discedunt; Cic. Accounts are even between us; bene igitur ratio accepti et expensi inter nos convenit; Plant. We are likely to have war; impendit nobis belli timor; Cic. We are set upon the soft grass; in molli concedimus herba; Virg. They are as very fools; pari stultitia sunt; Cic. They are a year to combing themselves; dum comentur, annus est; Ter. You are plotting mischief; postem machinatis; Cic. They are discouraged from learning; a discendo deterrentur; Cic. You are come too soon; nimium advenisti cito; Plant. As rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you; non enim pili facit te quamlibet divitem. Now you are taken, redeem yourself for as little as you can; to redimas captam quam queas minimo; Ter. Are you afraid to do it at my bidding? num dubitas id me imperante facere? Cic. Cat. They are excellent in that kind; in eo genere excellent; Cic. They are for that kind of study; sunt ab ea disciplina; Cic. To **ARGUE**; arguere, disceptare, disputare, &c.*

To **AROUZ**, or dispute, by reason, or philosophically; *philosophice, dialectice, dialecticorum more disputare, arguere, disceptare; disserere in utramque partem, ad investigandam, excutiendam rei cujusque veritatem. Argumentis, rationibus, ingeniorum telis pugnare, certare, decertare, configere, concertare, contendere, quo eliciatur veritas; ut constet quid in quaque re sit verum, vero simillimum, rationi maxime consentaneum. Disputando, ratiocinando, argumentando, veritatem cujusque rei examinare, discutere, eruere. Ingeniorum conflictibus excutere verum. Contra alterius opinionem, in contrarias partes disserere. Controversias disceptare. Philosophice agitando in utramque partem, controversas res certas reddere. Argumentorum pugna rebus obscuris lucem, dubiis atque ambiguis certitudinem dare, asserere.*

An **ARGUMENT**, or reason for any thing; *argumentum, n.; ratio, ratiocinatio.*

An **ARGUMENT**, or subject of a discourse or treatise, &c. *Thema, lemma, -atis, n.*

An **ARGUMENT**, or contents of a discourse; *periocha; hypothesis, f. Gr.*

A **subtle ARGUMENT**; *sophisma, -atis, n.; strophæ, -æ, f. Gr.; fallacia.*

A **strong, or firm, ARGUMENT**; *argumentum demonstrativum; demonstratio.*

A **poor or weak ARGUMENT**; *ratio fœcula.*

**AN ARGUMENT** that convinces every way; dilemma, -atis, n.

**The first part of an ARGUMENT**; antecedens. **The latter part of an argument**; consequens.

**Full of ARGUMENTS**; argumentosus.

**To hold or maintain an ARGUMENT** with one; disputare adversus aliquem.

**To take an ARGUMENT**; argumentum elicere, colligere, trahere, capere, venari; institutum capere; Cic.

**They can never answer this ARGUMENT**; potentissima est hæc et invicta ratio.

**I will prove that by strong ARGUMENTS, or reasons**; Achilleis id evincam rationibus. **This opinion is not supported by strong arguments**; parum valido tibicine fulta est hæc opinio. **Those are very poor arguments which he brings**; ratiunculum tantum sunt istæ, quas ille profert. **That is a threadbare argument or theme**; and an ordinary or common subject; argumentum id est vilissimum, tritissimum, e triviis petitum. **I will prove that by a forcible argument**; id argumento comprobabo baculino. **Let us therefore prove that by a mathematical argument or demonstration**; demonstramus id igitur ratione mathematica. **How did he answer that argument?** quomodo ab hoc se nodo expediebat?

**To ARISE**; surgere, exsurgere, assurgere.

**To ARISE together**; consurgere.

**To ARISE before**; præsurgere.

**To ARISE again**; resurgere.

**To ARISE as the sun or stars do**; exoriri, oriri, aboriri.

**To ARISE up to one**; assurgere, cum dat.

**To ARISE before day**; antelucare, antelucari.

**They ARISE**; consurgitur, assurgitur, resurrectum est: impers.

**To ARISE, or flow, out of: as, True friendship arises and flows out of the good qualifications of the mind**; amicitia ex animi non fortune bonis exoritur, existit, emanat, effluit, emergit. **From avarice, or covetousness, many evils arise**; ex avaritia multa mala proficiuntur, proveniunt.

**Some one will ARISE to revenge this**; exorietur aliquis ultor.

**War is ARISEN or begun**; bellum exortum est. **Grief, or fear, arises**; dolor, timor, exoritur. **The day arises, or begins to arise**; dies exoritur. **A tempest, a report, a star, arises**; tempestas, fama, stella, exorta est. **The sun arises**; sol exortus est. **A delay arises**; mora exoritur. **All these arise from you**; a te omnia hæc exorta sunt; Cic.

**An ARM, or a man's arm**; brachium, n.; lacertus, m.; ulna, ala, f.

**By strength of ARM**; valida manu.

**A little ARM**; brachiotum; lacertulus.

**To take one in his ARMS**; complecti; ambabus ulnis amplecti. **To pull one out of one's arms**; e complexu avellere. **To carry a thing under one's arm**; portare sub ala. **An arm-full**; manipulus; quantum complexu tenere potest.

**My ARM is too short**; also mem pennis non habent. **We must put out our arm no farther than our sleeve will reach or permit**; ut quimus; quando ut volumus, non licet.

**ARMS, or weapons**; arma, tela, pl. n.

**Deeds of ARMS**; res bellicæ, gesta militaria.

**By force of ARMS**; vi et armis. **They are up in arms**; in armis sunt. **To bear arms**; arma ferre, induere; in armis esse. **To lay down arms**; arma ponere; as, **They laid down their arms and called for quarter**; armis positæ, ad victorum (i. e. vincentium) fidem confugerunt. **Arms put arts to silence**; artes inter arma, literæque silent omnes. Tympanis perstreptentibus, clangentibus bellicum tubis, intonantibus bombardia, reboantibusque tormentis bellicis, musæ mutæ sunt, obtumescunt literæ; exiles lenesque Pieridum cantus exaudiri non possunt; Tibias Euterpe cohibet, et Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton. Horrent Tyrrenos Heliconia plectra tumultus. Dum bello ardent provincie, frigent studia, literæ languent. Cum furie bellorum sæviunt, fugiunt philosophi, et triumphant, si latere tecto liceat abcedere. Bella matribus detestata, animæ imprimis matris academie. Discordia civilibus laborante regno deseruntur artium et literarum studia, ipseque philosophas.

**Warlike ARMS**; arma bellica; armatura varia; Cic. armatus, -us, m.; Liv. universitas armorum; Amm.

**Diverse or various ARMS**; arma, varia, diversa; his linguis, illis dentes.

**To ARM, or put on arms**; arma capere, se telis induere; ferro et armis se accingere. **To arm one**; aliquem armare, munire, armis instruere.

**ARMED**; armatus, obarmatus, armis instructus, munitus; armiger-a-um; scutis, telisque paratus, ornatusque; Cic. gravis armaturæ miles; id. succinctus armis, ferro; loricator; Liv. thoracatus; Plin. cataphractus; Liv. clibanarius; i. e. in astar clipei ferro tactus; Curt. laminis ferreis, in modum plumæ, contextus miles; Sal. ferratæ catervæ, per singula membra densis laminis tactæ, ut junctura rigentes compagibus artuum convenirent; incedebat ordo armatorum clypeatus atque cristatus, cornaco lumine radians, nitidis lorici indutus. Equites, thoracum tegminibus et limbis ferreis, cincti; quos laminarum circuli tenues ambiebant; Ammian.



*To be ARMED, or in arms*; armari, armari; armis muniri, ciangi; et armatos à Latine loqui volumus) optior eos, qui cunctis telicisque parati et ornati sunt. In armis, paludatum, expeditum ad bellum utrimodum, paratum ad incursiones hostium propulsandas, esse. Scutatum incedere, accingi, instrui, armari ex omni parte dum militarem. Ad hostium vim, impetu repellendos, sustinendos, propulsandos reparari, probe muniri. Ferrei stant in eis. Ferro accingi. Cingi fulgentibus armis. Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta crucis.—Clypeo munitus et hasta. Ingere in arma.

*ARMED cap-a-pie, or all over*; perarmatus; panoplia armatus; loricated; Liv. *To put on ARMOUR*; arma parare, exuere; consurgere in arma; disponere arma et scuta; ad arma cogere. Arma aperire, capessere. Armis, scutis, telis se munire, accingere, parare, ornare, instruere. Togam deponere, et armaturam induere; agum sumere. Armorum praesidium corpus suum tegere, munire. Armare et arma sibi, armis se circumdare, indere. Armatus lorica humeris et inutile ferre. *A man in danger soon finds arms*; in arma ministrat.

*To put off ARMOUR*; proelia relinquere; arma, agum, paludamentum, scuta telaque deponere, deponere, abjicere, exuere. Armis, togatum, inermem; sine armis, scutis, ferro esse, incedere. Nullo modo, telo succingi. Nullis praesidiis suis defendendi causa indui, muniri. Neque praeparatum, neque scutum ullum habuit. Armis tellure hastas, et scuta reponunt. *ARMY*; exercitus, -us, m.; acies, -ei, agmen, n.; militum copiae, turmae, cohortes, legiones; militum manus.

*An ARMY in good array*; exercitus armatus; acies; Liv. acies instructa; armis disposita; Tac. instructae copiae; arma compositum; Liv. procinctum; armis; procincta; acies.

*To raise an ARMY*; condere lustrum; arma, milites, militum vim, manum; arma, exercitum, multitudinem hominum armis cogere, parare, armare, committere, instruere, conficere, contrahere, aperire, conficere, expedire, conducere. Armis conscribere. Militum delectum arma. In militia describere. Vires armis unum conferre, congregare. Hostium armis conscribere, et decuriare. Armis ad arma viros.—Exercitum lustrare, armis, recognoscere. Aciem instruere. Armis turmae legesque severi Agminis arma.

*An ARMY in great peril, or danger and*; copiae in discrimine; Caesar armis belli Pompeii copias in sum-

mas angustias compulit, in maximas omnium rerum difficultates coniecit; eodeque, ut omnium rerum penuria laborarent, inopia premerentur, conficerentur, pessime acciperentur; in maximis angustis, difficultatibus versarentur; plurimis incommodis afficerentur, plurima sustinerent incommoda.

*An ARMY strong in prowess and valiant soldiers, but not in number of men*; copiae genere, non numero firmæ; genere potius, quam numero, firmum exercitum habebat Caesar; frequentes admodum Caesaris copiae non erant, sed fortitudine praestabant; erat in castris Caesaris virtus, multitudo non erat; non militum copia, frequentia, numero, sed eorum virtute, robore, fortitudine, animi praestantia, corporis viribus valebat Caesar; numero exiguus erat Caesaris exercitus, firmitate amplissimus.

*To lead an ARMY*; agmen, exercitum, copias, militum manum, &c. ducere.

*They took up ARMS*; arma ceperunt; Cic. *They are up in arms*; in armis sunt; Cæs. *I defended myself by arms*; me armis defendi; Liv. *Servants were armed, or put in arms, against their masters*; armabantur servi in dominos; Cic.

*He tired the ARMY with continual marchings*; exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit; Cæs. *He said the army would be routed*; dixit fore ut exercitus pelleretur. *The review of the army*; armilustrum; Var. recensens, -us, m.; Suet. transvectio equitum ante conspectum ducis; Val. Max.

*Not to play, but fight with ARMS*; armis vernis pugnare; abjectis luseriis armis transire ad vera; Lips. Ad certum dimicare; Tertull. vernis gladiis depugnare; Plant. Ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis; Ovid. Decretoriis armis pugnare; Sen. *The use of arms for show; in public solemnities*; armorum ars ludicra; Cic. certamen curule; Lamprid. decursus; Gell. decursio pretorianis indicta in foro; Suet. ludicri concursus; Lips. ludicrum certamen; Sen. ludicrum; Mart. Trebell. militia imaginaria; Suet. hostici ludi; id. curules dimicationes; Amm. ecuria, -um, pl. n.; Fest.

*To ARRAIGN*; ad tribunal sistere; reum agere; postulare criminis; in iudicium vocare, adducere; sistere tribunali; pro tribunali adducere. *To arraign, or accuse one of*; postulare aliquem alicujus rei, criminis, &c. vel de re aliqua aut crimine aliquo.

*To ARRAIGN or accuse one as guilty*; postulare aliquem reum.

*To ARRAIGN or sue one in law*; legem aliquem postulare. *The most innocent Cato Censorius was arraigned*; Cato

**Censorius**, omnium innocentissimus, in iudicium vocatur: Cato, cognomento Censorius, qui Censorini cognomen tulit, qui Censorinus est nuncupatus, qui Censorini cognomine unus est; cum nemine esset probitate inferior, neminem haberet integritate superiorem, nemini de probitate concederet, bonitate excelleret, presteret; quinquagies tamen accusatus est, in iudicium vocatus est, postulatus est, ei dies dicta est, ejus nomen delatum est, causam dixit vite sue; actorum suorum, rerum a se gestarum rationem reddere, vitam suam atque innocentiam probare, coactus est; subit iudicium, reus fuit, factus est, sedit reus, sedit reorum loco, iudicum tribunal adivit, accusatorum audit impura maledicta, acerba convicia, accusationis molestiam sustinuit.

**An ARRAY**; ordo, series: *as, A battle in array*; acies instructa. *To array*; ordinare, instruere.

**Out of ARRAY**; turbatus; ordine perturbatus, confusus.

**ARREARS**; reliquæ, pl. f.; reliquatio, f.; reliquium, residuum, n.; reliqua, pl. n. *To be in arrears*; relinquor; reliquari.

**To ARREST**; prehendere, apprehendere, capere, captivare; in jus trahere, rapere, vocare; manus inferre, injicere; corripere; reum prehendere, capere, apprehendere, comprehendere, corripere; dare in vincula; injecta manu in carcerem, ad iudicem ducere, abducere, abripere oborto collo. *Reo manus*, catenas injicere; manus afferre, inferre.

*He commanded the man to be ARRESTED*; hominem corripi jussit; Cic.

**To ARREST, or seize upon, a man's body or goods to the disposal of the sovereign**; confiscare.

**ARREST**; tractio in jus. Prehensio, apprehensio, retentio, f.; manus injectio.

**To ARRIVE**; appellere, cum dat. in portum agere, attingere, applicare, advenire.

**To ARRIVE, or land, at a place**; ad litus, oram, portum, in portum, appellere. Terram, portum, attingere. Tellure potiri. In portum penetrare, deferri, ex alto invehi. Ad terram classe pervenire, navibus accedere. Portum tenere, ingredi, ire, obtinere, subire.—*Ripam felici tangere portu*. Prondere litus, littora. Arripere tellurem votis. Optata Troes possunt arena. Portus intrare petitos. Proram tergis, puppim ripæ advertere.—*duci dextris ad littora remis*. Contingimus portus quo mihi cursus erat. Proseus jam portum tetigere carinæ. Puppibus et læti nautæ imponere coronas.

*To make the ship ARRIVE at land*; terræ subducere puppim. Tellurem velis

arripere; in portum ex alto invehi; navem ad terram applicare; Cms. ad littora tendere cursu; clavum ad litus torquere; carinæ littora tangenti.

*I unhappily ARRIVED here*; hand auspicio me hic appali; Ter.

*At your ARRIVAL*; in adventu tuo.

**To ARROGATE**; i. e. *to assume much to oneself*; arrogare, assumere.

**ARROGANCE**; arrogantia, insolentia, superbia; elatio animi; sublimis alarum vectio; ostentatio sui; tumor, sublimitas animi.

**ARROGANT**; arrogans, audax, elatus, superbus, insolens; spiritus immoderatos habens: intemperantis animi; tumidus, turgescens; contemptor aliorum.

*Somewhat ARROGANT*; subaudax.

**Very ARROGANT**; arrogantia plenus; Cic. inflatus opinione; ferox forma; Plato; tumidus homo; Hor. nimius animi; Liv.

**Too ARROGANT**; nimis arrogans; nimium sibi tribuens, arrogans, assumens.

**An ARROW**; sagitta, telum, spiculum; jaculum; ferrum missile, pennatum; calamus; arundo.

*A little ARROW*; sagittella, f.

*A broad ARROW, or an arrow forked in the head*; tragula, -m, f.

*An Arrow head*; spiculum, n., cuspis, f., ferrum, ferramentum; cuspis sagittæ; mucro, uncinus, hamus sagittæ.

*To shoot, or pierce with an ARROW*; sagitta transigere; telo penetrare. *Shot, or pierced, with an arrow*; sagitta, telo, transixus, penetratus; saucius ictu telli.

*Swifter than an ARROW from a bow*; sagitta celerius; neque aves, neque venti, citius.

**An ART, science or occupation, &c.**; ars, scientia, studium; vitæ institutum, vivendi via, vitæ propositum.

**Art, learning, knowledge, &c.**; ars; literæ, pl. f., eruditio, doctrina, scientia; humanitas politor; professio literarum; cognitio, peritia erudita; philosophia; i. e. notitia rerum divinarum humanarumque; solertia cogitandi et agendi; facultas oratoris, poetæ, &c. Cic. Machinatio et solertia quædam, qualis etiam apparet in araneolis; id.

*Well instructed in the Arts*; in artibus doctus, bene instructus.

*Art deludes and frustrates art*; ars deluditur arte; pulchre fallit vulpem.

*One of many Arts seldom thrives*; artes varis obsunt; septem artes, quatuordecim calamitates: qui multiplicat scientiam, multiplicat dolorem.

*Arts and sciences lack their due honor*; artes merito honore carent, vacant; non quanti deberent, aestimantur; non quo equum esset, loco sunt; non quem debent

locum obtineat; non admodum in honore sunt; dignitatis, existimationis, honoris, loci, non habent satis; exigui, parvi, pretii sunt; hand magni reputantur bonæ artes; bonis artibus honor non est, non tribuitur, locus non est; bonæ artes non colantur, jacent, minime vigent.

*The liberal Arts*; artes liberales: litteratura; litterarum scientia; Cic. doctrinæ ingenium; studia humanitatis; mansuetiores musæ; politior humanitas; id. studia disciplinarum; Quint. *To know arts, is profitable*; artes scire, utile; ars portus inopie. *High or subtle arts*; artes subtiles; litteræ interiores et reconditæ ac exquisitæ; artes difficillimæ, gravissimæ; summæ, perfectæ, spinosæ; spinæ dissecrendi, definiendi; Cic. scientiæ omnium magnarum rerum et artium; majorum rerum scientiæ; Cic. *Unlawful or magical arts*; artes magicæ, præstigie; Cic. sceleratæ preces, et nefaria vota nocturna; id. artes secretæ, nefandæ; Amm. fumentæ; Vopisc. Zoroastri susurri; Prod. *magica sacra*; Virg.

*By Art, or artificially*; ex arte, argute, perbelle; Cic. faberrime politus thorax; Amm. lepide id efficiam; per doctos dolos aliquid auferre; Plant.

*Full of Art*; &c.; artis plenus; Cic. argutus; operosus; Cic. artifex dimicatio, ingeniosa; Plin. affabrum; Fest. *machinosa navis*; dædala tecta; Virg. omnia ingenia illi sunt; Plant. Minervæ opus; novem musis cælatum opus; dædali opera; Dædalus ipse.

*Let nothing be done without the most consummate Art and accuracy*; nihil nisi cum summa venustate, decore ac solertia et perfecte fiat; Cic.

*Whatever he does, is with the utmost Art and elegance*; quicquid agit, cum lepore et elegantia eximia peragit, et peritia admirabili ad exitum perducit; Cic.

*This Art was all his revenue*; hæc ars illi sua census erat.

*An ARTICLE*; chief head, or principal point; articulus, m., clausula, f., articulum, n. Principium, fundamentum, caput.

*ARTICLES of accounts*; nomina, pl. n., capita computorum, computationum.

*ARTICLES of a covenant or treaty*; capita, conditiones, fœderis.

*ARTICLE by article*; articulatim.

*An ARTICLE of agreement*; conditio, -onis, f.; pactum, n.

*To agree upon ARTICLES*; conditiones inire.

*ARTICULATE, or distinct*; articulationes; distinctus, p.

*To surrender on ARTICLES*; sub certis conditionibus dare, reddere.

*To draw up ARTICLES against one for Phrase.*

*freesen*; postalare capitis; læsæ majestatis insimulare.

*An ARTICULATE voice, sound, word, or speech*; articulata, explanabilia, articulate distincta, vox, oratio. *Hence articulate* dicere, est, syllabatim, explanate, explanatus, enodate; Cic. signate et proprie, significantur, dicere; Quint.

*An ARTIFICE*; artificium, n., strophæ, specimen ingenii; Cic. artificium, i. e. opus artefactum, magnificum, mirabili arte vel artificio perfectum; opus elegantioris artificis; id.

*I am aware of all the man's tricks and ARTIFICES in pleading*; novi omnes hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi; Cic.

*An ARTIFICER*; officinator, operarius; machinator; artifex, opifex, mechanicus. Opifex quæstuaris, mechanicus, manuaris, sedentarius; qui artem habet, exercet sedentariam, manuarum, mechanicam, quæstuariam, cujus ars, disciplina, artificium per manus traditur, non scriptis libris docetur; cui ars pro vitio est. Fabricator; Cic. concinnator; Col. technicus; Quint. homo operarius; humili arte præditus; Cic. professionis ultimæ homo; Lampr.

*ARTIFICIAL*; technicus, artificialis, dædalus, artificiosus, perfectus, graphicus, elaboratus, politus, perpolitus, exquisitus, arte laboratus; Virg. exactus, scitus, affabre factus.

*ARTIFICIAL, as opposed to natural*; pactitius, artefactus.

*AS*; ut, uti; velut, veluti; sicut, sicuti; prout; ceu.

*As well as*; tam, quam; æque ac; pariter ac; perinde atque; tanquam, æque atque; æque quam; non minus quam; haud, vel nihilo, minus quam; &c.

*I. As, before a verb, or a participle of the present tense, having the sign of a verb passive before it, implies time of action, and is rendered either by a participle, or by a verb with dum, cum, ubi, or ut: or by the preposition in, with an ablative case; inter or super with an accusative case.*

*And As he flew (or was flying), he looked down upon the Munichian fields*; Munichiosque volans despiciebat agros; Ovid. *As I stood (or was standing) at the door, an acquaintance of mine came towards me*; dum ante ostium sto, notus mihi quidam obviam venit; Ter. *As I was folding up this letter, the carrier came to me*; cum compicarem hanc epistolam, ad me venit tabellarius; Cic. *As I was going into the nursery, (or was about to go)*; ubi in gynæcium ire occipio; Ter. *As he was sitting on a green bank of grass*; ut viridante toro conederat herbæ;

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Virg. *He studies as he goes (or is going) his journey; in itinere secum ipse meditatur; Cic. Had this befallen you, as you were at supper; si inter cœnam hoc tibi accidisset; Cic. These things Hegelochus said as we were at supper; hæc Hegelochus dixit super cœnam; Cart. The tribunes of the people were wounded as you yourselves were looking on; tribuni plebis, vobis ipsis inspectantibus vulnerati; Cic. As you were reading those things, then I thought that it would be decreed by the senate; cum hæc legeres, jam tum a senatu decretum arbitraber fore; Cic. In the mean while as those things, which were scattered abroad, are gathered together; interea, dum hæc, quæ dispersa sunt, congregantur; Cic. For, as the money was told down, it happened that the man himself came in unexpectedly; nam, ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit homo de improvviso; Ter. Just as we were upon our departure, I received letters from you; accipi a te epistolam in ipso discessu nostro; Cic. Those things, as we were at supper, I dictated to a young man; hæc, inter cœnam adolescenti dictavi; Cic.*

II. *As, with the particles to or for after it, is put for concerning, or so far as concerneth, and then is rendered by de, quod, quatenus, ad, quod ad, or quantum ad; in which phrases attinet, pertinet, or spectat, is understood, as it is sometimes expressed.*

*As to the keeping of our liberty, I agree with you; de libertate retinenda tibi assentior; Cic. As for what he said of religion; quatenus de religione dicebat; Cic. I will do that, which, as to the severity of it, shall be more mild, and as to common safety, more profitable; faciam id, quod est ad severitatem lenius, ad communem salutem utilius; Cic. As for Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good; quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim; Cic. As for your excusing yourself afterwards; tu quod to posterius purges; Ter. As concerning my daughter Tullia; de Tullia mea filia; Cic. I saw the court, as to show or appearance indeed, adorned magnificently; but, as to sense and understanding, very mournfully; vidi forum adornatum, ad speciem; magnifico ornatu; sed ad sensum cogitationemque, acerbo et lugubri; Cic. As for what concerns that city; quod ad eam civitatem attinet; Cic. For, as for what the man now accuses me of; nam, quod me accusat nunc vir; Ter.*

III. *As, in the latter clause of a sentence answering to such, or such a one in the former, is rendered by qui, or qualis.*

*Show yourself such a one As I have known you from a child to be; præsta te eum, qui mihi a teneris unguiculis es*

*cognitus; Cic. Show yourself now to be such a one as you have already shown yourself before; præbe te talem hoc tempore qualem te jam ante præbui; Cic. For neither are we such as those whom; neque enim ii sumus quos; Plin. Who, if he be such a one, as you write you think him to be; qui, si est talis, qualem tibi videri scribis; Cic. It is necessary therefore for you to be such a one, as to separate yourself wholly from converse with bad citizens; talem igitur te esse oportet, qui te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas; Cic.*

IV. *As, coming in the former part of a similitude, together with or for these particles, like, even; or answering in the latter part to so in the former, and generally when manner or custom is referred to, is rendered by quemadmodum, ut, velut, sicut, quomodo, and atque; which last, viz. atque, is only used in the latter clause.*

*Even As it is the part of a wise man to bear the chances of fortune bravely, so it is the property of a madman to be the author of his own bad fortune; quemadmodum sapientis est, fortuitoscasus magno animo sustinere; ita dementis est, ipsam sibi malam facere fortunam. As that was troublesome, so is this pleasant; at illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum; Cic. From which judgment he escaped naked as from a fire; quo ex judicio, velut ex incendio nudus effugit; Cic. I went as my manner is; ibam, sicut meus est mos; Hor. You have so made me consul, as few have been made in this city; ita me fecistis consulem quomodo pauci in hac civitate facti sunt; Cic. The end of felicity shall be like as it was before; similis erit finis boni, atque antea fuerat; Cic.*

*Hitherto may be referred As coming with or without to before a verb, and having so with an adjective coming before itself, in which use it is made by ut, or qui; as, Should I be so foolish as to think; ego nunc tam sibi stultus, ut hunc putem mihi esse amicum? Cic. Would he be so foolish as to trust me? an ille tam esset stultus, qui mihi mille nummum crederet? Plaut. But who is such a fool, or so brutish, as to dare gainsay? ceterum quis tam stultus, aut brutus ear, ut audeat repugnare. Those things were so done as I have declared; hæc, sicut exposui, ita gesta sunt; Cic. It is but a short request, and, as I am persuaded, somewhat reasonable; postulatio brevis, et, quomodo mihi persuadeo, aliquanto æquior; Cic.*

V. *As, in the body of a sentence, is often put for which, i. e. which thing, and is rendered by quod, or id quod, put for quæ res; as,*

*She did As her mother bade her ; mater quod esset sua, fecit; Ter. But if our country affect us, as it should, very much ; at si nos, id quod maxime debet, nostra patria delectat ; Cic. If any manner of way it be, or can be, as I hope it may ; si ullo modo est, aut possit, quod spero fore ; Ter. The senate cannot sit now, as you know ; senatus nunc haberi, id quod scis, non potest ; Cic.*

VI. *As, in the latter clause of a sentence, answering to so, or as great, much, little, soon, fast, &c., is rendered either by quantum, or else by qui, quam, or ut, with a superlative degree of the adjective or adverb going together with it, especially if may, can, could be, &c. be added to it : as,*

*Give her As much as I bade you ; quantum imperavi date ; Ter. As great honor as might be was given to the gods ; diis quantus maximus poterat, habitus est honos ; Liv. I show you as much respect as can be ; qua possum veneratione maxima to prosequor. Let the business be dispatched as soon as possible ; quod cum molestia res transigatur ; Cic. I ran away as fast as I could ; ego me in pedes, quantum queo, conjeci ; Ter. I commended you to him as earnestly, and as diligently as I could ; sic ei to commendavi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui ; Cic. He suffered to expend, or disburse, as much as he pleased ; quantum vellet, impendere permisit ; Liv. I will discourse with as much brevity as possibly I can ; dicam quanta maxima brevitate potero ; Cic. There is amongst them as much difference as can be, between their studies and their manners ; tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima potest morum studiorumque distantia ; Cic. He extolled my authority as highly as possibly he could ; dignitatem meam, quibus potuit verbis amplissimis, ornavit ; Cic. The birds build their nests, and make them at the bottom as soft as possibly they can ; aves nidos construunt, eosque quam possunt molliissime subternunt ; Cic. I led the army to Amanum with as great marches as possibly I could ; quam potui maximis itineribus, ad Amanum, exercitum duxi. As far as I am able ; quod queo ; Ter. With as honorable words as I can possibly conceive ; ut honorificentissimis verbis ipse consequi potero ; Cic. I will bring the physician as soon as may be ; adducam medicum jam quantum potest ; Plaut.*

VII. *As, redoubled with an adjective or adverb betwixt and the words it is, they be, &c. after it, is many times put for though, although, and rendered by quamlibet, or quamvis : as,*

*As rich as you are, he cares not a pin for you ; non enim pili facit te, quamlibet divitem. As if it were any hard matter to me to name them, as many as they are ; quasi vero mihi difficile sit, quamvis multos nominatim proferre ; Cic.*

*Sometimes it is so put for howsoever, and rendered by quantuncunque, or quantalascunque, if great or little come betwixt : as,*

*All this, as great as it is, is thine ; totum hoc, quantumcunque est, tuum est ; Cic. By this, which I say, as little as it is, it may be judged ; ex eo, quod dico, quantum idcunque est, judicari potest ; Cic. That the fields manured may satisfy the husbandman, though as covetous as any ; ut quamvis avido parenter arva colono ; Virg. As little as may be ; quamlibet parum ; Quint. Nevertheless whatever shall be found in these schedules, as little sooner as it may seem to be, this at least will certainly be evident ; sed tamen quicquid erit in his libellis, quantumcunque videbitur esse, hoc quidem certo manifestum erit ; Cic. As great as my poverty is, yet—&c. ; quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen—&c. ; Ter.*

VIII. *As sometimes is put for, in this regard, or respect, and then it is rendered by ut, or qua : as, I will pursue him to death, not as a just enemy, but as a poisonous murderer ; ad internecionem mihi persequendus est, non ut justus hostis, sed ut percussor veneficus ; Curt. He is not valued as he is any man's son, but as he is a man ; non qua filius alicujus, sed qua homo æstimatur. The right of punishing belongs to him, not as a creditor, but as he is placed in greater or higher authority ; jus puniendi non competit illi ut creditori, sed quatenus superior est constitutus ; Liv.*

IX. *As sometimes signifies the same as accordingly as, or proportionably as, and then is rendered by ut, uti, sicut, ita ut, pro, prout, pro eo ac, pro eo atque, perinde ut, perinde atque, proinde ac : as for example : As I wrote to you before ; ut scripsi ad te antea ; Cic. The one, as Isocrates said, needs a bridle, the other a spur ; alter, uti dixit Isocrates, frenis eget, alter calcaribus ; Cic. He fled to his house as to an altar ; sicut in aram, confugit in hujus domum ; Cic. As it is fit ; ita ut æquum est ; Plaut. I loved him as my own ; amavi pro meo ; Ter. As they were able to follow ; prout sequi poterant ; Flor. As I ought ; pro eo ac debui ; Sulpit. It must be considered as done by no right ; pro eo habendum est, atque si nullo jure factum esset. These things are, as is the mind of him that has them ; hæc perinde sunt, ut illius animus, qui ea pos-*

sidet; Ter. *He did not seem to apprehend it, as I had thought; non perinde atque ego putaram, arripere visus est; Cic. He is not hated as he deserves; quem nequaquam, proinde ac dignus est, oderunt homines; Cic. The woman loved her, and brought her up as her own; dilexit eam, et educavit mulier pro sua. It was a dish not so great as was expected; forculum non pro expectatione magnum erat. First of all I ought to hope, that all the gods, who have the care of this city, will reward me as I deserve; primum debeo sperare, deos omnes, qui huic urbi president, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relatores esse gratiam; Cic. According as the abilities of such a man were; prout facultates hominis hujusmodi forebant; Cic. He is now looked upon or esteemed as if he were fully and judicially acquitted; perinde habetur atque si judicio absolutus esset.*

X. As, answering to so, or as, in several members of a sentence, wherein there is intimated an equality, or comparison of something with another, is rendered by some of these particles; æque ac, æque atque, æque quam; tam, quam, non, haud; or nihilo minus quam; as,

*What great advantage is there in prosperity, unless you have some one to rejoice in it As well as yourself? quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes, qui illis æque, ac tu ipso, gauderet? Cic. These benefits are not to be accounted so great as those which—; hæc beneficia æque magna non sunt habenda, atque ea, quæ—; Cic. They can see as well by night as by day; noctibus æque quam die cernunt; Plin. I love thee as well as myself; tam te diligo, quam meipsum; Ter. He is afraid of harm as much as any of you; non minus quam vestrum quivis formidat malum; Plaut. I thought he made as much account of her as of himself; quam ego intellexi haud minus quam se ipsum magnifacere; Ter. He is in as great misery as he that—; nihilo minus in miseria est quam ille qui—; Cic. You shall really find me such a one, as to whom you shall be as dear and as pleasing as ever you were to your own father; me certe habebis, cui charus æque sis, et perjucundus, ac fuisti patri; Cic. But he honors and respects me as much as he does his own lord and patron; sed me colit atque observat, æque atque illum ipsum patronum suum; Cic. As lovingly as his most beloved child; æque atque liberum charissimus. It is said that nothing is so good against the bite of a viper, as the juice of a yew-tree; nihil æque facere fertur ad viperæ morsum, quam taxi arboris succum; Suet. This thing as much vexes me as you; hæc res non minus me male habet quam te; Ter.*

*Several other phrases:*

*According As every man's pleasure is; prout cuiusque libido est; Hor. According as the opinion is of any one's manners, so—; perinde ut opinio est de cujusque moribus, ita—; Cic. To resolve upon any thing, according as affairs and time shall require; ex re et tempore constituere aliquid; Cic. Consider well what to say according as there shall be need of speaking; tu ut subservias orationi, utcuque opus sit verbis vide; Ter. To do according as any one shall advise; de, ex, sicutque sententia agere; Cic. According as the occasion requires; pro re nata; Cic. Lucius, his brother, ordered the affair as being one that had fought abroad; Lucius, frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnavit, rem gerebat; Cic. Sisenes, as one being not suspected of, or free from guilt, did often attempt to carry those letters to Alexander; has literas Sisenes, utpote innoxius, ad Alexandrum sæpe deferre tentavit; Curt. As far as I perceive by his countenance; quantum ex vultu ejus intelligo; Cic. All the ground, as far as one could see, was covered with darts and weapons; omnia, qua visus erat, constrata telis et armis; Sal. They trembled, as if they had been surprised by ambush; proinde ac si insidiis circumventi fuissent, trepidarunt; Liv. Who since she so fought as if she had no mind to overcome; quæ cum ita pugnaret tanquam quæ vincere nollet; Ovid. I desire you would mind his affair as if it were mine; ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si esset res mea; Cic. As if indeed I were ignorant what you desire; or as if any thing new were now brought to light; quasi vero nescirem quid vos velletis; et nunc novum quid proferretur; Plaut. That is just as if I should say—; perinde hoc est quasi (tanquam si) ego dicerem—; Gell. He used me with as much civility as if he had been my own brother; me officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit; Cic. She carried herself as if she had been a daughter; ipsa sese ita gerebat, ut si esset filia; Ter. You shall be with me no otherwise than as if you were my own brother; mecum eris, non secus ac si meus frater esses; Cic. As it were bloody drops of rain; quasi cruentæ guttæ imbrium; Cic. The sound was heard, sometimes as it were at the threshold, sometimes as it were within the threshold, of the door; jam ut in ostii limine, jam ut intra limen sonus audiebatur; Plin. They live mostly as if they were blind moles; vivunt plerumque cæc talpæ; Plin. Glory accompanies virtue as it were its very shadow; gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur; Cic. And as it were in the very streets where they*

dwell; et in ipais quasi plateis ubi habitatur; Cic. *He gave the woman as little as he thought fit*; mulieri reddidit quantum visum est; Cic. *You shall learn as long as you will*; discas quamdiu volēs; Cic. *So long as the senate had any business to do*; tam diu dum senatus negotii quidquam habebat peragendum; Cic. *I have only rest and quietness, so long as I am writing to you*; ego tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo; Cic. *I will only so long own you for mine, as you do that which is worthy of yourself*; ego te meum esse dici tantisper volo, dum quod te dignum est facis; Ter. *He lived as long as he could live well and quietly*; vixitque tamdiu, quam licuit bene et tranquille vivere; Cic. *As long as any one had lived*; quoad quicquid eorum vixerat; Cic. *There is as great difference and variety of voice and countenance, as of minds*; vocis et vultus mutationes totidem sunt, quot animorum. *What a misery is it, that he, who was appointed or designed to be consul, as many years as he had lived, yet never could enjoy the consulship*; quid miserius quam eum, qui tot annos, quot habebat, designatus consul fuerit, fieri consulem nec consulatu frui potuisse? Cic. *If two laws or statutes, or more, or as many as are already or shall be, do appoint that, yet—&c.*; si dum leges, si plures, aut quotquot sunt, vel erunt, id constituent, attamen—&c.; Cic. *I entreat you to collect as many soldiers as possibly you can*; vos hortor, ut quotcumque milites contrahere poteritis, contrahatis; Cic. *As if I alone had not credit for six hundred times as much*; quasi mihi non sexcenta tanta soli valeant credere; Plaut. *They reaped six times as much as was sown*; sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, domum est; Cic. *Provided that I come safe back, let them make as great a bustle and stir as they please*; dum me reducam tutum, turbent porro quam velint; Ter. *For as much as he urges my soldiers to treachery by his letters*; cum milites meos literis ad proditionem sollicitet; Curt. *For as much as their way of living and their manners are more gentle*; propterea quod eorum vita lenior, et mores faciliores; Cic. *He knew that you would do so, for as much as he had intelligence that you were afraid of him*; sciebat vos id facturos, quippe qui intellexerat vereri vos eo; Plaut. *In as much as I see you do desire it*; quando te id video desiderare; Cic. *In as much as it is the pleasure of God that it should be so*; quando ita Deo placet ut ita sit. *In as much as you so much approve of those orators*; quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas; Cic. *Say that you can do that, in as much as you are able*; tu te posse id præstare,

dicito, quandoquidem potes; *orthus: Say, that you are able, in as much as you are so*; tu posse te, dicito, quandoquidem potes; Cic. *Is as much as all our discourse is about popular business, it will be necessary now and then to speak popularly*; quoniam de popularibus rebus omnis noster versatur sermo, populariter interdum loqui necesse erit; Cic. *In, or for, as much as you will have it so, I will own myself to be too grateful or thankful*; quoniam tu ita vis, nimium me gratum esse concedam; Cic. *Of all the various and different sorts or kinds of learning or learned men, that of the poets is, or is to be accounted, the most ancient*; in as much as Homer and Hesiod were before the building of Rome; antiquissimum et doctis genus sit poetarum; siquidem Homerus fuit, et Hesiodus ante Romanam conditam; Cic. *I am exceedingly well pleased at our baths, in as much as you write, that they are suddenly become good and healthful again*; gratulor Balneis nostris, siquidem, ut scribis, salubres repente rursus facti sunt; Cic. *He did not use to feast with his brother, in as much as he did but very seldom come to the city*; convivia cum fratre non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perraro veniret; Cic. *As often as it is commanded*; toties quoties precipitur; Cic. *As often as I plead, so often I think I am coming before the judge*; quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire; Cic. *As soon as we set foot on land*; ubi primum terram tetigimus; Plaut. *And as soon as ever it was light the next day*; et lux cum primum terris se crastina reddit; Virg. *As soon as he perceived me go to the daughter*; ubi me ad filiam ire sensit; Ter. *To whom as soon as I came*; ad quem ut veni; Cic. *As soon as ever he saw me*; ut me primum vidit; Cic. *As soon as I pleased, the image presented itself*; simulacrum mihi collibitum est præsto est imago; Cic. *As soon as ever the opportunity was first offered*; simulacrum primum ei occasio visa est; Cic. *So soon as she did turn her cruel mind and eye*; simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem; Ovid. *The which thing so soon as he perceived*; quod is simul atque sensit. *So soon as ever I shall see Curio*; simul ut video Curionem; Cic. *As soon as ever Quintius returned to Rome*; statim ut Romanam rediit Quintius; Cic. *A letter as big as a book*; instar voluminis epistola; Cic. *They think it as ill as death, as bad as to die*; instar mortis putant; Cic. *As wise a man as any in our city*; sapiens homo cum primis nostræ civitatis; Cic. *As these things are very unprofitable, so they are very base*; hæc cum summe inutilia, tum multo turpissima sunt; Cic. *He thinks nobody can do so well as himself*;

nihil nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat; Ter. *If they could have endured, or submitted themselves unto our vices, as well as to our empire and government; si tam vitia nostra, quam imperia ferre possissent; Flor. The Sicilians are grieved at it as well as I; mecum pariter moleste ferunt Siculi; Cic. You may know these things as well as I; æque mecum hæc scias; Ter. The goods or estates of those that were absent, as well as those that were killed, were divided; absentium bona, juxta atque interemptorum, divisa fuere; Liv. In what condition our affairs are, all of you, as well as I, do understand; quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis; Sal. According as the matter requires, or as affairs and times are; prout res postulat; ut se res et tempora dant; pro rebus natis. According as any one is most worthy of glory, so is he most regardless of it; ut quisque est gloriæ dignissimus, ita gloriæ est negligentissimus; ut quisque est gloria maxime dignus, ita gloriæ est minime avidus; quo quisque dignior quo laudetur, hoc minus laudari gaudet. He carries himself as if he were more than man; ut deus, so gerit; Jovi paria intonat. Should I be so foolish as to think? ego nunc sim tam stultus ut putem? Would he be so foolish as to trust me? an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi crederet? As long again, and longer; altero, tanto longior. As big again, and better; altero tanto major. I have set forth the oracles as briefly as I could; exposui quam brevissime potui oracula. He bespeaks the man as kindly as he is able; appellat hominem quam blandissime potest. I loved you as my own brother; te in germani fratris dilexi loco. They are as very fools; pari stultitia sunt. As it is fit; ita ut æquum. As there shall be need of speaking; atuncque opus fuerit verbis. As for what he spoke of religion; quatenus de religionis dicebat. I, as being a very wise man, presently understood; ego, scilicet homo prudentissimus, statim intellexi. They went as far as to the works; ad molem usque penetrabant. As it may stand with your health; quod commodo valetudinis tui fiat. As far as it is possible; quoad ejus fieri possit. As far as from Tmolus; ab usque Tmolus. As far as from Ethiopia; ex Ethiopia usque. As far as from thence; usque iathinc. As far as it shall be needful; usque eo quo opus erit. As far as from beyond the Alps; trans Alpes usque. As far as the empire extended; totum denique qua patebat imperium. As far as I remember; ut mea memoria est. As far as I gather by his looks; quantum ex vultu ejus intelligi; Cic. They looked as if they had run away; fugæ speciem*

præbuerant. He makes as though he had not been willing; dissimulat se noluisse. As long as they live; usque dum vivant. I gave as long as I had it; dedi dum fuit. Above five times as much as lawful; quinque tanto amplius quam licitum sit. Though I lose as much more; etiamsi alterum tantum perdendum sit. Who ought to use these things as much, or more; quem pariter uti his decuit, aut etiam amplius. As if I were not as much concerned in it as you; quasi isthic minus mea res agatur quam tua. As much as lay in you; quod quidem in te fuit. I will do as much for you; reddam vicem, reddetur opera. Which is as much as any plaintiff can desire; quod est accusatori maxime optandum. Add as much as you will thereto; quantumcunque eo addideris. They are as much to blame; simili sunt in culpa; tam sunt in vitio. We have done as much as we promised and undertook; satisfactum est promisso nostro, ac suscepto. He made as much account of the good will of the freemen, as of his own credit; is voluntatem municipum tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit. The house is famed as much now as ever; domus celebratur ita, ut cum maxime. As lean as a rake; lapsana vivit. As poor as Job; iro pauperior. As true as an oracle; Apollinis responsum. As ye sow, so shall ye reap; ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. He acts as inconsiderately as any one; tam ridicule, quam quispiam, ille facit. If he were as famous for his actions, as he is bold in his undertakings; si, quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset clarus et insignis in agendo; Cic. Are you such a fool as to think, as to trust? tam stultus es, ut putes, qui credas? That is as much as it is; non ultra excedit.

As, in comparison with an adjective; tanquam. Even as, like as; quemadmodum, sicut, ita, ita ut, similis atque.

Where As; quum.

As for example; Pata, utpote, ut, exempli causa, verbi gratia. As it were, as if, or as though; quasi, tanquam, ac si, perinde, haud secus, non aliter, non minus ac si.

As, for whilst, one is doing any thing; dum, cum, ubi.

As great; tantus. As much; tantum, tantundem. As many; tot, totidem. As often; toties. Such a one as; talis qualis, is qui. As well as; æque ac, perinde atque, pariter ac, tam quam, juxta atque, tanquam, æque atque, æque quem, non minus quam, haud, vel nihilo minus quam.

As soon as; ut primum, quamprimum, simul ac, simulatque, statim ut, quam mox, ubi primum, cum primum.

As long as; donec, quamdiu, quoad,



dum. As *far* as; quantum, quoad, quantum. As *often* as; toties, quoties, quotiescunque. As *many* as; tot quot, totidem quot. As *many* as, i. e. *never* so many; quotquot. As *much* as, (an adj.) quantum. As *much* as, i. e. *never* so much; quantumcunque, quantumvis, quantumlibet. As *much* as, (an adv.) haud minus quam. *For*, in as much as; quandoquidem, cum, quando, siquidem, quoniam, quatenus, propterea quod. As *big* as; instar, cum gen. As *big* again, or twice as big; duplo major. As *rich* as he is; utat, or quamlibet dives. *Such* as it is; qualis qualis. As *well* as I; juxta mecum; Sal. mecum pariter; Cic. aequo mecum; Ter. As *for* the residue of the time; cætero. *For* as much as, i. e. as great price as; tanti, quanti. As *great* as; quantuscunque. As *little* as; quantuluscunque. As, i. e. in *this* regard, or in *this* respect; qua, ut. As *to*, as *for*, as *touching*, as *far* as concerneth, as concerning; quantum ad, quod attinet ad, de, quatenus, ad, quod ad.

According As, proportionably as, even as; quemadmodum, ita ut, ut, velut, sicut, quomodo, uti, pro, prout, pro eo ac vel atque, perinde ut vel atque.

To ASCEND; ascendo, conscendo, ascendo; peto, subeo; supervenio.

To ASCEND, or come to a higher degree; ascendere ad gradum altiozem.

To ASCEND or climb up the hill; ascendere in montem.

To ASCEND a wall; ascendere murum.

The twice or sound ASCENDS by degrees; vox gradatim ascendit.

To ASCEND or mount up on high; alta potere; sursum evehi, ferri, niti gradibus; superiores sedes, locum altiozem, capessere; ad summa festigia culminis evadere; altius emergere.

To make an ASCENT; ascensionem facere; Plaut. Gradum ad aliquid facere; scandere malos; Cic. Ascendere in summum; Plaut.

A high and difficult ASCENT, or passage; difficilis atque arduus ascensus, gradus, aditus.

To ASCRIBE; ascribere, tribuere, attribuere, imputare.

Do not ASCRIBE or impute any negligence of that affair to me; ne mihi negligentiam, hac in re, velim ascribas.

To ASCRIBE any thing to any one; ascribere, assignare, imputare, tribuere, attribuere, quid, alicui; aliquid conferre in aliquem; alicujus rei auctorem aliquem facere.

To ASCRIBE any thing to oneself; aliquid sibi adscribere, ascribere, attribuerre, arrogare, assumere.

Those things are to be ASCRIBED or

attributed to his arms and victories, not to Caesar himself; armorum ista et victoriarum sunt facta, non insipis Cæsaris; Cic. *We ought* to ascribe or impute those troubles to you alone; calamitates hæc uni tibi referre debemus; Cic. *Nobody did then think that was to be ascribed or imputed to the man, but to the time*; nec vero homini tunc quisquam, sed tempori, assignandum putavit; Cic. *I pray you do not ascribe that to their wickedness, but to their imprudence*; amabo te, ne hoc sceleribus, potius quam imprudentiis eorum assignes. *He ascribes all the quietness and rest of his old age wholly to your clemency*; omnem autem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutis ejus penitus clementiæ tuæ refert; Cic. *And so, in general, is used*; aliquid alicui acceptum referre. *But if they ascribed or attributed this to us disdainfully*; si vero id nobis insolenter impingerent; Cic. *They ascribe the invention of those things to themselves*; horum inventionem referunt, derivant, ad, vel, in se.

ASHAMED; confusus, pudefactus, pudore suffusus.

To make ASHAMED; pudefacere, pudore afficere, confundere, pudorem alicui incutere, pudore aliquem suffundere; in ruborem dare, cogere; pudorem, ruborem, alicui injicere; ignominia, dedecore, aliquem notare, sensu dedecoris afficere.

I am ASHAMED; pudet me.

I am half ASHAMED; suppuet me.

To be ASHAMED; verecundari, erubere, erubescere, pudere, pudescere; confundi. Vehementer, ingenuus, modeste, erubescere, verecundari; ingenuitatis speciem præ se ferre; conscientia facinoris commoveri ad verecundiam; pudorem, ruborem, contrahere; rubore, pudore, affici, suffundi, affundi; modestia circumfundi; vultum pudenter, pudibunde demittere.

I am ASHAMED that I did so; pudet me facti istius. *He was ASHAMED to come in your sight*; erubuit ora vestra; Cic. *I am ashamed to go to them*; ire ad illos erubescio; Sen. *He is ashamed of his condition*; erubescit fortunæ suæ; Curt. *I am ashamed to speak it*; erubescio loqui. *I am ashamed of thee*; pudet me tui; Cic. *Are you not ashamed? equid te pudet?* Ter. *They are not at all ashamed*; nihil pudet; Ter. *I shall be ashamed to tell it*; me hoc dicere pudebit; Cic. *I am ashamed to tell you*; pudor est mihi dicere; Ovid. *vereor dicere*; Ter. *They are not ashamed*; non verentur; Ter. *He may be ashamed*; habeat pudorem; Ter. *Be not ashamed to love knowledge, goodness, virtue, &c.*; ne sit scientiæ, virtutis, probitatis, &c.

*Amor tibi pudori; Hor. Ashamed to look so unhandsoinely; pudefactus oris deformitate; Gell. I am ashamed to have such a trick put upon me; disputet sic mihi data esse verba; Ter. He is ashamed of that; pudet eum huius rei, et pudet eum hoc. Those are crimes to be ashamed of; crimina hæc sunt erubescenda. Conscience makes some so ashamed, that—; nonnullos pia quidam pudor huc adiecit, ut—. I am so ashamed that I know not how to look him in the face; quo ego ore compellabo hominem, nescio. He was so ashamed that he blushed as red as fire;—niveos infecit purpura vultus, per liquidas succensas genas—. So that I was ashamed to take in secret what I shamed not to beg openly; adeo ut clam erubescam accipere, quod palam mendicare non erubui. It would make not the writer only but the paper ashamed and blush; non scriptorem modo, sed ipsas quoque chartas erubescere oportebat. The maiden blush did show he was ashamed;—purpurat ora pudor.*

**ASHORE**; in litore; in tellure. *To come ashore; terra potiri.*

**ASIDE**, or *apart*; seorsim, separatim.

**ASIDE**, or *aside-long*; oblique, a latere.

*To call ASIDE; sevocare.*

*To lay ASIDE; deponere.*

*To cast or throw ASIDE; abjicere.*

*To go ASIDE; secedere. He looks aside proudly; visus superbus obliquat, aspectum contorquet. Come aside hither; secede huc; Ter. To turn aside, or go out of the way; secedere de via; Plaut. To go aside into a place; secedere in locum aliquem. To lay aside, or lay by, money to build with; seponere pecuniam in edificationem. To set aside or reserve time to himself to do a thing; seponere sibi tempus ad rem aliquam.*

*To lay ASIDE arms, cares, studies, offices, &c.; arma, curas, studia, officia, &c. deponere. To lay aside a book out of one's hands; deponere librum de manibus; Cic. To lay aside his wildness; ingenium sylvestre deponere. To lay aside, or put money into a common stock; deponere pecuniam in fidem publicam. To lay aside somewhat of his inconstancy or lightness; de levitate pristina aliquid deponere; Cic. To lay aside his authority; deponere imperium. To lay aside trifles, or to trifle no more; deponere ineptias; Cic. To lay aside, or to put any thing out of one's memory or remembrance; memoriam alicujus, memoria, ex memoria, aliquid deponere. To lay aside, or put off his shoes; deponere soleas; Mart. To lay aside his good will or affection towards one; voluntatem, benevolentiam, erga*

*aliquem deponere; Cic. He commanded to draw them aside or apart; illos alterum ab altero separari jussit.*

**TO ASK**; interrogare, querere, rogare, scrutari, exquirere; expiscari, requirere, percontari, sciscitari, perscrutari, exigere. Crebris sollicitisque interrogationibus urgere. *Anxie, curiose, sigillatim querere.*

*To Ask, or desire; rogare, petere.*

*To Ask boldly, or to demand; postulare.*

*To Ask importunately; efflagitare.*

*To Ask so as to obtain; impetrare.*

*To Ask the price; licitari.*

*To Ask a price, as the seller doth; indicare: as, How much do you ask for it? quanti indicas.*

*To Ask alms; emendicare stipem. To ask for God's sake; vehementer obtestari. To ask after one; requirere.*

*Ask and here; quicquid rogaveris, oraveris, optaveris, petiveris, exorabis, impetrabis; potieris voto, tuum est. Nihil tanti est quod tuis precibus non sit vilius, levius, minus, inferius. Faciam ego te compotem voti, quodcumque id sit.—Quod vis pete munus, et illud me tribuente feres. Elige munus, ait, nullam patièrè repulsam. Elige—quid optes; optatis potiere tuis. Tuus, O regina, quid optas explorare, labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est. Elige quid vocas; sint tua voce licet secura repulsæ. En ago, quid cessas? annuit ille, roga. Annue—quodcumque rogabis. Cape, quod optas.*

*A man may Ask; roget quis; Ter. We may ask what it is; rogenus saltem quid sit; Ter. I ask you who I am; qui sum te interrogo; Ter.*

*To Ask earnestly; flagitare, efflagitare, perpetere, etiam atque etiam petere vel rogare. To ask, require, or demand; rogare, petere, interrogare, poscere, exposcere, postulare, expetere, querere, exquirere, orare. I have something to ask you; est quod te rogem; Ter. Are you also so mad as to ask me that? num tu quoque etiam insanis, quæ me id interrogas? Plaut. Tell me what he asks; cedo quid postulat; Ter. He asked from whence that letter came; quæsit unde esset epistola; Cic.*

*To Ask privily; suppeterè.*

*To Ask again; reposcere, repetere, repostulare, condicare.*

*To Ask diligently; percontari, perquirere, queritare, exquirere.*

*To Ask humbly; petere, supplicare.*

*To Ask that which is due; reposcere, postulare.*

*To Ask often; rogitare, requiritare, repetere. He often asks what a man he was; rogitat, qui vir esset; Liv. To ask*

and one for an office against another; compete. To ask forgiveness of God; poscere Deum veniam. They ask them the news; quæ res cognoverint, querunt; Cic. If any body ask for me; si quis me querat; Plant. Does he ask for me? Men' querit? Ter. If any one chance to ask for these brasts; si forte armenta hæc requireret aliquis; Ov. They ask for nothing; nihil requirunt; Cic. It asks the owner to maintain it; eo plus requirit ad se tuendam; Cic. Why do you ask that? qui id exquiris tu? Plant. Do you ask me that? tu me id interrogas? Plant. As I was asking the porters whether any ship were come; dum percontor portitores equam navis venerat; Plant. See what he asks; vide quid postulet; Ter. To ask for that again, which one has given; roscere, quod dedisti; Ter. I ask you forgiveness; veniam peto, posco. You ask reason; æquum eras; Plant. If you ask my advice or opinion; si me consulas; Plant. When I could come and ask you; cum habeream tui copiam; A. Gell. To give faithful advice to him that asks it; consilium fidele deliberanti dare; Cic. He asked a hundred sesterces for it; id centum nummis indicavit; Apul. He asks me thirty pounds for her; me poscit pro illa triginta minas; Pl. Shall I give him his asking, or what he asks for her? tanti, quanti poscit vin' emam illam? Plant. Ask my fellow whether I be a thief; omnes compacto rem agunt.

To ASK familiarly; blande, familiariter, concinne; irritum et superius, interrogare. What does he ask so solicitously for? quid tam anxie querit iste? To ask aid or help; alicujus fidem et misericordiam implorare, exposcere, exorare. Patronum aliquem sibi asciscere. Opemque meam et præseos auxilium implorabant. Eorum magis nos miseret, qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt, quam qui illam efflagitant; Cic. Tendit ad vos virgo vestalis mensus supplices, eas quas pro vobis diis immortalibus tendere consuevit. Ad meam fidem diu cognitam confugiunt. Ad me sicut ad certum asylum confugientes, &c. In misericordiam alicujus confugere.

To ASPIRE to; anhelare, anniti, ambitione contendere; captare munera gerenda.

To ASPIRE to honor; honori velificari, honores ambire; honoris flagrare fame, ad honores contendere, tendere.

To ASSAIL, ASSAULT; invadere, adoriri, aggredi, oppugnare, irruere, incurrere, involare, irrumperere, incessere, infestare.

To carry by ASSAULT; expugnare.

An ASSAULT in battle; impetus, in-

cursus; irruptio, oppugnation, aggressio; congressus, -us, m.

The first ASSAULT; præludium pugæ, prælusio pugnæ.

To ASSAIL or ASSAULT the enemy; hostes omni conatu adoriri, invadere, impetere, aggredi. In hostes, in hostium aciem impressionem facere; vi facta, omni impetu irruere, incurere, ingruere, irrumperere, insilire; impetum, vim facere; involare, concitato impetu ferri, inferre, inferre se; equo effusus habenis se immittere. In confertos hostes ruere. Medium agmen penetrare.—Mediis se immiscuit armis.—Densos fertur moriturus in hostes.

To ASSAULT or storm a town; assultare moribus. Scalis adhibitis muros transcendere, superare. Tormentis bellicis aperire muros, diruere, complanare: urbem aperiam capere, invadere, diripere, incendere. Omnes admoovere machinas, omni vi, summis viribus impetum facere. Viam sibi vi, armis aditum patefacere, et in urbem captam ferro ac flammis grassari, sævire, ruere, rapere, delere, posundare omnia.

To withstand an ASSAULT; hostes assultantes muris propellere, pellere, repellere, depellere; moribus propulsare, facile a pinnis defendere; ferventi oleo, saxis, telis reprimere. Hostium oppugnantium audaciam, impetus, vim frangere, opprimere; cœnatus irritos facere.

To ASSAIL the enemy in close fight, or at near distance; cominus cum hoste congredi.

To make an ASSAULT with shield and spear; clypeo impetum facere et hasta.

To ASSAIL the enemy in the midst and thickest of their forces; in medium legionis cursu concito se proripere; in confertissimos hostes incurere; Sal.

See Attack.

To ASSEMBLE, call, or gather together; convocare, congregare; cogere; frequentare, corrugare.

To be ASSEMBLED, or to come together; convenire, congregari, coire, confluere; accurrere, congredi, conglomerari, convolitare.

To ASSEMBLE the senate; senatum cogere, senatum habere. To assemble an army; exercitum conflare, militem conscribere. To assemble a congregation; populum, multitudinem, in unum, in unum locum cogere, contrahere, compellere, congregare, aggregare, colligere, adducere, convocare, concire. Concilium, populi cœtum, conventum, concionem convocare, celebrare, instituire. Conventum, conventus, peragere, celebrare. Habere senatum, comitia. Vocare ad concionem, ad concilium, multitudinem.—Socios in cœtum littore ab omni advocat, conciliumque vocat.

Magna populi frequentia in unum coivit, convenit, congressa est, confluit, convolvit, coacta, congregata est.

*To dismiss an ASSEMBLY*; populum dimittere, missum facere, concilium, conventum solvere.

*There was a great ASSEMBLY, or a world of people, there*; concio erat ibi frequens. *You are ASSEMBLED or come hither with good will and welcome to-day*; et frequenter hodie conveniatis et alacres. *That assembly was flocked to by all sorts far and near*; commensantium frequentia multa celebrabatur conventus ille.

*To ASSENT, or agree to*; assentire, assentiri; astipulari; assensum præbere.

*This was ASSENTED to*; huic assensum est, de hoc convenit. *With one assent*; unanimiter, concorditer, (adv.) Uno ore, consensu, animo, una mente, pari voto.

*To ASSENT or agree in opinion or judgment*; alterius opinioni, sententiam favere, acclamare, astipulari, suffragari, subscribere, assentire, assentiri libenter; calculum suum addere, adicere. In alterius opinione, sententia acquiescere. In sententiam alterius concedere, diacedere, pedibus ire. Sententiam alterius probare, approbare, comprobare, admittere, recipere, confirmare. Suam sententiam ascribere. Suum consensum testari. Alteri, ad alterum, ad alterius sententiam accedere. Alteri, cum altero concinere, consentire. Alterius sententiam sua comprobare.

*It is ASSENTED and agreed to by all*; omnium assensu, sententia, testimonio, constitutum, concessum, comprobatum est. *To yield or grant assent to any one in any thing*; assentiri aliquid alicui; assentiri alicui de aliquo, seu in aliquo; Cic. *To whom they all assented*; cui assensi sunt ad unum; Cic. *I assent wholly to your opinion*; valde tibi assentior; Cic.

*All antiquity ASSENTS or agrees to this*; quin tota hic assenserit antiquitas. *So that all the ancients give their assent*; adeo ut, si priscos illos videas patres, denso agmine a nobis omnes stant. *And the poets also assent to, or side and say with us*; atque suffragatur hic etiam poetarum chorus. *I cannot assent to them, nor be of their mind, who, &c.*; non libet ab illis stare, qui—&c. *It was assented to without contradiction, or so much as one negative voice*; nullo prorsus reclamante constitutum erat.

*To ASSERT or affirm*; asserere, asserere, affirmare. *To assert confidently*; asseverare firmissime; omni asseveratione affirmare; pro comperto asserre; Liv. *Instate factum*; Ter.

*Neither to ASSERT nor to deny*; neque asserere seu affirmare, neque negare; in medio aliquid relinquere; Cic. Quod

discrepat, in medio ait; Sæc. In medium relinquere; Gell. Nihil statuere; sed de hoc ut tu videris; viderint ista viri boni; Cic. Nihil definire; tu videris; tuum iudicium esto; Cic.

*To ASSESS*; tributum imponere, erogare, taxare.

*To ASSESS farms*; censere prædia.

*To ASSESS high, or put a high tax on any thing*; taxare magni aliquid; Plin.

*ASSIDUOUS, or diligent*; assiduus, industrius, diligens.

*Assiduity, or diligence, and industry*; assiduitas, diligentia, industria. *Assiduity masters difficulty*; gutta cavat lapidem. *Let us go as fast as we can*; for assiduity and diligence in things commendable can never be blamed; eamus quam celerrime; non potest enim—justa diligentia unquam reprehendi. *Virtuous men, who are assiduous and industrious, dare undertake great things, and are never fearful in any thing which they lawfully go about*; boni viri subire labores—Audent, et nusquam in ulla re licita sunt timidi. *For assiduity and industry (as they say) always procure good fame and fortune*; labor enim (ut aiunt) bonæ famæ et fortunæ pater est. *Persons of diligence and assiduity must labor and take pains, so long as they live*; for idleness and sloth cannot maintain one that intends to thrive in the world; generos oportet, quoad vixerint, laborare; ignavia enim non alet frugalem vitam. *Assiduity accomplishes things incredible*; assiduitas incredibilia præstat; aquilam testudo vincit; assidua stilla saxum excavat. *Whoever would live happily, must necessarily use assiduity in labor and industry*; for more are made virtuous by assiduous endeavors, than by nature; necessum est ut laborent, qui volunt feliciter agere;—Plures studio boni sunt quam natura. *All good things are increased to men by assiduous pains and labors*; for eager or earnest assiduity and industry in labor and pains surmount and overcome all difficulties; bona per labores augentur hominibus.—Labor improbus omnia vincit; Virg. *Never any one, so long as he shuns assiduity in labor and industry, and leads a slothful and idle life, can purchase any greatness in glory*; but labor and pains must be used; for we greatly honor those excellent men, who by assiduous industry do perfect any excellent work; nullus est, qui dum molli vitam studet,—gloriam adeptus sit; sed laborandum est;—præstantes enim et qui faciant aliquid eximium,—honoramus. *For all great achievements are accomplished by assiduity*; omnia enim assiduitate conficiuntur negotia. *Yea, even God himself helps and assists the assiduous and diligent person*; solet laborantem Deus pariter ad-

*juvare; Id. A voluptuous and idle life is good for nothing; for you cannot live happily without assiduity in labor and diligence; voluptuosa autem vita, et mala timida, nec domui, nec victui quicquam prodest.—Haud poteris felix absque labore degere. It is a shameful thing for a young man to refuse to labor and take pains; and it is excellent, decent, and comely, for an old man to use assiduity and diligence in the study of virtue and wisdom; et juvenem laborare nolle, turpis res est; —pulchrum est etiam senem sapientie studere. It is easy for assiduity and diligence to undertake and compass any thing; assiduitati, quilibet assequi, datur. Assiduity in labor produces glory and fame; labores generositatem pariunt. He must use much assiduity in labor and pains, who would attain to glory and praise; multum oportet illum laborare, qui gloriosam—hanc consequatur est. All difficulties are overcome by assiduity and diligence; omnia diligentie subjiciuntur.*

*Too ASSIDUOUS in studies; i. e. over studious; you are never from your books; assidus nimium in studiis; nunquam non legis, assidue, omnibus horis, die noctuque, noctem cum die legendo conjungis: heluo librorum es: tua legendi nunquam sitis extinguitur, satiatur, expletur: totus in studiis es: literis omnino deditus es: nunquam studia intermittis: nunquam te sejungis a studiis libros de manibus nunquam deponis: libros assidue in manibus habes, tractas, evolvis, lectitas, legendo conteris: modum in studiis non tenes, non retines, non servas, nullum agnoscis; immoderate legis: non infra modum, sed supra modum sunt studia tua: nimium te studiis dedisti: nimium in studiis operæ consumis: nimius es in studiis: usum studiorum nunquam dimittis.*

*To ASSIGN or appoint; assignare, delegare, attribuere. To assign a place or seat to one; assignare locum alicui. To assign or appoint one to his charge, office, or duty; assignare munus suum alicui. To set a thing in its assigned or appointed place; assignare aliquid loco suo. Nature has given or assigned and appointed the air to birds or fowls; natura avibus cælum assignavit; Plin. To assign or appoint a day, place, time, &c.; designare, præfinire diem; constituere, præstituiere diem, locum, tempus, &c.; Cic. Prodicere et proferre diem; Cic. To assign bounds or limits; determinare limites; Plaut. To assign the difference between two things; signare, assignare differentiam duarum rerum; Quint. pro assignare; Cic. habet, annotare, adnotare et denotare. To assign or impute the cause of calamity to one; calamitatis causam alicui attribuiere. To*

*assign, give, or deliver, money to one; pecuniam alicui attribuiere, assignare. Nature hath assigned or given me this; hoc mihi natura tribuit, attribuit, assignavit. This province was assigned to you; hæc provincia tibi assignata et addicta est. An annual pension was assigned to him; annuus sumptus huic decretus est.*

*To ASSIST; assistere, assidere, adesse, opitulari, subsidium ferre, auxiliari. Ali cui succurrere, subvenire, auxiliari, patrocinari, opitulari, suppetias ferre; manum auxiliarem, auxiliares manus porrigere; consilio, auxilio, subsidio esse; a consilio esse; adesse, præsto esse, assistere, subsidio venire, auxilium, opem ferre, suppetitare; præstare, præbere se propugnatores, adiutores, defensores, patronum dare, præbere, profiteri. Aliquem propugnare; ope, auxilio sublevare.*

*ASSISTANCE or help; auxilium, subsidium.*

*He desires ASSISTANCE; suppetias invocant, implorat.*

*To desire help, aid, or ASSISTANCE; alicujus, ab aliquo auxilium, opem, &c. petere, querere, expetere, efflagitare, rogare, rogitare, poscere. Suppetias, auxilia vocare, invocare, advocare, implorare. Operam alicujus poscere. Quasi in portum, tanquam ad aram, ad asylum summis in periculis, ad aliquem, ad altius opem, fidem, præsidium, auctoritatem; in opem, in præsidium alicujus sicut in aram magnis difficultatibus affecti, affecti confugere. In rebus perditis, afflictis, asperis, adversis, duris, lapsis alicujus fidem, præsidium rogare, magnopere implorare; ad fidem, in fidem alicujus et clientelam se supplicem conferre. Maximam, omnem salutis, dignitatis, vitæ spem in alterius ope collocare, reponere.*

*An ASSISTANT; socius, particeps laboris. Adjutor, auxiliator; mutuum commodans operam.*

*For other phrases, see HELP.*

*To ASSOCIATE; associare, consociare, jungere, adungere, conjungere, societatem contrahere, inire, adungere, applicare se; assistere sibi socium. Cum aliquo societatem facere, inire; se copulare, conjungere. Aliquem sibi adungere, asciscere socium; in societatem suam admittere, assumere, asciscere, sacribere. Arma, consilia consociare cum aliquo. Socium sibi legere, jungere.*

*To be ASSOCIATED, or coupled and joined together; consociari, congregari.*

*An ASSOCIATE; socius familiaris; societate conjunctus; sodalis; in sodalibus ejus est; contubernalis; consors, comes periculorum, &c. Ex familiaribus; in familiaribus ejus est; per familiaris alicujus et alicui; gregalis alicujus; conjunctus—*

simus mihi est usu, consuetudine, officiis; Cic. Compar; Hor.

*The manners of familiar Associates are often alike*; sociorum mores saepe similes sunt; talis quisque est, qualis, quibuscum quis est familiaris; noscitur ex socio, qui non cognoscitur ex se.

*To be an Associate in calamity*; socium esse calamitatis; eodem urgeri jugo; in eodem jacere valetudinario.

*The company of bad Associates is very harmful*; sodalitium pravam admodum est noxium; affricat morum suorum scabiem convictor impurus; claudo vicinus claudicare discas. Malorum commercio reddimur deteriores.

*To Associate with profligate persons*; in perditissima juvenum colluvione versari.

*He is an Associate of the same society*; societatis est ejusdem; de grege illo est; ejusdem farinae; ejusdem Musae amulus; in eodem luto haesitat.

*An unequal Association*; societas inequalis; leonina societas; vulpium cum leonibus congregatio; commercium cum virtute non habet voluptas; Cic.

*To be Associated with any one*; sociari cum aliquo. Consociari cum aliquo. Societatis est ejusdem; de grege illo est; jungere, conjungere, copulare, coire, facere, habere. Ascribere se alicui socium. Venire in societatem. Venire, intrare, recipi in familiaritatem; contrahere familiaritatem; applicare se ad familiaritatem; dare se in familiaritatem, consuetudinem; ut, Dedere se penitus in familiaritatem. In consuetudinem alicujus se immergere; colligare se cum multis; facere hospitium cum aliquo; Cic. Facere amicitiam et societatem. Jungi societati alicui; assumere in societatem; pangere cum aliquo societatem; Liv. Congregare se cum aliquo; Cic. Contubernium philosophi inire; Suet. Componere societatem cum; Sallust. Accedere ad societatem; Ter. Conflare familiaritatem; Ter.

*To ASSUME or take to himself*; assumere, arrogare, sibi; in se transferre.

*To Assume different characters*; plures subire personas; Quint.

*An ASSUMPTION*; assumptio, arrogatio.

*An ASSUMPT*; i. e. *promise*; pactum, promissio, sponso. Pro, assumere; Cic. Habet, ascribere sibi. Sumere secum; Liv. Secum rapere; agere, ferre, ducere; Virg.

*To Assume or arrogate something to oneself*; arrogare aliquid sibi.

*To Assume or attribute some rare title to oneself*; arrogare sibi nomen insolentissimum.

*To ASSURE*; certum reddere. Firmare, confirmare.

*To Assure a person by promise*; fide interposita polliceri.

*To Assure by bare relation*; certiorum facere, fidenter affirmare, asseverare.

*To Assure himself*, i. e. *to be assured*; apud se statuere, persuasum habere.

*An Assurance*; cautio, pignus, confirmatio, securitas, fides data, cautela; stabilimentum; certioratio. *A slender assurance*; infirma cautio. *Full assurance*; cautio plena.

*To give Assurance*; satis dare, vadium praeferre.

*To take sufficient Assurance*; satis accipere.

*I do Assure myself*; certo scio. *Assure yourself*; sic habeto; Cic. *Be assured of this*; crede hoc; Ter. *I assure, or do assure you*; tibi confirmo, omni asseveratione affirmo; Cic.

*To Assure one of*,—&c.; securum reddere, confirmare aliquem, de—&c. Certo aliquid alicui polliceri; aliquem persuasissimum dimittere.

*Assure yourself I will never fail you nor leave you*; nunquam tibi deero; a me omnia in te studia atque officia, quae quidem ego praestare potero, velim expectes: mea omnia studia atque officia polliceor, praesto tibi semper fore me velim exiitimes planeque tibi persuadeas, si quid valebo, valebo tibi: hoc editum ex oraculo puta, hoc tibi confirmo, ac re praestabo, nullum me studii genus aut officii, quod ad rem tuam sit, pertineat, quod ad rem, laudem, dignitatem tuam valere videatur, ullo esse loco praetermissurum.

*Be Assured thou art loved*; certo scias te amari: sic habeto illum nemini concedere, qui te magis ex animo diligit: te illi neminem esse chariorem: neminem illo esse ad amandum propensiorum: singularem illius esse in te benevolentiam: summam in illo esse ad te amandum propensionem animi, velim sic habeas, pro certo habeas, plane credas, tibi persuadeas, prorsus animum inducas, in animum inducas, cum animo tuo conitatus, pro certo habeas, pro explorato, pro comperto, oraculi loco, ut minime dubites, minime dubitanter credas, persuasum atque fixum in animo tuo sit, velim ita credas prorsus, ut minime dubites, ut dubitatio tibi nulla relinquitur, superat, reliqua sit, credas mihi itidem, ut oraculis crederes, hoc mihi ita credas, ut editum ex oraculis putes.

*To ASSUAGE*; mitigare, demitigare, sedare, placare, complacare; lenire, mulcere, commulcere; pacare, comescere, mollire, levare, allevare, elevare, relevare, minuire, imminuere, diminuere.

*Time Assuages grief*; dies lenit dolo-

am; dolens vis cum tempore languescit. The nerves begins to energe; dat intervallo, et relaxat se dolor. That the fierceness of the king might energe; ut impetum regis relanguescat. The fever is assuaged; febris conquiescit. Thirst assuaged; sitis relevata.

To ASTONISH; stupefacere, obstupescere, exanimare; terrere, conterere, exterere; terrefacere, pertterefacere; pavescere, perpavescere; attonare; conturbare, consternare, compungere, obtundere, confundere.

To be ASTONISHED; stupere, obstupere, stupescere, obstupescere, stupefieri, torpere, torpescere, pavere, pavescere, expavere, expavescere, horrere, trepidare, confundi, contremere, contescere, exanimari, contereri, conturbari, perturbari, consternari, terri, perterri.

To ASTONISH exceedingly; procellere. Conturbare magnopere. Suspensum, stupidum, attonitum, exanimatum reddere. De statu mentis dimovere, dejicere; stupore, torpore opprimere, percellere. Hæc nos attonitos habent.

They were ASTONISHED in their minds; oborperunt animi. He was astonished at the sight; aspectu obmutuit.

To be ASTONISHED exceedingly; obstupescere. Admiratio, rei novitate, gravitate percussus, attonitus, suspensus, obstupfactus, exanimatus; extra se positus, consternatus; stupore oppressus, percussus; in extasim quandam raptus, coniectus obstupuit; apud se non fuit, excidit sibi, mente cecidit. Animo vehementer perturbato. Nec mente, nec lingua, nec ore consistere. Animus atrocissimæ rei cogitatione confusus. Obstupui, subitæque comas erexerat horror. Obstupui, steterantque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. Non aliter stupui, quam qui Jovis ignibus ictus. Vivit, at est vitæ necius ipse sum. Talibus attonitis visis. Mentes percussam stupent.—Gelidus cui pectore manat Sudor, et e subito membra stupore pavent.—Ad auditas stupuit cum saxæ vocæ; Attonitæque diu similis stetit.—Duroque similis saxo torpet. Illa nihil; neque enim vocem viresque loquendi, Aut aliquid toto pectore mentis habet. Magnis exterrita monestis, Dirigit visu in medio, &c. Virg. Æn. 3.

He stood ASTONISHED at his brother's sight; fratri aspectu stupefactus hæsit.

They stood ASTONISHED and amazed in their minds; attonitis hæserunt animis. Astonished with a sudden blow; subito sopitus ictu. Astonished with the strangeness of the thing; rei novitate percussus, percitus.

To go ASTRAY; vagari, divagari; decurrere, errare; palare; a cursu recto Phruse.

divertere; variis erroribus duci.

To go ASTRAY very much; errare valde; errare toto celo; errare tota regione; longe avius a recta via, a vera ratione, vagari; procul avius errare.

Man is subject to go ASTRAY; errare humanum est; cuique mortalium suæ attributus est error. You are far astray or out of the way; longe erras; Ter.

ASUNDER; seorsim, separatim, separate, sigillatim, segregatim, sejuncte, disjuncte, distincte, disperse, discrete, abinvicem; adv. ab invicem.

To cut ASUNDER; dissecare.

To pull ASUNDER; separare, sejungere, dissolvere.

AT; ad, apud; in, with an abl.; do, penes, sub, inter, super, pro.

At, of time, price, instrument, manner, or cause, is a sign commonly of the abl.: as, At that time; eo tempore. At a small charge; parvo. At a large rate; profusus sumptibus. To play at ball, bowls; ludere pila, globis. At first sight; primo aspectu. At one blow; uno ictu. At one's command or entreaty; jussu, rogatu. At a word; verbo. At my peril; meo periculo. At your pleasure; tuo arbitratu.

I. At, relating to time or occasion, is rendered by ad and sub, or an ablative case of the substantive that it is joined with, sometimes without, sometimes with, a preposition: as,

We will depart At the day appointed; ad constitutum diem decedemus; Cic. At the name of Thisbe he looked up; ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit; Ovid. At the coming of the Roman prætor, Hannibal quitted the country of Nola; sub adventum prætoris Romani Pœnus agro Nolano excessit; Liv. At sun-set they gazed over; sub occasum solis destiterunt; Cæs. At that time he held the chief command; eo tempore principatum obtinebat; Cæs. He went away at break of day; cum diluculo abiit; Plaut. When he did not furnish or bring in the corn which he owed at the time appointed; quando ille frumentum, quod debebat, ad diem non dedit; Cic. At those things the soldiers raised a shout; ad hæc, consentiens reddebatur militum clamor; Liv. Who at break of day entered the town through the open gates; qui, sub lucem, apertis portis urbis ingrederentur; Liv. He at the first appearance of light came to Pomponius's house; is, cum prima luce, Pomponii domum venit; Cic. The Helvetians were much moved at his sudden approach; Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu, commoti; Cæs. At the very name of Hector I always trembled; nomine in Hectoreo pallida semper eram; Ovid.

II. At, referring to something said or

done during some other thing or action, is rendered by in, inter, and super: as,

No longer since than yesterday *At the feast*; vel heri in convivio; Ter. Had this befallen you at supper-time; si hoc tibi inter cenam accidisset. His wickedness was the common talk of all at supper; de hujus nequitia in commune omnes super cenam loquebantur; Plin. His friends were ashamed that a father-in-law should be chosen amongst the captives, at his wine and banqueting; pudebat amicos, super vinum et epulas, socerum ex deditis esse electum; Curt.

III. *At*, relating to rate or value, is rendered by the ablative case of the word expressing that rate or value: as,

He lives *At great expense*; profusus sumptibus vivit; Quint. They were provided at a small charge; parvo curata sunt; Cic.

But if the Latin substantive be not expressed, then may the adjective, after words of valuing and esteeming, &c. be of the genitive case: as,

They hold certain floors *At a great rate*; areas quasdam magni æstimant; Cic. He sold the very same grain or corn twice, and that not at one and the same, but at double price; bis, neque uno, sed duobus pretiis, unum et idem frumentum vendidit; Cic. When grain was sold at the price of two or three sesteria, or sesterces; cum esset frumentum sestertiis binis aut ternis; Cic. I had heard also that which you wrote, at what price gardens were let out or sold; de hortis, quanti licuisse tu scribis, id ego quoque audieram; Cic.

IV. *At*, before a word of place, and signifying in, or within, is rendered by in: as, At school; at church; at Cajeta; in schola; in templo; in Cajeta.

Note 1. *At* signifying in, before the proper name of a place of the first or second declension, is usually rendered by the genitive case: as,

What shall I do *At Rome*? quid Romæ faciam? Juven. She dwelt at Rhodes; ea habitabat Rhodi; Ter.

Note 2. *At* before the proper name of a place, either of the third declension, or wanting the singular number, is rendered by the ablative case: as,

He said that Sextus had been *At Carthage* with only one legion; Sextum autem nunciavit cum una solum legione fuisse Carthagine; Cic. There are now no oracles spoken at Delphos; jam oracula Delphi non redduntur; Cic. At home or in the house, he by himself may learn these things which shall be prescribed to him; but at school those things also which are prescribed to others; domi, ea solus

discere potest, quæ ipsi præcipiuntur; in schola, etiam quæ aliis; Quintil. He received two letters from you, dated at Corcyra; binas a te acceptit literas Corcyra datas; Cic. When he had heard that Pompey was seen at Cyprus; cum audisset Pompeium Cyprî visum; Cæs. He had secretly a wife at Lemnus; clam habebat Lemni uxorem; Ter.

Yet here it is to be observed, that these genitives are governed by some word understood, though not expressed: viz. urbe, oppido, or insula; whence Cicero ad Att. v. 18. Cassius in oppido Antiochiæ cum omni exercitu.

*At Lacedæmon* is the most honorable retirement for old age; Lacedæmone honestissimum est præsidium senectutis; Cic. And now bread is begged at Carthage after it was once laid desolate; et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis; Juv. And now, my son, you must needs be well instructed in the precepts and directions of philosophy, after you have been a whole year a disciple of Cratippus; and that at Athens; te, mi fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, idque Athenis, abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ; Cic. Unto whom they willingly betook themselves while he lived at Cures, a city of the Sabines; quem Curibus Sabinis agentem ultro petivere; Flor.

Note 3. *At*, in this sense, is sometimes the English of ad and apud: as,

The which thing she had done, *At Troy*, for her beloved Argives; quod ad Trojam pro charis gesserat Argis; Virg. I was at Corinth; fui ad Corinthum; Cic. He being ignorant of all that was done at Chius; ignarus omnium quæ ad Chium acta erant, &c.; Curt. When he had been at the town, he did hear—; ad urbem cum esset, audivit—; Cic. At the market, Darius just now told me; apud forum, modo a Davo audiui; Ter. I reviewed the army at Iconium; exercitum lustravi apud Iconium; Cic. He is at the village; apud villam est; Ter.

V. *At*, before a word of place signifying near, nigh, or close by, is rendered by ad and apud, and sometimes by pro: as also by a and ab: as,

He commands the bridge *At Geneva* to be broken down; pontem, qui erat ad Genevæ, jubet rescindi; Cæs. There were three hundred and six slain at Cremera; cæsi apud Cremeram trecenti et sex; Flor. At the door; pro foribus; Suet. ad fores; Plaut. ob ostio; Id. They begged that those that were taken at the river Granicus, should be restored back to them; petebant ut capti, apud Granicum omnem redderentur sibi; Curt. They place watches at the gates; custodes ad



portas possunt; Liv. *Annibal encamps at Cannæ; Annibal ad Cannas sedet*; Liv. *You see military guards at all the temples; prœidia pro templis omnibus comitis*; Cic. *I heard all these things at the door; omnia ego isthuc auscultavi ab ostio*; Plant.

VI. *At, before home or house, is rendered by domi, or apud with the accusative case of the possessor of the house: as, I shall be at home; domi ero*; Ter. *He was brought up at his house; qui istius domi erat educatus*; Cic. *You were therefore that night at Lecca's house; fuisti igitur apud Leccam ea nocte*; Cic. *Now they please me at home; nunc me oblectant domi*; Cic. *Where is he, I pray you? with me at home; ubinam est quæso? apud me domi*; Ter. *Pompeius requested me to be with him, and at his house every day; Pompeius a me petiit, ut secum, et apud se quotidie essem*; Cic.

VII. *At, signifying in, or near, and applied to some particular part, or point of place, or time, is rendered by in: as, I liked it at the very first; jam in principio id mihi placebat*; Plant. *My consulship is now at an end; in exitu est jam meus consulatus*; Cic. *The memory lies at the bottom of the ear; est in auro ima memoria locus*; Plin. *Those things I wrote to you at the very beginning; hæc tibi, in ipso ingressa scripsi*; Plin. *Why do we so unhandsoinely stumble at the very threshold? cur indecores in limine primo dœcimus?* Virg.

VIII. *At, when presence at any action or thing is implied, is rendered by inter, either with a dative, or an ablative case with in: as,*

*He was at that discourse; ei sermoni interfuit*; Cic. *He was at the feast; in convivio interfuit*; Cic. *It is not to be believed how unhandsoinely I seemed to myself to act when I was present at the transacting of those affairs; incredibile est quam turpiter mihi facere videar, qui his rebus inter-um*; Cic.

IX. *At, referring to the moving cause, command, entreaty, &c. is rendered by the ablative case of the cause, &c.: as, It is at the command of Jove that I come; jussu Jovis venio*; Plant. Amph. *When at Sotius's entreaty I had been at his house; cum Sotii rogata apud eum fuissem*; Cic. *You married her at my instance; impulsu duxisti meo*; Ter. *I am sometimes forced to defend those men who have not deserved much from me, at the request or entreaty of those who are my special friends; cogor nonnunquam, homines non optime de me meritos, rogata eorum, qui bene meriti sunt, defendere*; Cic.

X. *At, joined with a verbal in ing, if it*

*may be varied by a verb with when, or after that, is rendered by a Latin verb with cum or ubi: or an ablative case absolute: as,*

*At my first beginning to act it; cum primum eam agere coepi*; Ter. *At the first appearing of Cæsar; Cæsar ubi primum illuxit*; Cæs. *Are you afraid to do it at my bidding? num dubitas id me imperante facere?* Cic. *At the first appearing of light they betook themselves to their own forces; fearing lest they should be environed or compassed about at the wing of the army; cum apparet lux, veriti ne ab latere circumvenirentur, se ad suos receperunt*; Cæs. *At his speaking, or after he had said these things; hæc ubi dicta dedit*; Virg. *At the report of that, the Gauls immediately fled; sit protinus, hæc re audita, Gallorum fuga*; Cæs.

XI. *At, put for according to, before will, or pleasure, &c. is rendered by ad, or an ablative case: as,*

*At the will and pleasure of God are all things ordered; nutu et arbitrio Dei omnia reguntur*; Cic. *Not for the favor of the fairest and most noble ladies, at whose pleasure and favor he had been prætor or magistrate for three years; ne mulierum nobilium et formosarum gratia, quarum iusto arbitrio prætorum per triennium gesserat*; Cic. *But more forces coming in, they did at their pleasure dissipate and scatter all the troops; singulas autem cohortes, plures adortus copias, ad arbitrium dissipare*; Flor.

XII. *At, when it only serves to make up the sense of the foregoing word, has nothing more than the Latin of the foregoing word for it: as,*

*And now he is angry At you for that; et is nunc propterea tibi succenset*; Ter. *We are deservedly laughed at; jure optimo irridemur*; Cic. *Hard to be come at; aditu difficilis*; Flor.

Some other phrases added to the former.

*I will begin At Romulus; incipiam a Romulo*; Cic. *Do you take him at his word? credis huic quod dicat?* Ter. *At present; in presenti; in præsentia, in præsentiarum*; Cic. *At hand; ad manum*; Liv. præsto; Ter. *If you be at leisure; si vacat*; Juv. si vacas; Cic. *At every word the tears fall; lachrymæ in singula verba cadunt*; Ovid. *He found him just at work; virum in ipso opere deprehendit*; Flor. *At a venture; in incertum*; Liv. *At the first sight; primo aspectu*; Sen. *At the gate; ante januam*; Ter. *At my, your, his peril; periculo meo, tuo, suo, juvenis*; Plant. Cic. Ter. *The knave was at a stand; hærebat nabalò, quo se verteret non habebat*; Cic. *At the most; summum*; Liv. *ad sum-*

maum; Cic. plurimum; Plin. At all; omnino, prorsus; Cic. At last; ad ultimum; Liv. ad extremum; Cic. At length; aliquando, tandem; denique, demum; Cic. At the least; minimum; Var. minime; Col. At least; saltem; quidem, certe; Cic. At once; simul; Plant. semel; Quint. They are at odds; inter se dissident; Cic. At the beginning; inter initia; Plaut. To be at pains and expense; impendere laborem et sumptum; Cic. He is perfumed at my expense; olet unguenta de meo; Ter. As if their honor lay at stake; quasi suos honores agitur; Cic. To love at one's heart; amare ex animo; Cic. You were never at sea; nunquam es ingressus mare; Ter. Nor was all quiet at sea; nec ab oceano quies; Flor. Good at a dart; jaculo bonus; Virg. When he heard what it was at—; audito precio—; Plin. I say that is done at Carthage; ego aio hoc fieri Carthagini; Plaut. Getulicus writes that Lentulus was born at Tibur; Lentulus Getulicus Tiburo genitum scribit; Suet. The garrison, or military guard of soldiers, is neglected, or slighted at Anxur; neglectum Anxuri presidium; Liv. Carthagini, Tiburi, and Anxuri, are ablative cases. See Farnab. System. Gramm. p. 85. And so we use also ruri or ture, in the ablative: as,

At my father's country-dwelling, or country-house, I may have a little bread to eat; rure paterno—Est mihi far modicum; Pers. To reside or dwell at a country-house, or in the country; ruri habitare; Cic. I am at my country-house or dwelling, or in the country, &c.; sum ruri; Cic. Whom I think indeed to be at his country-house or dwelling; quem equidem rure suo esse arbitror; Cic. At Troy; ad Trojam. At the market; apud forum. At the beginning; in principio. At church; in templo. At the feast; in convivio. At midnight; de media nocte. At your house; pones vos, apud vos. At supper-time; inter cenam, vel super cenam. At sun-set; sub occasum solis. At the door; pro foribus, ante ostium. At any time or ever; unquam. At no time or never; nunquam, nequando. Lost at any time; nequando. At that time; tum, tunc, tunc temporis. At hand; praesto, prompte, in promptu, prope, sub manu, numerato, comisus; adv. ad manum. At leisure; per otium: as, Per otium scribam; I will write at leisure. At the last, or at length; tandem, demum, postremo, postremum, denique; in posterum, ad posterum, novissime; adv. At least; saltem, tandem, minimum, ad minimum. At most; ad summum, summum, plurimum. He went away at break of day;

cum diluculo abiit. If I may not enjoy a good commonwealth, at least I will be without a bad one; si mihi respublica bona frui non licebit, at, carebo mala. We were two hundred of us at least; fuimus omnino ad ducentos. At first; in principio, inter initia. At supper; inter, super cenam. At first dash; in limine. Just at work; in ipso opere. At the end of two days; post duos dies. If at any time; siquando. At one time or other; aliquando. At first; primum. At once; simul, pariter, simul et semel, una atque eadem opera. At second, third time; secunda, tertia vice. To do a thing at leisure; otiose, per otium.

At for when, with a participle in ing: as, At my bidding; me jubente. At his first coming; ubi primum advenit. At hearing this; hac re audita.

At, of price; by a genitive case of some adjectives: as, What do you set it at? quanti indicas? At a great rate; magni. At more; pluris. At less; minoris.

At, of instruments, sometimes implies skill, and is a sign of a genitive case, as, Excellent at the harp; peritissimus lyra. So with a gerund: as, Good at shooting; peritus jaculandi.

At, of manner, is expressed sometimes by a preposition or adverb: as, At will and pleasure; ad arbitrium, pro arbitrio. At heart; i. e. heartily; ex animo. At my charge; de meo. At all; omnino. At least; saltem. At a venture; in incertum, temere, forte, fortuito.

At, of place; in, with an abl.: as, At school; in schola. At the top; in summum. At the bottom; in imo. At the further end; in extrema parte. At the gate; ante januam. At the door; pro, or pra foribus. At hand; ad manum, praesto, in promptu. At one's house; apud: as, At my house; apud me.

At after verbs: as, To laugh at; irrideo. To throw at; peto. To come at; adeo, assequor, with an accus. To be angry at one; succenseo, with a dat. To begin at; incipere a. To be at, or to be present at; intersum, with a dat. To be at work, play, &c.; operor, ludo. To be at sea; navigo. To be at study; incumbere studiis. To be at pains and charge; laborem et sumptum impendere. To be at hand; appropinquare, instare. To be or lie at stake; agitur de: as, My life is at stake; agitur de capite meo. To be at leisure; vacare. I am at leisure; vacat mihi. To be at a loss; in dubio esse. To be at a stand; haerere. To be at odds; dissidere. To set at one; conciliare, redigere in gratiam. To be at a point; propemodum consentire.

To be **AT** a word; verbo expedire. To take one at his word; accipere conditionem.

To **ACHIEVE**; i. e. to perform; conficere, consummare; patrare, perpetrare.

As **ACHIEVEMENT**, or exploit; res gesta; praeclarum facinus.

Great **ACHIEVEMENTS**; excellent exploits; res praeclare gestae; egregia gesta.

To **ACHIEVE** or accomplish a business; absolvere negotium; defungi aliqua re; ad exitum, ad summum perducere; fastidium operi imponere; cursum conficere, emereri; Cic. Accessit operi manus extrema; id. Ad culmen perducere; Liv. Consummare opus; Plin. Imponere summam manum; Sen. Profligare bellum, perpetrare; Tac. Ad umbilicum deducere; non recedere sine corollario. Fabulae extremum actum addere; circulum complere; supremam manum addere; colophonem addere; apicem imponere.

It is much more easy to begin, than to **ACHIEVE**, absolute, perfect, or accomplish a business; incipere multo est, quam impetrare, facilius; Plaut. Not to achieve or accomplish what was well begun; non absolvere solemniter caepa; praeclare caepis minime defungi; cadere in cursu.

To be **ATTACHED** to; alicui adhærere, inherere; alicujus partibus favere; ab aliquo stare; in aliquid incumbere.

**ATTACHED** to an opinion; doctrinam vel sententiam favens. Too much attached to Pompey; prolixior in Pompeium.

To **ATTACK**; invadere, corripere, adori.

As **ATTACK**; impetus, insultus.

A sore sickness **ATTACHED** him; eum morbus invasit gravis. When the pestilence had attacked one or two; cum unum vel alterum perculerat pestis. I know all his methods of attack; novi omnes hominis petitiones. To attack any one with a sword, spear, &c.; petere aliquem ense, hasta, &c. He whom he prepared to attack; is quem petebat; Sall.

To **ATTACK** only one part of the army; carpere aliquem partem exercitus; Liv.

To **ATTAIN**; assequi, consequi, pervenire ad; acquirere.

Virtue is the ready way to **ATTAIN** a quiet life; tranquillae vitae semita per virtutem patet. They cannot attain to that praise; ad illam laudem aspirare non possunt; Cic.

Ready ways to **ATTAIN** promotion; aditus ad capebendos honores prompti.

To **ATTAIN** to one's aim; metam, scopum, attingere; voti compos fieri; votis frui. Quod voluit adipisci, assequi; consequi, nancisci, ferre, acquirere. Pervenire quo voluit. Voto, conatum suorum

et laborum fructu, praemio, mercede potiri; frui. Metam propositam, scopum destinatum attingere. Spem, rem optatam, operum-pretium lucrari, obtinere, consequi.

They never **ATTAINED** so far as to come near this learned school; eruditum hunc pulverem nunquam attingerunt. But if I should not attain to their force and industry or diligence; quod si horum vim et navitatem non assecutus fuerim. I hope now that the happy time is come when I may attain to my greatest desire; spero jam advenisse diem semper optabilem, qui me maximi voti compotiret; i. e. compotem faceret; ex Plaut. et Apul.

To **ATTAIN** honors; acquirere, assequi honores; adipisci gloriam; Plaut. consequi famam; nancisci imperium; Cic.

To **ATTAIN** great wealth by unlawful gains; magnas conquirere opes questu illicito; Plin. To attain the possession of the town by force and arms; vi et armis urbem obtinere; Liv. To attain some degree of honor; gradum dignitatis aliquem assequi. To attain a name or to get fame; assequi nomen.

To **ATTEMPT**; copari, moliri, attentare; incipere, aggredi.

As **ATTEMPT**; impetus; conatus, -us, m. Inceptum; molimen, n. Nisus, enixus, m.

To **ATTEMPT** boldly; audere.

A bold **ATTEMPT**; ausum, n.

To **ATTEMPT** or undertake any thing at vast expense; magno pecuniae sumptu tentare rem aliquam.

Not **ATTEMPTED** or un-**ATTEMPTED**; intentatus, inausus; as,

He left nothing un-**ATTEMPTED**; nihil intentatum, inausum vel inexpertum reliquit.

To **ATTEMPT**, or endeavor to corrupt one's fidelity; attentare fidem alicujus.

To **ATTEMPT** or try by policy to take the town; urbem attentare.

To **ATTEMPT** or try to make war on one; attentare aliquem bello; Stat. To attempt or to incline one by earnest entreaty; precibus aliquem attentare; Val.

To **ATTEMPT** or undertake earnestly, to—&c.; eniti, conniti, vires impendere, seu intendere, ad—&c.

To **ATTEMPT** or try the hazard of any thing; facere periculum alionjus rei, vel in aliqua re, jacere aleam, &c.

To **ATTEMPT** any thing; great things; or to attempt a lie, or to raise hatred against one; moliri, conceptare aliquid; Amm. Res magnas movere; struere mendacium; struere odium in aliquem; Cic.

To set the mind upon, or to **ATTEMPT** all deceit and wickedness or malice; ver-

sare mentem ad omnem malitiam et fraudem; Cic.

*To ATTEMPT things which are good or praiseworthy*; rerum laudabilium, conamen, molimen, aggredi, attentare; vel res laudabiles attentare, moliri, aggredi.

*To ATTEMPT any thing foolishly, or honestly and commendably*; rem aliquam, seu aliquid, inepte, vel honeste et laudabiliter aggredi, conari, moliri, attentare, &c.

*To ATTEND*; attendere, auscultare, advertere, animadvertere.

*To ATTEND or mind a business*; vacare, invigilare, with a dat.; curare, with an accus.

*To ATTEND upon or give attendance*; servire, stare; apparere.

*To ATTEND or serve a master*; domino famulari, ministrare, inservire, subservire, operam dare, addicere se, fidele obsequium præstare; omnem operam et studium navare. Totum se ad alterius voluntatem nutumque componere, fingere, accommodare. Mercedula adductus alteri se ministrum præbere. Heri nutum expectare, observare, intueri. Quid sibi mandetur sollicite expectare. Alicujus servitio subjicere se.

*To ATTEND, listen or hearken earnestly, or attentively*; attentis, avidissimis auribus audire, auscultare, excipere; cum silentio animadvertere; aurium judicio ponderare; diligenter attendere; animo adesse præsentis; cum magna audiendi cupiditate considerare. Aures alicui errigere, erigere, præbere, adhibere, patefacere, admovere; auribus aliquid inbibere, recipere, et mente percipere, recondere; sensibus imis reponere; attento animo, summaque benignitate audire; ab ore alicujus pendere; in disciplinam alicujus se tradere, commendare. Silent, arrectisque auribus, adstant; Virg.

*To be ATTENDED, waited upon, or accompanied, with a train or company of young men*; choro juventutis comitatum, stipatum esse.

*ATTENDANCE or service*; opera, observantia; obsequium, ministerium; servitius, f.

*ATTENDANCE*; i. e. a train of attendants, or a company of servants; comitatus, -us, m. Famulitium, n. Famulatus, us, m. Pompa, turba clientum.

*To dance ATTENDANCE*; diu et frustra expectare.

*A great man's ATTENDANTS*; pompa regalis, turba clientium frequens; numerosus comitatus.

*ATTENTIVE or heedful*; attentus, arrectus.

*ATTENTION*; attentio, f., silentium, n., favor, m.

*Very ATTENTIVE*; perattentus.

*ATTENTIVELY*; attente, arrectis acribus, tacite; cum silentio.

*Very ATTENTIVELY*; perattente.

*Not to ATTEND, not to be attentive, nor hear attentively*; aures alicui præcludere, non adhibere, nec accommodare; hoberiores, obtusiores aures habere; oscitanter observare; aures remittere, dimittere.

*My ears are not, or my mind is not, ATTENTIVE*; aures meæ peregrinantur, et mens mea prætervolat, prætergreditur. Attention, heed, care or diligence, &c., auscultatio, audiendi aviditas; cura animadvertendi quid; diligentia, respectus, consideratio.

*To procure ATTENTION*; auditores attentos, benevolos roddere, erectos ad audiendum facere, efficere. Hominum expectationem concitare, benevolentiam conciliare, animos demulcere, quo ad audiendum alacriores fiant, accedant, præbeant se.

*That I may procure your ATTENTION, or keep you attentive, by the variety of the crimes*; ut varietate criminum vos attentos tenerem; Cic.

*To make the judges ATTENTIVE to hear his cause*; judicum aures et ora ad audiendam causam suam, sibi conciliare.

*To procure the judges' ATTENTION, and as it were an appetite of hearing further*; stomachum judicibus commovere, facere. *To estrange, or turn away the judges' attention from hearing him*; judicum mentes a se abalienare.

*To ATTEST, or witness*; attestari, contestari, testimoniis confirmare.

*ATTESTATION, or an attesting and witnessing*; attestatio; testimoniis confirmatio, astipulatio.

*ATTESTED*; testimoniis confirmatus, approbatus, comprobatus.

*To ATTRIBUTE, or ascribe*; attribuer, ascribere, imputare, adscribere, conferre.

*To ATTRIBUTE to himself*; arrogare, assumere.

*To ATTRIBUTE, or ascribe to*; alicui tribuere, attribuere, assignare, ascribere; acceptam rem ferro, referre. Hujus rei inventionem ad Deos referunt. Tibi uni referunt hæc mala. Te causam auctoremque faciunt hejus calamitatis. Culpam in aliquem conferre, derivare.

*He ATTRIBUTES his vices to old age*; vitia sua, in senectutem suam, confert. *He attributes his own praise to another*; laudes suas ad alterum transfundit. *He attributes to me the safeguard of the whole Roman empire*; judicat imperio Romano et orbi terrarum, me attulisse salutem. *He attributes praise to himself*; laudem sibi assumit, arrogat.

To **ATTRIBUTE** *to, or lay the fault or blame on one; culpam in aliquem assignare, deivare, conferre.*

To **ATTRIBUTE**, *ascribe, or impute any thing to one as to the author; tribuere, attribere, ascribere, imputare, aliquid alicui, ut auctori. Acceptum referre alicui; Cic. Accepto ferre, referre; J. C. Decus alicui rei ad aliquem trahere; Liv. Gratiam recto factorum sibi tribuere; Tac. Transfundero ad alium laudes, &c. Assumere sibi aliquid. Addicere aliquid alicui. Proprium aliquid alicui tradere. Assignare aliquid homini, sceleris, misericordie; fortunæ, civitati. Mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit; Cic. Transmovere in se verbum gloriæ alieno labore partam; Ter. Affingere alicui vitium; Lucr. Damnavit aliquem tarditatis; Quint. Sordiam; Plin. Eam mihi debeo gratiam, atque animo meo; Plaut. Crimen in aliquem ultro fateri; Suet.*

As **ATTRIBUTE**, *title, or name; attributum; titulus, nomen, appellatio, prædictum, nuncupatio.*

To **AVAIL**, *or profit; prodesse, valere, juvare; conferre, conducere.*

**AVAILABLE**, *or profitable; valens, utilis; conducibilis, efficax, conducentis.*

*It AVAILS, or is profitable; interest, refert, conducit. It avails much; multum, plurimum, interest, prodest, juvat, conducit, expedit, facit, valet; valde commodum est, et opportunum. It is available to this or that purpose, matter, or affair; hoc proposito utiliter inservit; est præclare comparatum ad hanc rem. What did it avail? quid retulit? It avails nothing to a good life; nihil ad bene vivendum. It avails little; parum juvat. It avails nothing to speak truth against envy and malice; adversus invidiam nihil prodest vera dicere. They made them hope, that it would much avail or be profitable for their interest or purpose; spern illis faciebant de re sua maxime fore. It is of little or much avail; parum vel multum refert; plana haud interest; Plaut. Permultum interest; multum mea interest; magni, permagni refert, interest; permagna res agitur; Cic. Pernimium interest; Ter. Momentum parum vel magnum in re aliqua positum est; Quint.*

**AVARICE**; i. e. *covetousness; avaritia; sordes; Cic. cupidus; Hor. avaritia; Lucr.*

**AVARICIOUS**, *or covetous; avarus. Avariciam, covetous, or covetously desirous of praise; avarus laudis; Hor. Avarus semper in reprehensione est; avidus autem in laude interdum etiam ponitur, quia laesum est honestis cupiendis.*

*Inextinguible AVARICE, or covetousness; avaritia inextinguibilis; inexplebilis avaritia;*

*creascentem sequitur cura pecuniarum; Hor. Crescit amor nummi; Juv. Crescunt opes, et opum crescit furiosa libido;—Et cum possideant plurima, plura petunt.—Quo plus sunt potus, plus sitiuntur aquæ; Ovid. Loculi mendicorum semper inanes; Hydropico nihil siccior;—Non mittit cutem nisi plena crasis hirus; Hor. Multa desideranti desunt multa; Id. Avarus semper eget; argentea fanes.*

**AVARICE corrupts the judges; avaritia corrumpit judices; auro conciliatur amor; auro loquente nihil pollet quævis oratio. An avaricious or covetous man; avarus; ardens avaritia; hiante avaritia homo. Illiberalis et sordidus; Cic. Præ pretio, lucro, prædaque, non auctoritas, non gratia cujusquam valet; Id. Attentus ad rem; Ter. Accipiter pecuniarum; proci; rapax; trahax; polypus; hicalca gens; Plaut. Sordis infimæ homo; Apul. Gluto sorbens salivam Mercurialem; Pers. Cui pecunia vita est; panice aridior; obolium supra Deos evehit; res est inexplebilis.**

*All men are less or more AVARICIOUS or covetous; avari sumus omnes; omnes ad rem attentiores; Ter.*

**AUDACIOUS**; audax; impudens, improbus; audacissimus.

**AUDACITY or boldness; audacia, audacia, confidentia, impudentia, fiducia nimia.**

**AUDACIOUSLY or boldly; audacter, audacter; audenter; Ulp. Improbe; impudenter, audentius; Tac. Audacissime, præciter; Gell.**

*Desperate AUDACITY; projecta audacia; licentia, petulantia; contumacia, pertinacia; temeritas furiosa; ferocitas; protervitas; Cic. Audentia.*

*AUDACITY does not always prosper; audacia non semper succedit; qui nimis eat audax sæpe infelicitur audet.*

**AUDACIOUS or bold to enterprise great things; audaculus ad magna; catulus leonem allatrans; confidentia Hercules vel Hercules; aquilam cornu provocat.**

*Desperately AUDACIOUS or bold; audax nimis; nimium audax; projectus ad audendum; animis armatus audacissimis; confidentissimus; Cic. Nimius animis; Sen. Column audacis; Plaut. Presumptor; Amm. Animos leonum præferentes; Icaro audacior.*

**AUDACIOUS, bold, and hot-spirited men disturb all things; calidi omnia turbant.**

*That a man ought not to be too AUDACIOUS or bold; ultra prudentiam audacem non debere esse; cedendum multitudini; cedendum casui; ne Hercules quidem contra duos; cui cerebrum est vitreum, vitet pugnam lapideam.*

*To be AUDACIOUS and bold; audere; adesse animo; Cic. Nec quisquam tanto*

susu esset; Plaut. Quod an fieri possit interrogatè audaciam vestram; Petron.

**AUDACITY, or boldness, is dangerous if there be not strength and forces suitable to the spirits; periculosa est audacia, si vires non suppetant spiritibus.**

*The consideration of the danger often restrains AUDACITY and boldness; expensio periculi revocat hominem ab audacia.*

*That wariness or cautious restraint of AUDACITY and boldness, which deters from unreasonable actions, and makes a man prudently circumspect, is good and commendable; bona est timiditas et cautela audacia, quæ deterret a turpibus, et reddit hominem circumspectum.*

**AUDIENCE, or hearing; audientia, auditio, audituuncula; f.**

**AN AUDIENCE of an ambassador; audientia.**

**AN AUDIENCE, or a company of auditors or hearers; cætus, concursus, frequentia; auditorum confusus.**

*To give one AUDIENCE, or the hearing; auscultare, attendere; cum attentione audire.*

**AUDIBLE, or loud, which may be heard; audibilis; sonorus.**

**AN AUDITOR; auditor; auscultator; concionatorius populus; Cic. Auritus populus; Plaut.**

*Orators, or they who speak, are very desirous of a great many AUDITORS or hearers; humanum genus est avidum auricularum, i. e. auditorum; Lucr.*

**AN AUDITOR of accounts; rationum examinatus; rationalis; calculator, computator.**

**AN AUDITORY; meaning the place; auditorium. An auditory; meaning the company; cætus, auditorum frequentia.**

**AN AUDIT of accounts; computum; rationum subductio.**

**TO AUDIT accounts; ad calculos vocare, rationes examinare, subducere.**

*To speak before a great AUDITORY; in magna populi frequentia; ingenti multitudine; amplissima corona, frequentissimo conventu, cætu; quamplurimis audientibus, præsentibus, coram turba hominum infinita; in frequenti senatu, theatro, foro; pro rostris; apud populum, verba facere, orationem habere.*

*To desire that he may have AUDIENCE or a hearing; audientiam sibi fieri velle.*

**TO AVENGE; ulcisci; vindicare; talionem, seu jus talionis reddere; par pari referre.**

**TO AVER; i. e. to affirm steadfastly; asserere, asseverare; serio affirmare; pleno ore affirmare, &c. See TO AFFIRM.**

*To AVER, or affirm any thing con-*

*cerning any one; asseverare aliquid de aliquo.*

**TO AVER, or affirm most surely or constantly; asseverare firmissime, constanter asserere.**

**AVERSE, or cross; aversus; abhorrens. To be averse from a thing; abhorrere ab.**

*To be AVERSE from; i. e. to make no esteem of, or to refuse honors, offices, &c.; aversari honores, officia, &c.*

*To be AVERSE from; i. e. to disdain one; aversari aliquem; Liv.*

*To be AVERSE from; i. e. to reject one's prayers or suits; aversari preces alicujus.*

*To be AVERSE from or to loath meat; fastidire cibum.*

**AVERSE from, or disdaining me; fastidit mei; Plaut. Aversion or aversion, or dislike, &c.; aversio, aversatio; fastidium.**

*To make one AVERSE from any thing; fastidium movere alicui; fastidium, tedium alitujus rei facere; Liv. Fastidium alicui asserere; Cic. Adducere siquid in fastidium; alicui fastidium creare, gignere; Plin. Fastidium stomacho movere; Hor.*

**TO AVERT, turn from or turn aside; avertere.**

*To AVERT or turn away the mind; i. e. to think no more of misery; avertere mentem, cogitationem a miseriis. To avert or turn away the blame from or to lay it on another; avertere culpam a se vel ab uno aliquo, in alterum. To avert or turn away himself from speaking with one; i. e. to disdain to hear one talk; avertere se a sermone alicujus; Cic. To avert or turn aside the rivers another way; avertere flumina.*

*To AVERT or turn away a plague or mischief; avertere pestem; Virg. To avert or turn himself from; i. e. to forsake one's friendship; avertere se ab amicitia alicujus; Cæs.*

*To AVERT, or turn one aside from doing those things which he endeavoured against the commonwealth; conatus alicujus avertere a republica; Cic.*

*To AVERT, or turn away and alienate his mind from one; avertere animum ab aliquo; Cæs.*

**TO AVERT, turn, or take away suspicion from any thing; avertere rem a suspitione.**

**TO AUGMENT; augere, adangere; aggerare; exaugere, ampliare, coaugmentare, locupletare. Ampliare, amplificare.**

*Whatsoever is AUGMENTED or increased may decrease again; quod crescit, minuitur; quicquid augetur, crescit, majus*

atque amplius sit, amplificatur, quocumque sit ad rem accessio, quæ res accedit, accrescit; eandem minui, imminui, diminui, comminui necesse est, attenuari, extenuari, jacturam pati, de ea detrahi, diminui, adimi, auferri.

*To AUGMENT, or increase a benefit or good deed in a great measure; augere beneficium cumulo magno; Cic.*

*To AUGMENT, or increase one's stock with riches; augere aliquem divitiis. To augment or magnify the fault, the debt, the name and dignity of any one; augere culpam, debitum, dignitatem et nomen alicujus.*

*To AUGMENT, or increase the empire, the commonwealth, &c.; augere imperium, republicam, &c.*

*To make the disease AUGMENT, or increase; dare pabula morbo; Ovid.*

*To AVOID; vitare, evitare, devitare, fugere, fugitare, diffugere, effugere, defugere, refugere, subterfugere; declinare, covere, præcavere, abhorre, deflectere, decedere, recedere.*

*That may be AVOIDED; evitabilis, devitabilis; adj.*

*That ought to be AVOIDED; vitandum, vitanda, devitandus, cavendus, prohibendus, præcavendus, fugitandus, fugiendus, declinandus, diffugiendus, subterfugiendus, abhorrendus; part.*

*That cannot be AVOIDED; inevitabilis, ineluctabilis; adj.*

*To AVOID the sight of one; alicujus aspectum auferere.*

*To AVOID a blow; ictum declinare.*

*To AVOID the light; fugere lucem.*

*To AVOW; affirmare, asserere, apertare, vindicare, profiteri; in se recipere.*

*The fault was openly AVOWED; culpa professa est.*

*AVOWEDLY; ex professo.*

*An AVOWED enemy; hostis declaratus, apertus.*

*AUTHENTIC; authenticus, ratus.*

*Made AUTHENTIC; ratificatus, authenticus factus.*

*Most AUTHENTIC; summe authenticus; fide dignissimus; omni exceptione major; incorruptus et integer; sanctissimum testimonium; Cic. Cui constat fides indubitata.*

*An AUTHENTIC or credible witness; idoneus testis.*

*Sufficiently forcible or AUTHENTIC to be credited for itself; ex, et in seipso fidem habens; vere authenticus; propter se credendum, certissimus fidei.*

*An AUTHOR; auctor, seu autor vel author, oris, m.*

*An AUTHOR, or ringleader; princeps, dux, impulsor.*

*An AUTHOR, or contriver and maker; inventor, molitor, conditor, machinator, causa, origo; caput; fons.*

*To be the first AUTHOR, or to sign first; præsignare.*

*An approved or good AUTHOR; idoneus auctor; auctor classicus; singulariter enim classici dicebantur primæ tantam classis homines; qui centum et viginti quinque millia oris, ampliusve censi erant. The chief author, actor or mover, cause; dux et signifer; auctor, princeps, architectus et machinator sceleris. Funestæ seditionis fax. Malorum omnium fons, origo, scaturigo. A te exorta sunt hæc mala; tibi accepta referenda sunt. Tuo hortatu, consilio; tua opera, te impulsore, adjutore, suasore, inagatore, inventore, hortatore, monitore, incitatore, incensore, præmonstratore, auspice, te a consilio principe facta sunt. Tu caput fuisti et primus auctor omnium. Ut Helena Trojanis, sic iste huic republicæ causa belli, causa pestis atque exitii fuit. Ut in seminibus causa est herbarum et stirpium, sic hujus luctuosissimi belli semen tu fuisti. Tu hæc peperisti, excitasti mala; horum facies malorum incendiisti.*

*I see the real AUTHOR of these two crimes; horum duorum criminum video fontem, auctorem, rectum nomen et caput; Cic.*

*AUTHORITY, power, or chief rule; auctoritas, potestas, potentia, ditio, dominatio, jurisdictio, f., imperium, jus, n. Dominatus, us, m. Provincia, gravitas, f. Auspicium, pondus, n.*

*Chief AUTHORITY; primatus, principatus, us, m.*

*The AUTHORITY of a king; majestas, regia majestas.*

*AUTHORITY above or over another; prærogativa, m, f. Mancipium, ii, n. a manceps, cipis; (ut principium a princeps) dict. quasi manceps, quod manu capiat; qui quid a populo emit, conductive, quia manu sublata significare solebat se auctorem emptiois esse; Fest. Princeps in conductione; aliquando etiam præfectus, castor, curator.*

*To be of his own AUTHORITY, to be free and at his own disposal; sui Mancipii esse.*

*AUTHORITY, or leave to do a thing; privilegium, licentia.*

*Chief men in AUTHORITY; primates, optimates, procures.*

*He that is often in AUTHORITY; triumvistus.*

*With AUTHORITY; cum privilegio, cum imperio.*

*A man of AUTHORITY; vir gravis et potens; princeps, magistratus, m., magnas, alis, m.*

*On what AUTHORITY? quo jure? quo fretus?*

*Full of AUTHORITY; majesticus, potestativus.*

*To be in or of AUTHORITY; præses; presidere, plurimum pollere, eminere.*

*To exercise AUTHORITY; regnare, dominari.*

*To put in AUTHORITY; præficere.*

*To put out of AUTHORITY, to degrade or deprive of authority; exauctorare; abrogare alicui magistratum; abdicare aliquem magistratu.*

*To AUTHORISE, or give power or authority to; auctorizare, auctoritatem tribuere; jus alicui facere; publica auctoritate licentiam concedere; auctoritate munire.*

*AUTHORISED; publica auctoritate, publico jure permisus, constitutus, munitus.*

*I have AUTHORITY; licet mihi.*

*The AUTHOR, cause, or beginning of all evil; auctor mali. Tu horum malorum causa, tu fons et origo: tu tantas malorum faces incendiasti: tu horum malorum initium attulisti: tu hæc mala peperisti, hæc mala excitasti: actor horum malorum præter te nemo fuit: a te fluxerunt hæc mala, hæc incommoda, calamitates, acerbitates, infortunia, damna, detrimenta, perniciæ, exitium, rerum cversio: horum malorum culpam sustines, horum in te malorum culpa conferenda est omnis: hæc tibi sunt ascribenda, assignanda: has calamitates uni tibi acceptas referre debemus. Tuo beneficio vivit hæc pestis.*

*Be not the AUTHOR; ne sis auctor. Noli me hortari, cohortari, adhortari, ut hoc faciam: ne mihi sis auctor hujus consilii; ne me rationibus ad hoc impellas, ne cohortatione utaris, ne cohortationem suscipias.*

*You were my first founder, or all my preferment and AUTHORITY first began by you; dignitati meæ præfuiisti, a te primum fluxit, manavit, profectus est, ortus est, natus est, extitit honor meus, tu meæ laudis origo, fons, principium fuisti.*

*In great AUTHORITY and estimation amongst his citizens or countrymen; clarus apud suos cives; vales auctoritate apud tuos cives: magnus atque honestus es in civitate: magno es in honore, ac nomine apud tuos cives: magni te facit patria tua, multum tibi deferit, multum tribuit. Primarius, honestus, honesto loco natus, optimæ inter tuos cives conditionis, tui te cives magni faciunt: magnus es, honoratus, clarus apud tuos cives: nullum tibi cives deferunt: patria tua tantum tibi tribuit, quantum fortasse nequii.*

*One of great AUTHORITY; clarus in republica. Vir clarissimus, spectatissimus, et in republica maximis gravissimisque*

*causis cognitus, atque imprimis probatus: homo valde honoratus, multa existimationis et auctoritatis: cui plurimum tribuitur, cujus est gravissima auctoritas: cujus sententia ac voluntas pondus habet: penitus administrandæ reipublicæ gnarus, ac sciens tractandæ reipublicæ: non parum versatus in publica re: minime omnium peregrinus in republica: omnes reipublicæ partes optime tenens: minime omnium rudis in republica; homo in rebus admodum versatus, magno rerum usu, rebus agendis exercitatus.*

*To have the highest AUTHORITY; potestatem summam obtinere. Audio te Mediolanum summo cum imperio obtinere, tuam esse summam potestatem, summum jus, administrandi Mediolani res, præses te Mediolano eo jure, quod amplissimum esse potest, ea potestate, quæ potest esse maxima: ita te Mediolanum regere, ut summo utaris imperio, liceat tibi quicquid velis.*

*Jason was the AUTHOR or inventor of the first ship; primæ ratis molitor Jason erat.*

*The first AUTHOR of mischief; princeps sceleris. You are the author of these mischiefs; a te exorta sunt hæc mala. The chief author; dux et signifer.*

*To be the AUTHOR of one's own harm; a sciam cruribus suis elidere.*

*Laws in war have no AUTHORITY; silent leges inter arma. They were in great authority; in republica judicioque plurimum pollebant. He is of such authority that all men obey him; tanto in dominata locatur, ut vel ejus nutui omnes obtemperent.*

*He is advanced to the highest AUTHORITY; fastigium tenet. Let us rule the people with equal authority; communem hunc populum paribus auspiciis regamus. No man was in greater authority than another; nemo magnopere eminebat. He does it of his own authority; suo jure agit.*

*I am the AUTHOR; auctor sum alicui; ansam do; materiam præbeo; Cic. Auctoritatem afferre; Id. Patefacere alicui viam, aditum ad aliquid; Id. Fenestram alicui ad nequitiam patefacere; Ter. Sternere viam; Stat.*

*Mischief returns often upon the AUTHOR of it; in auctorem mali sæpe recidit malum; malum consilium consultori perisumum; faber compedes quas fecit, ipse gestat; flagellum ipse paravit, quo vapularet; sæpe in magistrum scelera rediere suum; quicquid intrivit, ipsi exedendum erit.*

*To read AUTHORS; auctores legere; nocturna diurnaque manu versare; manibus terere; Cic.*

*That custom has AUTHORITY, or bears*



every where; maxime potens, et latissime patens est hæc consuetudo. Authority is every where obstructed; auctoritati passim oppeditur. *He was a man of high authority*; is erat vir præpotens, et illius civitatis procerum unus.

*He appears in AUTHORITY above his parts; or he is unfit for his place*; asinus est sub exuvio leonis.

*They who were the AUTHORS or first contrivers of that business, ought also to have the praise of making an end of it*; qui exori sunt hanc telam, etiam detectæ merentur decus.

*He has the chief AUTHORITY*; ille hic regnum possidet, et funem ducit inter omnes istos.

*I think their AUTHORITY undeniable*; quorum auctoritatis scuto me putem sine ulla alia ratione, contra gigantes istos tecum.

*He would deny his AUTHORITY*; auctoritatem ejus imminutum irret.

*Authors of approved credit; new or old, or of smaller authority*; auctores classici; æotericis; antiqui; plebei; moderni; minuti; minorum gentium.

*I was always the AUTHOR and approver of peace*; ego pacis semper laudator, semper auctor fui.

*An AUTHOR in evil*; impulsor, in re mala.

*An AUTHOR in good*; adjutor, in re bona. *He was the author of an unhappy sedition*; funestæ seditionis fax et machinator erat; Cic.

*I was chiefly the AUTHOR or cause that he did not,—&c.*; illi magnopere auctor fui ut,—&c.

*Those mischiefs we ought to ascribe to you as the AUTHOR of them*; has calamitates uni tibi acceptas referre debemus. *For they were done by your authority*; tuo namque hortatu, te impulsore ac auspice, &c. eveniunt.

*You are the AUTHOR of all these evils*; exorta sunt mala hæc omnia a te; Ter.

*I see the right and true AUTHOR or cause of these two crimes*; horum duorum criminum video fontem, video auctorem, video rectam nomen et caput; Cic.

*As the cause of trees and plants is in the seeds, so thou hast been the AUTHOR and cause of that most mischievous war*; ut igitur in seminibus causa est arborum et stirpium, sic hujus luctuosissimi belli semen tu fuisti.

*As Helena was the AUTHOR and cause of war, desolation and destruction to the Trojans, so was he of this commonwealth*; ut Helena Trojanis, sic iste huic reipublicæ, causa belli, causa pestis et exitii fuit.

*Contentiousness is the AUTHOR, cause, and fountain of all mischiefs*; malorum omnium fons et scaturigo est in avaritia.

*This was undertaken and done by your AUTHORITY*; natum id, conflatum, susceptum, confectum opera tua est; Cic.

*To give AUTHORITY to do any thing*; potestatem aliquid agendi, alicui dare, facere, impertire; fascibus et securibus aliquem decorare; auctoritate aliquem comminire.

**AUXILIARY** or *helping, helpful*; auxiliaris, auxiliarius.

**AUXILIARIES** or *auxiliary forces*; auxilia, copie sociorum; subsidiarum copie; auxilium militare; supplementum; Cic. Auxiliaribus miles, auxiliaris cohortes; Id. Subsidiaria cohors; Liv. Auxiliaria manus; Volc. Subitarii milites; Liv. Ferentarius; Varr.

**AWE**, or *fear*; metus, reverentia.

*To stand in AWE*; timere, metuere, revereri.

*To AWE one*; incutere metum.

*To keep in AWE*; coercere, in ordinem redigere; gravi imperio premere; arctis habenis coercere.

*He perceived you stood in AWE of him*; intellexerat vereri vos se et metuere; Plaut. *He does his duty for awe or fear*; malo coactus suum officium facit; Ter.

*To make one stand in AWE, or be afraid of, and so to cause duty to be done*; in metu et officio continere, imperio frænare, coercere; metu comprimere; severitate legum perdomare; supplicii formidine refrænare; minis atque metu constringere; tremore et trepidatione legis arrogantiam hominum reprimere et suppressimere.

*To AWAKE out of sleep*; expergefaceré, exsuscitare.

*To AWAKE, or stir up*; excitare, suscitare, expergefaceré, expergere, expergis- cere, expergificare.

*To be AWAKE*; vigilare.

*To AWAKE himself, or to be awakened*; expergis- ci, expergesc- i, suscitari, expergi, excitari, evigilare.

**AWAKE**; vigil, vigilans.

**BROAD AWAKE**; somno solutus, plane vigilans.

*To AWAKEN one*; somno, de, e, ex somno, dormientem, sopitum excitare. E lecto evocare. Somnum alicui rumpere, abruptum, excutere. Dormientem, quiescentem interpellare. Somno, e somno excitare.—Matutinos abruptum murmure somnos; adjuvant. Divellunt somnos cura. Clamore solvere soporem.

*To AWAKE from death, or to raise from death to life*; vivificare, a mortuis, resuscitare; vitam restituere; ad vitam revocare; recreare; defunctis vitam reddere, restituere; putre cadaver in vitam novitatem restituere; animas exire sepulchris; Virg. Dædæ vivis; vitam, vel vitæ reddere; reddere aliquem vivis; superas ad auras re-

suscitare; astantium oculis exilubere redi-  
vium; reddere vivendi functionem pris-  
tinam; mortuum suscitare; vocare e se-  
pulchro; amentia deplorataque omnia vitali  
statu animare; mortua corpora revocare;  
facere reducem ab Orco in lucem; Ter.  
Ad lumina surgere; excitare, renovare ab  
inferis, umbris inferniis; animam revocare  
Orco; a Styge vitales revocare ad auras.  
Recens demortuum vitam denuo dare. Re-  
suscitare corpus in vitam novam.

To AWARD or judge to; adjudicare,  
addicere.

AN AWARD, or sentence in arbitration;  
arbitrium, adjudicatio.

To stand to one's AWARD; arbitrio ali-  
cujus rem permittere, dedere.

AWARE of; praescius, praesentens;  
sciens, providens. Not aware of; igno-  
rans, inscius, ignarus; inopinanter, nec  
opinatus, ex insperato, improviso.

To be AWARE of; praesentire, animad-  
vertere, praevidere, percipere; cavere,  
praecavere.

Look back as if you had not been AWARE  
of him; quasi de improvviso respice ad  
eum; Ter.

Here is my master, and I was not  
AWARE of him; herus est, nec praevi-  
deram; Ter.

He attacked him ere he was AWARE;  
imperatum adortus est; Ter.

I was not AWARE of you; haud te as-  
pexeram; Ter. He surprised them before  
they were aware; inopinantes deprehen-  
dit; Cæs. She tasted of it before she was  
aware; de eo imprudens gustavit; Petron.

AWAY; far away; longe, procul.

AWAY, get you gone; apage, apagate,  
apagesis; adv. aufer te, auferite vos.

AWAY with it, away with this; tolle,  
remove, hinc istud; apage, aufer, &c.

I. AWAY, having a verb before it, is  
generally included in the Latin of that  
verb, especially if it be compounded with a  
or ab: as,

To pine AWAY with grief; dolore ta-  
bescere; Ter. He hath been away three  
months; tres menses abest; Ter. Get  
you away hence; aufer te hinc; Ter. *Make  
haste to take away the woman;*  
propterea mulierem abducere; Ter. I am  
sorry you have been so long away; ego te  
abfuisse tamdiu doleo; Cic. Get you  
away presently; hinc te modo amove;  
Ter. They shall not go away with it so;  
haud sic auferent; Ter. What have you  
done when I was away? quid tu, me ab-  
sente, fecisti? Petron.

II. AWAY, having no verb before it, is  
often put for a verb that is understood, as  
coming before it: as, I will away hence;  
i. e. go away; abibo hinc; Ter. I will  
haste away to Chremes; ego me continuo

ad Chremem; Ter. Away therefore with  
such advisers; quamobrem hoc quidem  
deliberantium genus pellatur e medio;  
Cic. Away with that barbarous custom;  
tollite morem barbarum; Hur.

III. AWAY, having the particle with  
after it, is sometimes put for, to abide, en-  
dure, &c. and so rendered by facio, sero,  
&c.: as, I cannot away with this air; non  
caelum patior; Ovid. They can ill away  
with it; graviter ferunt; Ter. They do  
not so easily away with idleness, as I do  
labor and pains; ii difficultius otium ferunt,  
quam ego laborem; Cic. They will not  
easily away with these things; non facile  
haec ferent; Ter. He shall not go away  
with it so; haud impune habebit; Ter.  
Away! there's no danger; vah! nihil est  
periculi; Ter. Away with you; apage te;  
Ter. He stole away from me; se subter-  
duxit mihi; Plaut. He was about to run  
away; ornabat fugam; Ter. The cloth is  
taken away; sublatus est convivium;  
Plaut. Away with those sopperies; pel-  
lantur ineptum istæ; Cic. Away with  
those bravies; scordalias de medio; Pe-  
tron. Away with those frauds or cheats;  
fraudes tollas; Mart. Away with all the  
speed that can be; remigio veloce quan-  
tum poteris festina et fuge; Ter. He has  
been away three months; tres menses ab-  
fuit; Ter. I cannot away with it; non  
possum ferre. He can ill away with it;  
graviter, non facile fert.

AWAY, after verbs, is rendered by ab:  
as, To be away; absum. To go away;  
abire. To cast away; abjicere. To stand  
away; abistere. To send away; ablegare.  
To take away; auferre. To run  
away; aufugere. To have one away; ab-  
ducere. To get away; evadere. To pine  
away; contabescere. To steal away;  
subducere se.

## B

BACCHANALS, or the feasts of Bac-  
chus; Bacchanalia; Orgia; Dionysia;  
Gr. pl. n. Liberalia; Cic. Hilaria, Ago-  
nalia; Ovid. Jus luxuriae publicæ datum  
est; exuenda est toga, dum hilarium in  
voluptates omnis turba procumbit; Sen.  
Floralia. Pridie Cinerum; Cic.

To keep Bacchus' feasts; bacchari;  
Bacchanal exercere. Bacchanal facitis in  
cella vinaria; Plaut. Bacchanalia vivere;  
Juv. In illa vita torpissime peribacchanus  
es; Cic. Furere et bacchari; Id. Tem-  
ulentum agmine commessabundus incersit;  
commessantium modo agere; Liv. Pa-  
rentare luxuriae; Sen. Effundi in luxum,  
epulas, nocturnos catus; Tacit. Lustris  
perire; Lucr. Luculente habere diem;

Plaut. Tabernarii de suo, si quid domi sit; Id. Profusissime celebrare dies festos; Suet. Popinari; Jul. Capit.

BACK; (an adv.) retro.

BACK, with verbs made by re: as, To look back; respicere. To drive back; repellere. To keep back; retinere, retardare. To cast back; rejicere. To go back; regredi. To give back or recede; retrocedere, resiliere. To drive back; retroagere.

BACKSLIDING; tergiversatio, apostasia.

A pull-BACK; impedimentum, remora.

To BACK, aid or assist; adjuvare, favere, animos addere; suffulcare, subvenire, alicui succurrere; subsidio ire, venire curare; Cic. aliquem propugnare, defendere, tueri; alicui adesse, ac adiutorem praestare, et ostendere.

But he comes BACKED with able and expert solicitors; at venit paratus cum subscriptoribus exercitatis et disertis; Cic.

To put BACK; repellere, destitine.

To put BACK often; repulsare.

He was put BACK; repulsam tulit; Cic.

To keep BACK; demorari, remorari, detinere.

To hold or keep BACK often; retentare. Cast BACK; rejectus; part.

To go or fly BACK; tergiversari; terga vertere.

To come BACK or to return; redire, reverti, revertere.

Our husbands are come BACK; viri nostri revertunt; Ter. He is not come back yet; nondum rediit; nondum reversus est. Very desirous to come back; cupidissimus redeundi. Make haste back again; matura reditum; Ter. I will quickly come back again; redibo actutum; Plaut. To write back; rescribere. He wrote back again to me; is ad me rescripsit. Business hindered me from writing back; negotia impedierunt quo minus rescriberem.

Look BACK as if you had not been aware of him; quasi de improvviso respice ad eum; Ter.

To send BACK; remittere.

To bring BACK; reducere. To pay back; remunerare. To give back; pedem referre; Cic.

BACKWARD; aversus; part. retrorsus, praeversus, recurvus, adj.

BACKWARD; adv. retro, retrorsum.

BACKWARD or slow; piger, segnus.

BACKWARDNESS; pigritia.

The BACK; dorsum, dorsus, tergum.

To break one's BACK; odorsare, delumbare.

To tie men BACK to back; aversos colligare.

His hands cast behind his BACK; mani-Phrase.

bus, a tergo, ad tergum, rejectis; Cic. To attack one behind his back; a tergo aliquem adoriri; Cic. To rail at one behind his back; absenti male loqui; Ter. He will be the same both before your face and behind your back; praesens, absensque idem erit; Ter.

To sit on horse-BACK; equo sedere, insidere.

They set him on horse-BACK; illum in equum sustulerunt; Cic.

To serve on horse-BACK; equo mereri; Cic.

To fight on horse-BACK; ex equo pug-nare; Plin.

To run away on horse-BACK; cum equo fugere; Flor.

To keep, hinder or stop one from going BACK; aliquem reditu intercludere; Cæs.

They turned their BACKS and fled; terga verterunt; Cæs.

They turned their hatred BACK from the Romans to Hannibal; verterunt retro ad Annibalem ab Romanis odia; Liv.

To BACKBITE; obtreatare, maledicere, obloqui; absentem rodere, detrachere absentis famæ. Clam vituperare. Clanculum, a tergo Cynica petulantia mordere. Absenti contumeliose maledicere, maledice obtreatare, detrachere; infamiae notas inurere. Famam alienam clam, absentis existimationem ledere, violare. Nefaria quaedam de aliquo dissipare; de fama alicujus detrachere clam. Obscuro odio, morsuque venenare alicujus famam. Clandestinus alienæ existimationis expugnator. Famæ alicujus insidias comparare. Mordere a tergo, traducere; a tergo pinasere; Pera. Venenatis pungere aculeis; acerrimos invidentiæ stimulos alicui excitare; linguis veneno tinctis confodere, lancinare; procul allatrare, coram ne verbum quidem; linguae vibrare spiculum; petulanter facundiam caninam exercere, &c. Probra alicui ingerere. Crimen alicui inferre; designari absentem; crimen in aliquem confingere, contumeliis vel convitiis aliquem proscindere, exagitare, afficere, prosequi, incassare, lacerare; dicteris acerbissimis aliquem rodere. De alicujus fama, dignitate, vel auctoritate detrachere.

A BACK-BITER or privy slanderer; obtreatare, maledicus, qui clam lædit famam alienam; clandestinus alienæ existimationis expugnator, calumniator.

We cannot help the BACK-BITING slanders of men; linguas hominum virulentas vitare non possumus; Cic. To back-bite and slander an excellent man; lacerare incesto ore virum optimum, eumque carpere maledico dente, sinistris sermonibus carpere, vellicare; Cic.

H

**BAD**; malus, pravus, nequam.

**A BAD act**; flagitium; scelus. **Bad company**; pravam commercium, consortium malorum. **Bad times**; tempora calamitosa. **Bad weather**; tristitia, parum lata tempestas. **No bad man**; homo minime malus; Cic.

**He is the cause of his own BAD fortune**; ipse sibi malam facit fortunam. **He is as bad as before**; *as ever*; rursus ad ingenium redit; Ter. **He takes bad courses**; ingurgitat se in flagitia; Cic. **It is a bad business**; pessima hæc res est. **To be very bad**; i. e. sick; pessime se habere, vehementer laborare. **To keep bad hours**; sero, vel multa nocte domum redire.

**To BAFFLE**; deludere, illudere, confundere. Frustrari.

**To BAFFLE or confuse**; refutare, os obstruere.

**To BAFFLE the expectation and hope of any one**; frustrari expectationem et spem alicujus. **I have been often baffled or disappointed in that my hope**; sæpe me spes hæc frustrata est; Ter. **To be baffled or disappointed by one**; frustrari ab aliquo. **To be baffled in, or to lose his labor**; frustrari laborem; Colum.

**To BAFFLE or confuse by witnesses**; refutare aliquem testibus. **To baffle or disappoint one's endeavours**; refutare conatus alicujus.

**A BAIL, or surety**; the person; vas, vadis; fidejussor.

**To BAIL or put in sureties**; vadari, vadimonium promittere, vel constituere.

**To be BAIL for one**; vadem se sistere.

**To save himself and his BAIL by appearing at the day appointed**; vadimonium ubire.

**Bailed or put under sureties**; vadimonio obstrictus vel præbitus; vadimonio interposito liberatus.

**A BAILING or putting in bail**; vadimonii interpositio.

**A BAIL, mainprize, or bond of appearance**; vadimonium, satisfactio; traditio, tributio.

**He requires me to put in BAIL**; vadatur hic me; Plaut. **He puts in bail to stand to the award**; judicatum solvi satisfact; Cic. **The other became bail for his appearance**; vas factus est alter sistendi ejus; Cic.

**A BAIT, as for fish or birds, &c.**; esca, illecebra.

**To BAIT, or lay a bait, entice with a bait for fish or birds**; inescare, illicere, pellicere.

**To BAIT a hook**; esca obducere humum.

**BAITED, as a hook for fish**; esca obductus. **He spent all that money in fish-baits, or baits for fishes**; eam omnem mercedem

escis, quas dabat piscibus, consumebat; Varro.

**To BAIT his hook**; imponere hamo escam; Petron.

**To BAIT, or refresh oneself at an inn**; divertere, diverti, diversari, hospitari.

**To BAIT one, i. e. to set upon him, and not let him alone**; aliquem impetere, invadere, sollicitare.

**You know not how to lay BAITS for men**; nescis inescare homines; Ter.

**To BALANCE, or make even**; æquare, exæquare. **To balance accounts**; rationes æquare. **They have balanced their accounts**; convenit inter eos ratio accepti et expensi.

**A BAND of soldiers**; caterva, cohors, turma.

**Of or belonging to a BAND of soldiers**; catervarius, turmalis; adj.

**A BAND or host of footmen**; peditatus, m.

**A small BAND of men**; cohorticula, chortiuacula, f. militum manus.

**A BAND of ten soldiers**; manipulus, m. globus militum.

**Of or belonging to that BAND**; manipularis; adj.

**By BANDS**; turmatim, catervatim; adv.

**By BANDS of ten soldiers**; manipulatim; adv.

**A BAND of six thousand footmen, and seven hundred and thirty horsemen**; legio, f.

**Of or belonging to that BAND**; legionarius.

**By BANDS or legions**; legionatim; adv.

**He had a BAND in readiness to kill the consuls**; consulum interficiendorum causa manum paravit; Cic.

**He put him in BANDS**; non ultra quam compedibus coercuit.

**To divide into BANDS or companies**; decuriare.

**BANDED together**; conjuratus.

**A BAND-roll, or muster-roll**; laterculus, -i, m. Laterculum, n.

**To BANISH**; exilio mulctare. In exilium agere, pellere, ejicere, mittere, ablegare. **E patria, e patriæ finibus, ex urbe, civitate, rep. suis sedibus ejicere, exigere, exturbare, pellere, expellere, excludere, exterminare, depellere, profigare, submovere.** Aqua et igni interdicare, patriæ prohibere. **Ab aris focusque patriis**; a tectis manibusque urbis; a domo et conspectu patriæ arcere, abstrahere, abigere, mandare, amandare, deportare in remotissimas gentes: in terras externas, longinquas, ultimas. **Patriam, civis jus adimere.** **Ab uris patriis pellere.** Humum natalem demere. **Urbe, patriæ, focus patriis jubere abesse.**

To BANISH *esse*; aliquem proscribere, patria conspectu et libertate aliquem privare. E conspectu civium aliquem exturbare, dimovere, avitis finibus aliquem destrudere; de finibus humanæ naturæ aliquem exterminare; patriis expellere ab oris; e sinu et gremio patriæ aliquem abstrahere; funditus e republica tollere; a diis penatibus aliquem abstrahere, relegere, exigere.

*For ye, out of hatred, have BANISHED me from my father's house*; enimvero vos exegistis me e domo paterna, pro odio.

To be BANISHED or cast out, or exiled; exilare; exilii causa solum vertere. Patriam et civitatis jus amittere. Urbe finibusque facessere: extorrem, profugum, exulem agere, agi. Exulatum abire, proficisci. In exilium ire, abire, pelli, ejici, &c. Sinu gremioque patriæ, et a suorum complexu abstrahi, abigique in exilium. In terra peregrina exilium perpetuum agere. Patriis sedibus actus: expulsus ab oris: finibus ejectus, focus carere. Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva. Nos patriam fugimus. Terras alio calentes sole mutamus. Patria quis exul se quoque fugit. Exulis nomen subire; patriæ fines et dulcia linquere arva. Patria cedere, excedere, carere, orbari; a liberis suis abstractus; a conjuge abreptus, ab aris focusque projectus, &c. est. Dejici de urbis præsidio, et de custodia civitatis deturbari; qui vagis lustrat erroribus orbem, et ut ludibrium fortunæ extorris aberrat.

BANISHED or exiled; being in banishment, &c.; exulans; exul, extorris, profugus, proscriptus, ablegatus, relegatus, exterminatus, amandatus, ejectus, fugatus, deportatus, civitate privatus.

BANISHED yearly or for a year; abannatus, abannatus.

BANISHING in the city of Syracuse for five years, practised by writing the name of the party in an olive leaf; petalismus-1, m.

A kind of BANISHMENT among the Athenians, for ten years' space; ostracismus-1, m.

BANISHMENT, or exile; exilium, exterminium, fuga, liminium; ejectio ex patria; exulatio, in alienas terras detrahitio.

To go into BANISHMENT willingly; in exilium voluntarium, spontaneum proficisci. Ultro, libenter; animo æquo, æquissimo; sponte sua patria cedere, carere: e patria discedere: natale solum relinquere: patriam deserere. Patriæ nullo studio teneri: nullo desiderio affici: desiderium haud inique, non ægre ferre. Quasi ad aram in exilium confugere.

*They were BANISHED their country*; a Diis penatibus exterminati sunt.

*He BANISHED himself*; in voluntarium exilium concessit.

To recall from BANISHMENT; exules restituere, reducere, Diis penatibus reddere: in patriam revocare. Dare, reddere civitatem exulanti. Ejecto, extorri, profugo, exuli reditum in patriam patefacere, reserare. Facere ut quis familiares revisat, redeat ad suos lares familiares. Exulem in suam pristinam dignitatem revocare: in antiquum statum restituere: de exilio reducere. Exilio quempiam liberare.

To return from BANISHMENT; in suos Lares familiares redire; pristinam libertatem reparare; in patriam reduci.

*Metellus took his BANISHMENT patiently, and left his country willingly*; Metellus æquo animo exul, seu exulavit æquo animo; summa fuit Metelli æquitas animi in patria relinquenda; summa voluptas Metellus patria cessit, egregiaque animi alacritate abfuit: discessum a patria æquissimo animo tulit Metellus, et abfuit nullo dolore. Metelli animus cum e patria discessit, æquissimus; dum abfuit lætissimus fuit, erectus, alacer; minime demissus, aut dejectus.

To BANISH out of the world—out of all honest men's company; ultra excelsas Herculis columnas, ultra Garamantas et Indos, protrudere; extra anni solisque vias, exterminare.

*They BANISHED them out of the city, or disfranchised them*; eos ab urbe, utrumque ab urbano commercio submovebant.

*They BANISHED him out of their company, and shut him out of doors*; abs se illum eliminarent.

*They BANISHED him from house and harbor*; penatibus eum suis expulerunt.

*Aristides was BANISHED by the people for ten years*; Aristides, ostracismo populi jussus est vertere solum.

BANKRUPT; decoctor; conturbator; non solvendo; foro cedens; non habens unde solvat.

To be BANKRUPT; decoquere, conturbare.

To turn BANKRUPT by spending wastefully all his substance; suas conturbare fortunas; Cic. Decoquere. Fidem labefactare, decoquere, consumere, perdere. Æris alieni magnitudine oppressus, decocta sua re profugit, diffugit; urbe, foro cessit; in asylum se recepit. Oberatus. Qui solvendo non est. Qui suam rem conficit, dilapidavit. Qui non habet, cui non suppetit unde solvat, unde creditoribus satisfaciatur. Qui domum suam bonaque omnia comedit, devoravit. Cui fides cecidit, consumpta est. Quem fides defi-

cit. Creditoribus cuncta relinquere; propter debita fugere; decoctare aliena; in asylum se recipere; sedem, locum, mutare; ob decoctam pecuniam, urbi cedere; cedere creditoribus; Anson. Collectis vasis migrare; aris alieni magnitudine urbem fugere, patria facessere. Decedere de omnibus bonis, et suis cedere bonis; decoquere creditoribus; negotiationem abruptare.

*Cato used to say in jest, against a BANKRUPT who had nothing left, but had wasted all, that he had eaten up his own house, and all his own goods; domum suam bonaque omnia comedissee, Catonis joco dicebatur, in decoctorem quandam, cui nihil erat bonorum; quod prodigus esset; et dilapidasset omnia.*

A BANQUET; epulum, convivium, n. Epulae, dapes, pl. f. A banqueting; epulatio, compotatio; symposium, n.; convivium.

To BANQUET together; convivari, compotare; agere convivia, et symposia.

To eat at a BANQUET; opsonari, epulari.

To provide a BANQUET; pollucere; Plant.

To make great feasts or BANQUETS; instituere dapes vel epulas opiparas; ore terere dulcem escam; dapibus mensas ornare, et pocula ponere; parant epulas, potandaque vina ministrant; cibo pasci suavi; dapibus epulare opimis; epulis fungi.

To welcome friends home with a BANQUET; prandium exhibere adventorium, i. e. pro amicorum felici adventu.

All the guests came to the BANQUET; venit ad dapes turba vocata.

A princely BANQUET; saliare in morem epulari.

To BANQUET and fare like a prince; apud Cic. Convivium magnifice instructum; exquisitores epulae; Ter.

A BAR or hindrance; obstaculum, n. exceptio, f.

To BAR or keep from; interdicere.

To plead at the BAR in a court of law; pro tribunali agere; Cic.

To pitch the BAR; sudum jactu vibrare; Quint.

She BARRED up the door; ostio (foribus) obditi pessulum; Ter.

The way is BARRED up; obsepta est via; Plant.

He is to be BARRED from giving his voice; de ponte deiciendus est.

BAR up the doors; occludite sedes regulis; Plant.

To break open the BARS; convellere regulas; Cic.

They endeavoured to beat down the statue with BARS; demoliri signum, ac vectibus labefactare conantur; Cic.

He BARRED the Romans out of all Gaul; omni Gallia Romanis interdixit; Cæs.

To BAR out the sea with a mound and works; extrudere mare aggere ac molibus; Cæs.

A BARBARIAN; barbarus, barbaricus.

BARBARISM in speech; barbarismus, solœcismus. See SOLÆCISM.

BARBAROUS or cruel; barbarus, trux, truculentus.

To speak BARBAROUSLY; oratione inculta uti; incongrue loqui.

BARBARITY or cruelty; barbaries, sævitia, immanitas.

Rude or BARBAROUS in speech; in sermone aggressis; inconditus in dialecto sua; inquisite, incondite, imperite, incongrue, ineleganter loquens.

To speak BARBAROUSLY; sermone barbaro, rudi, agresti; oratione inculta, inconcinna; elegantia rusticana, culinaria, uti. Crasse, barbare, imperite, impolite, incongrue, incondite, inconcinne, ineleganter, inepte, indiserte loqui, garrere nescio quid. Obsoletum, peregrinum, a puritate Romani sermonis alienum quid effundere, effutire. Veram, germanam, genuinam Latinitatis suavitatem, elegantiam non sapere, non solvere.

Savage, cruel, and BARBAROUS; sceleribus ferox, ferus; spirans crudelitatem, miserorum illusor, exagitator, barbarus, sævus; incultus vir et horridus, truculentus, sanguineus.

BARE, or naked; nudus; adj. nudatus, detectus, p.; glaber.

BARE-footed; nudipes, excalceatus, discalceatus; planipes.

BARE-foot and bare-legged; pedes et crura nudus.

BARE in clothes; veterosus, pamosus.

BARE, without hair, grass, or herbs; glaber, glabellus; adj.

A BARE plat, without corn or grass; glabretum.

To make BARE; glabrare, detegere, nudare, denudare.

To make BARE again; renudare.

BARELY, i. e. slenderly or poorly; nude, tenuiter, exiliter, jejune.

BARE of money; indigens pecunia.

Thread-BARE; tritus, attritus.

He will believe me upon my BARE word; injurato credet mihi; Plant.

I will shear him to the BARE skin; tondebo hunc usque ad vivam cutem; Plant.

To run BARE-foot, on his bare feet; pede nudato currere; Tibull.

He entertains such as are BARE of help and wealth; orbos auxilii opumque recipit huc ad se; Plant.

To go **BARE-headed**,—*with his head bare*; capite aperto ambulare; Petron.

A **BARGAIN**, *or contract*; pactum, conventio; contractus-us, m. Sponsio, stipulatio, f. Sponsum, n.

To **BARGAIN**, *or to make a bargain*; pacisci, pangere, depacisci, contrahere, stipulari; rationem contrahere; pactum, pactionem, stipulationem, facere, sancire, conficere, conficere, instituere, cum aliquo; pacto, pactione, stipulatione, se obligare.

To **BARGAIN with**, *or to traffic*; negotia tractare, rem agere, mercaturam libere exercere, negotia cum aliquo contrahere; commercium cum aliquo habere.

To **stand to one's BARGAIN**; stare conventis, manere pacto; Cic.

To **deal deceitfully in BARGAINING**; circumvenire aliquem.

A **BARGAIN**; i. e. *it is agreed*; placet conditio.

To **make a BARGAIN with another**; cum altero contrahere, pacisci; Cic. Liv.

*He hath passed it away by BARGAIN*; pactione transmisit.

*He said he had BARGAINED with you for five pence farthing*; se ternis nummis tecum transigisse dicebat; Cic.

To **break one's BARGAIN**; a pactione abire, discedere; pactum frangere, rumpere, violare.

*You have bought a very good BARGAIN*; pecunia tua bene collocata est isto mercimonio.

To **sell one a good BARGAIN**; vili, parvo pretio aliquid vendere.

**BARREN**; sterilis, infecundus, effectus, infertilis; infrugiferus, vel infructuosus; nudus, arenosus, aridus, siccus, asper, sicculeus, exhaustus; macer: *as*,

A **BARREN land**; terra sterilis, jejuna, infrugifera, rapibus aspera, aqualens, macra, macilenta, infœcunda, dura, infelix; arenosa, infructuosa. Humus nuda, arida, arca, segnis, iners; nec herbida, nec frugifera. Solum sicculeus et peraridum, incultum et derelictum; tam exile ut aratro perstringi non possit. Locus spinis oblitus. Ager malignus, propter sterilitatem, malignitatem, incultus, desertus, inutilis; qui nihil procreat, parit, fert, profert: qui maligne fructum edit, nullum producit, fruges non emittit. Triste solum, sterilis sine fruge, sine arbore tellus. Deserta siti regio: lapis omnia nudus: limosæque palus obducit pascua juncos. Terra nihil precreans, ferens, producens, fructum non cedens.

A **BARREN woman**; mulier sterilis, infœcunda, nullorum liberorum parens. Cui steriles thalami, nulloque ululata dolore. Respexit Lucina domum. Nulla prole beam parens.

**Very BARREN**; permacer, admodum sterilis.

*The land is grown BARREN*; exolescit ager; fatiscit solum segetibus; effecti sunt agri; Virg. i. e. continua fertilitate lassati; exinanitur seges; Col. Defrugatur ager; Plin. Emaceratur terra satu millii; Plin. Vanescit seges in herbam sterilem; Ovid. Malignus est ager; colles maligni; Virg. Messes quas malis creverunt; Ovid. Ager malus est, cum quo luctatur dominus; ager ad sterilitatem damnatus.

*The tree is grown BARREN*; evalescit arbor; Plin.

**BASE**, adj. i. e. *mean and low*; humilis, obcurus, vulgaris, abjectus; turpis, sordidus.

A **BASE spirit**; degener animus; animus abjectus.

**BASE**, i. e. *of mean parentage*; ignobilis, plebeius, terre-filius.

*The BASE sort*; plebecula, fœx populi.

**BASE-born**; spurius, nothus, adulterinus.

**BASE or counterfeit, as metal**; adulteratus.

**BASE, or vile**; turpis, vilis, sordidus. **Base or wicked**; pravus, nequam, nullius precii.

A **BASE wretch**; homo impurus, improbus, scelestus; scelus, subat. infamis nebulo.

**BASE, or sneaking and cowardly**; pusillanimus.

**BASENESS of spirit**; abjectio animi.

*The BASE sort*; infimi, infimates, ignota capita, sine nomine turba.

A **BASE shuffling trick**; fraus, versutia, indignum facinus; strophæ.-m. f.

*Of a BASE mind*; homo angusti, contracti atque demissi animi, qui nihil altum aut sublime, nihil magnificum aut generosum cogitat, sapit, qui omnes suas cogitationes in res humiles, contemptas abjicit, conjicit: cui mens parva et prava, oppleta tenebris, sordidus, cui animus est ab omni gloriæ studio aversus: in hamiles, planeque sordidas cogitationes dejectus: cujus animus humi repit, serpit, jacet: demisse et humiliter sentiens: ad servitutem natus, cujus in animo est natura molle quiddam, demissum, languidum, humile et enervatum. Homo natus ad servitutem; qui debilitata virtute fracto est animo; Tac. Qui abjecto, demisso, pusillo, fracto et debilitato, humili et abjecto, jejuno, servili, angusto, et percusso est animo. Qui omnes cogitationes in res humiles et abjectas conjicit.

A **BASE and low mind is not capable of an earnest desire of glory**; ex pusillo animo gloriæ cupiditas non emergit, exoritur, existit, effluit; angustus animos, ampla et præclara cogitatio non ingreditur.

*Of BASH and low birth*; homo novus, inglorius, atque ignobilis: majoribus obscuris, genere, loco, sanguine, familia, gente infima, ignota, ignobili, humili, sordida, obscura, abjecta ortus, natus, prognatus, editus. Homo repentinus, a se ortus, ex infimo genere et fortunæ gradu, non modo nobis, sed nec inter suos quidem notus. Homo plebeius, obscurus, minorum gentium, infimæ conditionis; natalibus ignotis, plebeia stirpe oriundus: humillimis parentibus editus, qui nullis generis auctoribus, nulla majorum laude honestatur, commendatur, insignitur. Teræ filius, nescio quis. Subditius, qui ne matrem quidem novit: quem nemo propter ignobilitatem nominat. Pauperum sanguis parentum: orta domo parva.—Humilis, vulgi pars infima nostri.—Non ille loco nec origine gentis clarus. Syri Damæ aut Dionysii filius.—Nullis majoribus ortus.—Humili de stirpe creatus.—Ingenuo qui non est patre natus: cujus nemo quest patriam monstrare parentis. Non refert quali sit quique parente ortus, dum ingenuus, &c. Horat. Serm. 1: 6.

*Though he were never so BASH a fellow*; ut homo turpissimus esset; Cic.

*To get wealth in a BASH way*; inhoneste parare divitias; Ter.

O BASH! O facinus indignum! Ter.

*It is BASH*; turpe est; Ter.

*What can be more BASH a speech than*—&c.; quæ vox potest esse contemptior, quam—&c.; Cic.

*She had a mind to get wealth BASHLY*; inhoneste optavit opes acquirere; Ter.

*A BASH mind*; one that thinks too basely of himself; animus abjectus; exigui, pusilli, infirmi, imbecilli animi es, infirmus ab animo es, animo jaces, jacet animus tuus: roboris ac nervorum in animo tuo parum est, nimiam demisso, nimium imbecillo animo es; animus tibi sine animo est; abest animus ab animo; facile commoveris; facile animo concidis, langues animo, languet animus tuus, animum in te desidero, requiro.

*A BASH arrant knave*; profligatissimus nebulosus. *But he is not so BASH-minded*; is autem non tam humi repit.

*He is so BASH as to*—&c.; is tam abjecto est animo, ut—&c.

*It is BASH to be a liar*; illiberalis est voluptas ex mendacii capere voluptatem. *For that is the temper of a base and wretched disposition*; id enim pusilli minutique vitium est animi.

*He is of so mean, BASH, and low a diction, that he is nothing to be compared with Cicero*; oratione utitur adeo tenui et abjecta, ut eodem non nominandus sit die cum Cicerone.

BASHFUL, or modest; verecundus,

pudens, pudicus, modestus, pudibundus.

*To be BASHFUL*; pudescere, pudesceri, &c.

BASHFULNESS; pudor; verecundia, modestia.

*Shamefaced or BASHFUL*; erubescens, rubore tinctus, rubicundus, timidus, gratiam in fronte habens.

*A BASHFUL man*; homo timidus et permolestus, verecundus, virginali verecundia, modestia summa: in quo modestiæ multum est. Modestissimus vir. Admodum verecunda fronte puer, quem levissima causa in ruborem dat: vultu permolesto.—Verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu. Modestus, modestissimus adolescens, moderatus vir; temperati mores; sedatus animus; Cic. Modicum gaudium, domiti oculi, &c.

*A BASTARD, or base-born child*; spurius, nothus, bastardus, illegitimus, adulterinus, filius populi, nullius filius, submissitius, supposititius, terræ filius, subdititius, inventitius. Cui fortuna non dedit, ut patre certo nasceretur. Partus illegitimus; e stupro natus, stupro, illegitimo coitu, thalamo genitus. Nothus. Spurius, ex mœcha, patre incerto editus, atque susceptus. Non justa uxore genitus. Populi, terræ filius. Puer furto conceptus. Male conceptus infans; illegitimo thalamo genitus; incerto patre, muliere non nota natus; haud proprio de conjugis genitus; qui ne patris quidem nomen dicere possit; male conceptus infans; Ovid. Incertus; Virg. Varius; ex patribus conventitius infans; Plant.

*To BATE, or abate*; subducere, diminueri; remittere de summa, dimittere, detrudere; decessionem facere.

*To BATE, or to be abated*; imminui, decreascere, residere.

BATED; detractus de summa, remissus.

*A BATING*; detractio, remissio de summa.

*He BATED him not an ace, but told him all*; nihil reticuit; Ter.

*A BATTLE, conflict or fight, &c.*; prælium, pugna, dimicatio, congressus, congressio, conflictio, conflictus-us, m.

*In open BATTLE*; aperto Marte, aperto bello.

*A set BATTLE*; pugna stataria. *A battle by sea*; naumachia, pugna navalis.

*To BATTLE*; præliari, dimicari, pugnare.

*To engage in BATTLE*; configere.

*To begin the BATTLE*; velitari, pugnas præludere.

*He that is sent out before the BATTLE to defy or provoke the enemy*; emissarius.

*To join BATTLE*; prælium conserere, configere, signa conferre; collatis signis pugnare.



A **BATTLE** before a city or town; bellum antium; quod acil. ante urbem geritur.

To sound to **BATTLE**; militibus signum dare; Martem instruere, signa, bellum canere.

To sound a retreat from **BATTLE**; clasicum, bellicum canere; receptui canere; canere recessus.

To fight in **BATTLE** against, &c.; praelium cum aliquo; praelium committere; prelio dimicare; decertare praelio, manu, vel, ferro, configere, confictari; Cic. Praelio contendere, configere: conficere praelium; Cæs. Inire, facere praelium: decernere praelio; dimicare acie; ad manus venire; conferre, conserrere manum cum hoste; Liv. Decernere; absol. Tac. Descendere in arenam; Plin. Concurrere cum aliquo; Sallust. committere; Ulp. decernere, absol. Tac.

They fought many **BATTLES** before the gates; creabant crebra praelia pro portis.

To put his forces in **BATTLE** array; legiones in acie constituisse; Cæs.

To offer **BATTLE**; productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere; Cæs.

He resolved the next day to give them **BATTLE**; posterum diem pugna constituit; Cæs.

It came to a **BATTLE**; res ad manus, atque pugnam veniebat; Cic.

To put it to a **BATTLE**; pugna decertare; Cæs.

The **BATTLE** was doubtful; vario Marte pugatum est.

To begin a **BATTLE**; certamen, pugnam, praelium inire; Cæs.

Night ended the **BATTLE**; nox praelium diremit; Plaut.

To make ready for **BATTLE**; ad certamen se accingere; ad saga ire: (Sagum satrum vestimentum erat militare.)

He has won the **BATTLE**; vicit, superior evasit.

A doubtful **BATTLE**; praelium anceps.

To run the hazard of a general **BATTLE**; in casum universæ dimicationis venire.

To **BAWL**, or cry out; vociferari, clamare, exclamare; vocem nimis extendere; plenis faucibus eructare, sonum edere: clamorem et contentionem adhibere; alta voce inclamare, exclamare tragice.

You had better not have made a **BAWL** here; non fecisse erat melius hic convitium; Ter. Lycisca kept a great bawling; multum latravit Lycisca; Virg. He came bawling to me; venit ad me clamans; Ter.

To keep or hold one at a **BAY**; morari, sistere, tenere; aliquem ruentem impetu sustinere.

To **BE**; esse, existere, fieri. Be it so; esto, licet, fiat, fac ita esse. To be hereafter; futurus. That which may or may not be; contingens.

To **BE**, is variously rendered in Latin, according to the word following it: as, To be in good health; bene se habere, recte valere. To be sick; morbo affici. To be in danger; in discrimine versari. To be always before one's eyes; oculis observari. To be at enmity with one; inimicitias graves cum aliquo gerere. To be thankful; gratum se præbere. To be of no authority, i. e. to have little authority; parum valere; non multum posse. To be a father to one, &c.; fungi vice patris, &c.; alicui. He having been consul; perfunctus consulatu.

Otherwise, to **BE** is usually a sign of a verb passive or neuter: as, To be taught; doceri. To be beaten; vulpare. To be afraid; timere. To be under; subesse. To be in; inesse. To be away or absent; abesse. To be present; adesse.

It is in **BEING**; est in rerum natura.

They are not now in **BEING**; jam nusquam sunt; in rebus humanis non sunt.

I do little with **BEING** here; præsens commoveo parum; Ter.

**BEING**, or that is in being; existens, positus, ens.

I had **BEN** at his house; apud eum fuissem; Cic.

He has **BEN** absent these three months; tres menses abest; Ter. I was afraid you had been gone; metuebam ne abiisses; Plaut. I have been here a great while; ego jamdudum hic adsum; Ter. I will make as if I had been there; quasi affuerim assimulabo; Plaut.

Various phrases for, to **BE**.

That I should **BE** at so much labor for—; tantum me laborem capere ob—; Ter. It cannot be but you must say—; fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas; Cic. Fieri id non potest quin—; Ter. I believe he will be here by and by; credo illum jam adfuturum esse; Ter. Be it that masters may use severity; heris sit sane adhibenda sævitia; Cic. Not so much as I used to be; non tam quam solebam; Cic. If she be never so much of him; si cognata est maxime; Ter. Be the price never so great, it is well bought; sed quanti quanti bene emitur; Cic. Though you be never so excellent; quantumvis licet excellas; Cic. Be they never so many; quantuscunque numerus adhibeatur; Quint. You would hardly be on his side; cum illo haud stares; Ter. So be it; be it so; fiat; Ter. What should the matter be; quid sit? Ter. So it be no trouble to you; quod commodum tuo facere poteris; Cic. Sine molestia

tua fiat—; Id. *He could not bear to be out of command*; imperio carere non potuit; Cic. *He cannot be without this*; hoc carere non potest; Cic. *If any be grown so insolent*; si quis eo insolentie processerit; Plin. *Till the rest of the company be come up*; quoad reliqua multitudo advenierit; Sall. *Desirous to be gone*; cupidus decedendi; Cic. *He was making ready to be gone*; abitum parabat; Virg. *But be it so—; suppose it be so, yet—; verum ut ita sit, tamen—; Cic. I will soon (or quickly) be back again*; redibo actutum; Plant. *But be that as it will be, or may be*; sed quoquo modo sese illud habet; Cic. *Cui cui modo est*; Gell. *If you be any where away*; si abis uspiam; Ter. *I shall be as mad as he*; insaniam profecto cum illo; Ter. *Be assured of this*; crede hoc; Ter. *You shall be put to your oath*; dabitur iurjurandum; Ter. *It will be ill for you*; feres infortunium; Ter. *It will not be*; non fiet; Ter. *It happened as well as could be*; melius fieri haud potuit quam factum est; Ter. *If he be true to himself*; hic si sibi esse consentiat;—Consentaneus sit; Cic. *It is as ill as it can be*; pejore res loco esse non potest. *There was no reason why you should be at so great pains—; non fuit causa, cur tantum laborem caperes—; Cic. Not to be tedious*; ne longum faciam; Hor. *He cannot be quiet*; non potest quiescere; Cic. *To be the cause of his own bad fortune*; sibi malam facere fortunam; Colum. *With as little trouble as may be*; minima cum molestia; Cic. *As great honor as might be*; quantus maximus poterat honor; Liv. *It must be accounted of as—; pro eo habendum est atque—; Ulp. If so be he be willing*; si est, ut velit; Ter. *Admit it be so*; fac ita esse; Cic. *But be it so*; verum esto; Cic. *So came he to be in fault*; hinc in illum crimen oritur; Cic. *Be it that all things happen contrary*; ut omnia contra acciderent; Cic.

To BEAR or carry; portare, ferre, gestare, bajulare.

To BEAR or suffer; tolerare, perferre, pati.

To BEAR or bring forth; parere.

To BEAR or support; sustinere, sustentare.

To BEAR down a thing in its way; prosternere, proturbare, obruere.

To BEAR one down in discourse, and make him yield; evincere, adigere in verba.

To BEAR off at distance; neut. abistere.

To BEAR off; act.; prohibere, protegere; avertere.

To BEAR one out in a thing; securum prestare.

To BEAR out, or stand jutting out; prominere, propendere.

To BEAR up; fulcire, suffulcire.

To BEAR up against the wind, tide, stream, &c.; obviti.

To BEAR up against a person; resistere.

To BEAR towards a coast in sailing; adnavigare.

To BEAR with one; indulgere, parcere, dare veniam.

To BEAR affection to one; ardere amore alicujus; amare aliquem plurimum.

To BEAR one good will or respect; animo esse in aliquem benevolo; favere aliquem, complecti benevolentia; voluntate in aliquem propendere.

To BEAR one a spite; odisse, infensum esse.

To BEAR one company; comitari, deducere.

To BEAR one's charges; suppeditare, suggerere sumptus.

To BEAR sway; dominari, regnare, imperium exercere.

To BEAR witness; testari, testimonium perhibere.

The paper will not BEAR ink; charta transmittit literas.

To BEAR fruit; fructum ferre, facere.

To BEAR a loss; prestare damnum.

To BEAR with or suffer unpunished; aemptius delinquentem tolerare, integrum, impunitum, liberum, intactum, sine poena, sine animadversione dimittere, nulla poena afficere, coercere. Delicta, noxas, offensas dissimulare, impune pretereire. Facilitate, clementia, lenitate summa, mira, delinquentibus parcere, ad multa connivere, nihil in reos gravius statuere. Multa sciens, prudenter, studio, data opera, conniventibus oculis, quasi velatis et clausis oculis, dissimulanter transiit atque celavit.

To BEAR with patiently; æqui bonique consulere; nedum illis succensere; clementia in aliquem, vel aliquos uti.

But they use to BEAR somewhat with soldiers; verum militibus aliquid concedi solet.

To BEAR the blame of the matter; rem aliquam sui periculi facere; Ter. Crimen in se trahere; rei alicujus infamiam, dedecus, subire; damnum sarcire. Suo ut periculo id fiat; suo factum iri in periculo ultro pollicitus.

I will BEAR it as well as I can; ut poteram feram; Ter. They say they bear a great load; onus se Aëna gravius dicunt sustinere; Cic. He bears the chances of fortune very well; fortuitos casus magno animo sustinet; Colum.

That office did I BEAR when Tuditannus

and *Cethegus were consuls*; illam magistratum gessi consulibus Tuditano et Cethego; Cic.

To BEAR one's charge; or the charge of any thing; alicujus sumptus sufferre; tolerare; Ter.

To BEAR arms against—; ferre arma contra—; Cic.

I BEAR it in mind; in memoria habeo; meminisse; Ter.

You yourself shall BEAR me witness; ipse mihi tu testis eris; Virg. What prices bear swine here? quibus hic precii porci veniant? Plant. They bear a price; eorum precia vigent; Colum. Let him sell oil if it bear any price; vendat oleum si pretium habeat; Cato. Sicilian honey bears away the bell; Siculum mel fert palmam; Varr.

When for some cause they BEAR affection to any; cum aliqua de causa quempiam diligunt; Cic. I bear good will to that maid; illi faveo virginii; Ter. They bear a singular good affection towards you; sunt singulari in te benevolentia; Cic. He bears an hereditary hatred against him; hereditarium in eum exercet odium; Patern. She is so old, she is past bearing children; parere jam diu hec per annos non potest; Ter. He gives more than his estate will well bear; benignior est quam res patitur; Cic. He is not able to bear so great an envy; tam magna non est par invidia; Mart. He bears himself as consul; consulam se fore; Tacit. As far as your estate would bear; pro re tua; Ter.

Not able to BEAR such great costs; sumptibus impar. Quis ita firmus ab opibus est, ut sustinere sumptum possit? Cujus divitiis sumptui pares esse possint? ferendo sumptui quis ait? tantam impensam quis sustinet? Ita magni sumptus sunt, ut ferri non possint: ita gravis est impensa, ut debilitare atque opprimere quevis possit: non is est sumptus qui ferri possit: supra modum, immoderatus est.

To BEAR rule, or to be in office and authority; cum imperio esse. Gessi maximam imperia, sustinui, administravi maximas imperia, summi res pefeci, summa mihi res, summa sunt imperia, credita, mandata, tradita: curam gessi rerum maximarum; amplissimo imperio non semel usus sum, magno nepe cum imperio fui.

He BEARS two faces under a hood, He says one thing and means another; aliud pro se fert, aliud sentit. Vultus simulatione sustinetur; aliud vultu significatur, aliud in animo latet; non congruit animus cum vultu; dissentit animus a vultu; animi sensum vultus occultat. Covetousness now bears the sway; avaritia hodie dominatur. His temporibus latissime patet

avaritia ubique, ubique locorum, ubique, ubivis locorum, nusquam non est, dominatur, regnat, viget maxime, orbem terrarum est complexa, omnium animos occupavit, ac tenet, in animos omnium irrepsit, infecti sunt omnes avaritiae labe: plus operæ in re querenda, in opibus congerendis, in divitiis colligendis, comparandis, contrahendis, ponitur, consumitur, locatur, quam deceat; avaritiæ vitio hodie fere nemo non laborat; propensi omnes fere sunt ad avaritiam; ad summum pervenit avaritia, eo processit, eo est avaritia progressa, quo maxime potuit, quo longius non datur, quo non licet ulterius.

A BEARD; barba.

A little BEARD; barbula.

A long BEARD; barba promissa.

He that has much hair upon his BEARD; multibarbus.

The first appearance of a BEARD; prima lanugo. To begin to have a beard; barbescere, pubescere.

BEARDLESS; imberbis.

A BEARD of corn; arista, spica.

A BEARDED ear of corn; arista spicata.

His BEARD is newly grown; jam primum, nuper barbam indeit, barba mento succrevit, exeruit se, effloruit. Jam prima puras barba signabat genas. Jam prima genas vestibat flore juvenia. Et suberat flavæ jam nova barba comes.—Prima tectus lanugine malas. Signarat teneras dubia lanugine malas.

To shave the BEARD; barbam tondere, abraderè; barbam ponere, deponere.

To let the BEARD grow; barbam promittere, fovere, pascere, nutrire.

To have a BEARD growing; barbam emittere, pilos emittere; barbare, pilare; ac, Tunc primum pilabant genæ; Ætius. A long, grisly beard; barbam alere hirsutam, sordidam, horridam, caprinam. Summoque cadit barba hispida mento.—Passus erat—genis increscere barbam. Cui plurima mento canities inculca jacet. Impeza pendet barba horrida. Mulcens promissam ad pectora barbam.

To BEARD, i. e. to outbrave; barbam alicui vellere.

BEARDED, or outbraved; insolenter habitus, tractatus.

A BEAST; bestia, bellua; brutum.

A little BEAST; bestiola.

A wild BEAST; fera.

BEASTS of chase; ferae campestres.

BEASTS of a forest; ferae sylvestres.

BEASTS or cattle; pecora. A herd of beasts; armentum.

A BEAST for service; jumentum.

A BEAST for sacrifice; victima.

BEASTLY or brutish; rudus.

BEASTLY or filthy; sœdus, obscœnus.

**BEASTLINESS**; bestialitas. *Belonging to a beast*; bestialis, belluinus.

**Wild or brute BEASTS**; feræ bestiæ; mūtæ bestiæ, bellus, bruta, animalia, animalia; jumenta, a juvando; ut armenta, ab arando, majora sunt; pecudes, pecora, pecuaria minora, greges pecuarii.

**BEASTLY or cruel**; belluinus, immanis, ferus, agrestis, importunus, atrox, crudelis.

**BEASTLINESS and sensuality**; effusio in voluptates, voluptuaria vitia, mollities, libido immoderata, belluina voluptas, fœditas contaminatissima.

**To BEAT or strike**; cadere, verberare, ferire, percutere.

**To BEAT or knock**; pulsare, plangere.

**To BEAT or punish**; plectere, punire, male mulcare.

**To be BEATEN or punished**; vapulare, cœdi.

**To BEAT or overcome**; vincere, proficere, superare, superiorem evadere.

**To BEAT against, as the waves against the rocks**; illidi, plangere.

**To BEAT back**; repellere, repercutere.

**To BEAT down**; demoliri, pessundare, discutere, obterere.

**To BEAT a thing into one's memory**; incutere.

**To BEAT out, as corn with a flail**; extundere.

**To BEAT with a cudgel**; fustigare.

**To BEAT black and blue**; sugillare.

**To BEAT in a mortar**; tundere, contundere.

**To BEAT down the price**; licitari.

**To BEAT his brains**; excogitare, ingenii nervos intendere.

**BEATEN or stamp'd down close**; stipatum.

**A BEATEN way**; via trita.

**The BEATING of the pulse**; pulsus arterie. *The slow beating of the pulse*; pulsus languidus. *The quick beating of it*; creber pulsus.

**To BEAT or strike with violence**; manus, vim alicui offerre, afferre, inferre. Vim facere. Fustibus, pugnis tundere, contundere, verberare, ferire, affligere, percutere, pulsare, excipere, prosternere, diverberare, male accipere, diminuere caput. Male mulcare usque ad necem. Colaphos, alapas infligere, ingerere, impingere, incutere, infringere alicui. Colaphis, pugnis, verberibus accipere, excipere, cadere, obtundere; pessime tractare. Terga baculo fatigare. Pulsare os. Tripodo caput pectore. Ictibus onerare. Omnes dentes labefecit mihi. Pugnus in mala hæsit. Colaphis tuber est totum caput. Tergum, corpus virgis inscribere; verberibus laniare, lacerare cruentis.

**To BEAT down with artillery, or to bat-**

**ter**; machinis oppida subruere; tormentis concutere; bombardis, dira jacere fulmina; verberare urbem tormentis; machinis bellicis muros contundere, perfodere; mœnis ariete quateri; Liv. Crebris arietibus muros impetere.

**To BEAT one**; colaphum alicui incutere, insectere, impingere; pugnos alicui ingerere; manus alicui inferre; pugnos in aliquem exercere; pugnum in os ingerere; minus amice aliquem accipere; male accipere; asperius tractare; vix manus ab aliquo abstinere; virgis, verberibus, flagris, flagellis, plagis, loris, scorpionibus, quempiam, cadere, coercere, mulcare, cruentare, exanimare, lacerare, ictibus aliquem onerare; duris onerare pectora plagis.

**The Spartan boys were BEATEN to death**; Spartæ pueri verberibus excipiuntur ad necem; Cic.

**To BEAT one often**; ictus crebros alicui congerere.

**He BEAT me with about five hundred blows**; plus quingentos colaphos impexit mihi.

**To be BEATEN, or whipt with rods**; scuticis, loris, plagis, virgis, scorpionibus; verberibus lacerari, cruentari, vapulare, mulctari, conecindi, cœdi, confici, onerari, coerceri, frangi; ad necem accipi; ita accipi ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat; ut multa vibice totum corpus rigeat; cruciari, fœde laniari, dilaniari; dari totum in ruborem. Virgis verberari, gravissimas plagas excipere, accipere, perferre. Flagellari. Flagris cœdi. Usque ad necem operiri loris. Loris uri. Flagra pati. Premere corpora plagis.—Verberibus caduntur terga nefandis. Mea crudeli lacerantur verbera terga. Duris onerantur pectora plagis. Inusta turpiter tibi flagella. Læsus flagellis ad mortem; præconiis ad fastidium.

**He BEAT me with stones**; petiit me lapidibus.

**Words will do no good on such an ass, he must be BEATEN with blows**; asinus non sentit, nisi fustem.

**I will BEAT him so, that he shall feel my fists**; is pugnos sentiet meos. *He made three great swellings by beating on my head with his book*; tria in tubera, libro suo in verticem meum percussio fecit.

**BEATEN like stock-fish**; asello proximus. *He beat me severely*; male me mulcavit; sum obtusus pugnis pessime.

**Thou shalt be BEATEN soundly**; vapulabis largitor.

**I shall be BEATEN for it, if—**; de meo alioquin tergo dependendum est.

**To BEAT to death**; mulcare; deverbare usque ad mortem; necem; Ter.

**He BEAT them so, that—**; adeo cœdit ut—; Flor.

You **BEAT**, *I only am beaten*; tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum; Juv.

He did **BEAT** the consuls, or the consuls were **BEATEN** by him; ab eo consules superati sunt; Cic.

To the end they might be the more easily **BEATEN**; quo facilis vinci posset; Cic.

The billows **BEAT** against the shore; fractus illiduntur in litus; Quint.

An old **BEATEN** soldier; miles emeritus, veteranus.

I will **BEAT** out your brains; tibi jam cerebrum dispergam hic; Ter.

**BEAUTY**; forma, pulchritudo, species, venustas; decus, n. decor, m.

A great **BEAUTY**; egregia sive luculenta forma.

To **BEAUTIFY** or adorn; exornare, condecorare. To beautify the skin, and make it look handsome; inducere cuti nitorem. To beautify the face with painting; fucare, colorare, purpurissare, punicare.

To be **BEAUTIFUL**; splendescere.

To lose **BEAUTY**; deflorescere, deflorescere.

Somewhat **BEAUTIFUL**; venustulus, pulchellus, floridulus.

Very **BEAUTIFUL**; perpulcher, conspicuus.

That which makes more **BEAUTIFUL**; illustramentum.

A **BEAUTIFUL** youth; puer formosus, speciosus, venustus, pulcher et elegans; eximia pulchritudine excellens; elegantia forme conspicuus; cunctis formæ dotibus insignitus; dignitate corporis præstans. Qui tantam habet pulchritudinem; ut nulla species ne excogitari quidem possit ornatur. Longe ante alios specie ac pulchritudine insignia. Formosi corporis spoliū dies auferet. Candidus, et talis a vertice pulcher ad imos. Facie, specie insignis. Forma conspicendus, egregius. Egregio spectabilis ore. Qui forma vincit Nerea. —Magnum egregio decus emittit ore. —Quis Apollineo pulchrior ore fuit?

A **BEAUTIFUL** maid, or woman; adolescentula, virgo, virguncula, femina præstanti, eleganti, egregia, summa, eximia, singulari pulchritudine, venustate mira, specie: facie, forma bona, insigni, præter ceteras honesta, liberali, amabili, vultu venusta. Venus altera. Venere formosior. Ad hanc quidem altera Venus invenusta est. Digna princeps marito, vel ipso Apolline, Jove. Fulgor faciei rapitur momento. Forma nisi in veras non cadit illa deas, &c.; Ovid. Epist. 17. Non pulchrior ignis accendit obsessam Iliōn. Non tibi par naquam, —nec solis ab ortu, inter formosæ altera nomen habet. Digna deas facies. —Nulli tua forma secunda est. Clara decore. Clarissima forma: multo-

rumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum. Nitor fœminæ splendentis, Pario marmore purior: enitescit sidere pulchrior; rosei decus oris. Quanto splendidior, quam cætera sidera, fulget Lucifer, &c.; Ovid. Metam. 2. 12.

It is madness to **BEAUTIFY** the face with painting; genas purpurissare, faciem fucis circumlinere, aspergere; coloribus genas inficere, pingere, depingere; naturale decus arte ficta juvare, et fucō occultare, cerussa faciem venustare (unde cerussata mulier;) compositis linere ora venenis; et sic, effigiem mutare nature, amentia est; Sen.

To **BEAUTIFY** or illustrate a discourse; orationi lucem dare, addere, rebus obscuris nitorem dare; aliquid illustrius reddere; politius uberiusque ornare, perpolire, concinnare, illustrare, arte oratoria sermonem excolere, expolire.

**BEAUTIFIED** with the gifts of mind, and of fortune; ornatus animi et fortunæ bonia. Honestus, gravis, plenus officii, bonus plane vir, et cum virtutibus, tum etiam fortuna satis amplius ornatus: animi bonis abundat, nec fortunæ tamen bona desiderat: animi bona multa, fortunæ pauca possidet.

To **BEAUTIFY** or adorn with figures of eloquence; composite et ornate rem explicare, expolire, pingere, insignire, illustrare; omnibus dicendi luminibus distinguere; cum omni gravitate et jucunditate exprimere; verborum sententiarumque floribus aspergere.

Rhetorical flowers of eloquence much **BEAUTIFY** a discourse; elegantis rhetoricæ dant lucem orationi.

Some other phrases for, to **BEAUTIFY** the face.

Coloribus pingere, inficere, picturire, depingere, genas, faciem, vultum; faciem fucis aspergere, vultum materiali candore, rubore oblinere; præteritam juventutem in rugis anilibus polire; colorare labra; purpurisso, stibio, varisque fucis ora, oculosque depingere; vitia corporis fucō occultare; fucō splendente ornare comam; unguentis cuti candorem, ruborem inducere; vultum fingere; Ovid.

A **BEAUTIFUL** lady; altera Helena, quasi ex ovo nata; ut cerasum maturescens, aut ura purpurascens; facies roseo niveoque colore mista.

An excellent **BEAUTY**; forma nulla parte non felix.

She looks with a good honest face, and of native **BEAUTY**; illa erat honesta facies et liberali, nullo inusta calamistro.

The sun has injured her **BEAUTY**; sole admodum denigrata est.

As fair as **BEAUTY** can be; I never saw a more beautiful countenance; deum

immortalem! qui fulgor? quæ formæ majestas? ad hanc quidem altera Venus invenusta est.

*I love not thy fair or BEAUTIFUL face, but thy fair virtue's grace; ego non contempior tantum istud undique florens, et elegans domicilium, hospitem magis amo, viz. animam.*

*A woman so completely BEAUTIFUL, that her person was portion enough; uxor ea forma, quæ vel indotatam commendare poterit.*

*A lady incomparably BEAUTIFUL, deserving a prince for her husband; digna vel principe marito, — Venerem celesti corpore vincit.*

*The BEAUTY of eloquence; eloquentiam nitor.*

*The perfect BEAUTY of the age; ævi decor integer; seculi hujus forma splendidissima.*

*BEAUTY is but a blossom; forma bonum est fragile.*

*BEAUTY is potent, but money is omnipotent; (forma quidem valet, et amabilis est; at,) quid non speremus si nummos possideamus.*

*BEAUTY will soon fade; isti formæ flos brevi defluxerit, quæ jam subrubet, ut vernis mane, pruinæ, rosæ.*

*BECAUSE; quia, quoniam, propterea quod, quippe, quippe quod, ideo quod, &c.*

*BECAUSE of; propter, with an accus. ut, propter te; because of thee; and ergo, with a gen.: as, Tui ergo; because of thee.*

*A little after he came back, BECAUSE he said he had forgotten something; rediit paulo post, quod se oblitum nescio quid diceret.*

*Neither is there any man that loves pain BECAUSE it is pain; neque quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit, amet.*

*He was somewhat angry with me, BECAUSE I defended him; mihi quod eum defendissem leviter succensuit.*

*Yet she must die BECAUSE she was born of the human race; tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata erat.*

*BECAUSE you acted the part of a good servant to me; propterea quod mihi serviebas liberaliter.*

*A BECK or nod; nutus, -us, m.*

*To be ready at one's BECK; pendere ex nutu; gubernari nutu, et arbitrio alicujus; Cic.: as,*

*At his master's BECK; ad domini nutum. He is at his beck; nutu gubernatur.*

*To BECK, beckon, or nod; nuere, innuere, nutare.*

*To BECKON to one; annuere, innuere, adnictare.*

*Ready at a BECK; expeditus ad nutum alicujus; Cic.*

*To signify or intimate any thing by a BECK, or beckoning; nutu aliquid significare; annuere alicui capiti; nutu capitis assentiri.*

*He BECKONS or gives a beck to one; he nods or winks to another; alii adnutat, alii adnictat.*

*To BECKON or nod with the head; nutu, nutu capitis quæ vult loqui, nutu et inclinatione capitis animum et mentem significare, indicare, aperire, patefacere. Quod fieri vult tacitus innuit. Annuere, nutu assentiri. Ad nutum, nutum mentis movetur; Lucr. supercilium; Hor.*

*Your BECK or nod shows what you think; significatio vestra declarat quid sentiatis; Næv.*

*To BECOME, to fit or become; decere, convenire.*

*BECOMING; decens, conveniens.*

*To BECOME, or come to be; fieri, evadere.*

*This garment BECOMES me; decet me hæc vestis; Plant.*

*So long as you do what BECOMES you; tantisper dum quod te dignum est, facia.*

*This does not greatly BECOME you; hoc tibi non ita decorum est; Cic.*

*It BECOMES you to be mindful of my condition; fortune memorem te decet esse meum; Ovid.*

*It BECOMES incurable; evadit incurabile.*

*What remedy but I must BECOME a miserable wretch; quid restat, nisi ut porro miser sim? Ter.*

*You make small account of what BECOMES of me; tu quid de me fiat parvi curas; Ter. What do you think will become of you? quid te futurum censes? Ter. But what will become of my brother? sed de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Whatsoever becomes of me; quicquid de me fiat; quicquid de me futurum sit.*

*He BECAME perfect; evasit perfectus. He became so arrogant; eo arrogantiam processit.*

*What will BECOME of me? quid mihi, vel de me, fiet? Ter.*

*Such as BECOMES a banished man; qualem decet exilis esse.*

*It BECOMES not an orator to be angry, but it does not mis-become him to feign or dissemble; oratorem iracini non decet, simulare non dedecet; Cic.*

*In pleading few BECOME worthy the name of orators; in dicendo pauci oratorum nomine digni evadunt; Cic.*

*Who you said was BECOME rich; quem tu aiebas esse divitem factum; Plant.*

*See, I pray you, what will BECOME of you; vide, quæso, quid tibi futurum sit; Cic. What will become of me afterwards? quid mihi fiet postea? Plaut. What will become of him whom I shall leave? quid illo fiet, quem reliquero? Cic. What will become of my little daughter Tullia? quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.*

*You do as it BECOMES you; facis quod par est facere; Ter.*

*To BECOME more learned; doctior esse, evadere.*

*To BECOME a scholar; sacræ mûsamm militiæ sub alicujus auspiciis nomen dare.*

*They at length BECOME excellent and virtuous men; hi demum in viros virtute præstantes evadunt.*

*It BECOMES not your dignity, honor, or majesty; est præter dignitatem tuam; inferior majestate tua est; Tac.*

*It is not at all BECOMING; haudquam decorum est; a decoro alienum est; contra quam decet, &c.*

*This BECOMES not a wise man; hoc sapienti non obvenit. Hoc in sapiente minime cedit; non est, ut obvenire hoc sapienti possit; hoc a sapiente alienum; pertinere hoc ad sapientem non potest.*

*It is BECOME a proverb; abiit in proverbium.*

*A BED; lectus, cubile; torus, stratum, grabatus, &c.*

*To go to BED; ire cubitum.*

*To lie in BED; decumbere.*

*To keep his BED; lecto affigi.*

*A BED-fellow; consors lecti, contubernalis.*

*To be brought to BED; eniti, parturire, parere.*

*To make a BED; lectum sternere, insternere, concinnare.*

*To go to BED and sleep; dare se somno; quieti se dare, tradere, defessa thora membra deponere, ad quietem se componere, nocturnam quietem capessere, conferre se dormitum.*

*To lay one on a BED; aliquem in cubili collocare; Cic.*

*BED-time; hora somni; Suet.*

*Let us go to our BEDS; quin lectis nos commendamus; Plaut.*

*He goes supperless to BED; it cubitum haccnatus; Plaut.*

*Bid them make the BEDS for us; lectulos jube sterni nobis; Ter.*

*We went to BED; cubitum discessimus; Cic.*

*He keeps his BED; lecto tenetur; Cic.*

*He is not able to rise out of his BED; a lecto nequit surgere; Ter.*

*Why do you not rise out of BED quickly? quin igitur e nido provolas?*

*Phrase.*

*At what o'clock are you accustomed to get out of BED? qua tandem hora soles lectum relinquere?*

*I make haste to BED; mature me ad nidum conféro.*

*Get you home and to BED; ocius te, tecto et lecto condas.*

*Every one to his BED; suum quisque nidulum adeat.*

*To lie long in BED; in multam lucem sternere.*

*I lay on a down BED, and slept soundly; lectulo e lana anserina referto, indormiebam suaviter. Olorinæ substernuntur culcitæ, totalia perdicum subalaribus plumis referta.*

*Have you made my BED? lectum concinnasti meum? composuisti lecti stragulas?*

*A poor lodging, a bad BED, for a weary man; -diurno itinere lassescenti torus ligneus prætenuibus paleis insternebatur.*

*Some phrases of the English word BEEN: as,*

*I have BEEN; fui. Thou hast been; fuisti, &c. Had it been so that—; si ita esset factum, ut—; Cic.*

*I was afraid you had BEEN gone; metuebam ne abiisses; Plaut.*

*You have BEEN long enough about this; satis diu jam hoc æxum volvis; Ter.*

*So as it had never BEEN before; quod alias nunquam; Flor.*

*I have BEEN here a long time; ego jandudum hic adsum; Ter.*

*It is never said to have BEEN but once; semel unquam proditur; Plin.*

*I would it had BEEN otherwise; nollem factum; Ter.*

*We have BEEN of great assistance to them; magnum his attulimus adjumentum; Cic.*

*I will make as if I had BEEN there; quasi affuerim assimulabo; Plaut.*

*As we have eter BEEN used; ut consuevimus hactenus.*

*I had BEEN at his house; apud eum fuissæm; Cic.*

*He has BEEN away these three months; tres menses abest; Ter.*

*Death has BEEN present before my sight; mors ob oculos mihi versata est; Cic.*

*Many things might have BEEN objected; multa objici potuissent; Quint.*

*I have BEEN up and down all Asia; a me Asia tota peragrata est; Cic.*

*To BEFALL or happen; contingere, accidere, evenire.*

*BEFALLEN; quod contigit; quod accidit.*

*If any thing should BEFALL me otherwise than well; si quid mihi humanitus accideret.*

*An accident or chance* BEFALLING; casus, accidens.

*I know what has* BEFALLEN *me*; quid mihi obtigerit scio; Ter. *Before I knew of any good that had befallen you*; priusquam ego tibi, quod evenit boni resciscerem; Ter. *There has no sorrow befallen him in his joy*; huic nulla ægritudo gaudio intercessit; Ter. *The same things would befall me*; eadem mihi usu venirent; Cic. *That cannot befall many*; id non potest multis contingere; Cic. *I do not see that it has as yet befallen any*; id nemini video adhuc contigisse; Cic. *He guessed by what had befallen his ships*; ex eventu navium suarum suspicabatur; Cæs.

*This has* BEFALLEN *me contrary to my expectation*; præter spem hoc mihi contigit.

BEFORE, *of time*; ante, præp. et adv.

BEFORE, i. e. *formerly*; olim, antea, antehac, dudum, prius.

*Long* BEFORE; jampridem; dudum; ætatem.

*A little* BEFORE; paulo ante; sub, with an accus.

*The day* BEFORE *the wedding, fair, &c.*; pridie nuptiarum, nundinarum, &c.

BEFORE, *or before that*; antequam, priusquam.

BEFORE, *of place*; ante, pro, præ.

BEFORE *and behind*; a fronte et a tergo.

BEFORE, *an adv. after to write, say, &c.*; supra, ante, prius.

BEFORE, *an adj. prior, anterior.*

BEFORE, i. e. *in presence*; coram, apud, ante, in conspectu.

BEFORE *all men*; palam, in propatulo. BEFORE *one's face or sight*; ante, ob, præter oculos; sub oculis.

*To be* BEFORE *one's eyes*; oculis observari.

BEFORE, *of comparison*, i. e. *more than*; plusquam. *Rather than*; potius quam. *Sooner than*; citius quam.

*To prefer one thing* BEFORE *another*; præferre, anteponeere aliud alii.

*To go* BEFORE; præire, præcedere.

*To get* BEFORE *one*; prævertere, priorem esse.

*To know* BEFORE-hand; præscire ante.

*To pay money* BEFORE-hand; in antecessum dare.

*To do a thing* BEFORE *it is desired*; prævenire desiderium.

BEFORE-hand *in the world*; opulentus, dives, locuples, &c.

I. BEFORE, *coming before time, person, or thing, and importing the being or doing of something before that time, or the time wherein that person or thing was, is rendered by the preposition ante*: as,

*Nor did I ever see her* BEFORE *to-day*;

neque ego hanc oculis vidi ante hunc diem; Plaut. *All philosophers before him*, i. e. *before his time*; omnes ante eum philosophi; Cic. *No man ought to be pronounced happy before his death*; dicique beatus ante obitum nemo supremæ funera debet; Ovid. *That in the mean time he should plead his cause before that day*; ut causam interea ante eum diem diceret; Cic. *They ploughed no lands before Jupiter*; ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni; Virg. 1. Georg. *Why should soldiers be afraid before the sound of the trumpet?* cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Æn. 11. *He who was quite cast down and afflicted before you were consul, is now quite restored and comforted again by yourself*; qui afflictus ante te consulem, recreatus ab te nunc totus est; Cic.

II. BEFORE, *coming before a person, and importing the being or doing of something in the presence of that person, is rendered by coram, apud, and ante*: as,

*The matter was pleaded* BEFORE *the senate*; coram senatu res acta est. *The matter is pleaded before the judge*; res agitur apud judicem; Plaut. *Your sword was taken before the senate*; ante senatum tua sica deprehensa est; Cic. *Before Publius Curius I spoke with you*; coram Publio Cursio tecum locutus sum; Cic. *I am afraid to plead for the guilty person before that council*; pavet animus apud concilium istud pro reo dicere; Cic. *He punished Mutina with torments before the consuls and ambassadors*; ante consules oculo-que legatorum tormentis Mutinam verberavit; Cic.

*Note, if any thing be said to be, or be done, before the face, eyes, or sight, of any person, then will before be rendered, as by ante, so by in, ob, sum, and præter*: as,

*Thou art present* BEFORE *my eyes* *night and day*; mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris; Cic. *He cuts the children's throats before their fathers' faces*; in ora parentum filios jugulat; Sen. *Death has been often present before my sight*; ob oculos mihi sæpe mors versata est; Cic. *Having received so great a loss before their eyes*; tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento; Cæs. *They were all carried before the sight of Lollius*; præter oculos Lollii omnia ferebantur; Cic. *How willingly would he suffer him to be before the eyes of all*; quam libenter eum palam ante oculos omnium esse patitur; Cic. *I am afraid to praise you any more before your face*; vereor coram in os te laudare amplius; Ter. *I had banishment only before my eyes*; mihi exilium duntaxat ob oculos versabatur; Cic. *No image being put before the eyes*; nullo posito sub ocu-



his simulacra; Cic. *The enemies poured themselves into the camp before the faces of our men; præter nostrorum ora, hostes intra castra sese effundebant*; Cic. *To fix these thefts before the eyes of all; defigere hæc facta in oculis omnium*; Cic. *I had the honor of the commonwealth before mine eyes; mihi ante oculos observabatur reipub. dignitas. That was not only in their minds, but almost before their eyes; istud non animis modo, sed oculis fere observabatur.*

III. *BEFORE*, coming before place, and importing vicinity, or nearness thereto, is rendered by ante, and pro: as,

*Lay it down BEFORE our door; ante januam nostram appone*; Ter. *As he sat before Castor's temple, he said; sedens pro æde Castoris, dixit*; Cic. *The spear being placed before the temple of Jupiter, the defender of the commonwealth; hasta posita pro æde Jovis statoris*; Cic. *Murders will be committed before your feet, O judges! and amongst the very seats you sit on; ante pedes vestros, judices, inter ipsa subælia, cædes futuræ sunt*; Cic.

IV. *BEFORE*, coming before action or passion expressed by a verb, is rendered by ante, and prius, with quam: as,

*BEFORE I depart this life; antequam ex hac vita migro*; Cic. *As soon as I saw you, before you spoke; simulac to aspexi, priusquam loqui cæpisti*; Cic. *He decreed, that nothing should be done before the law should be put to the vote for approbation; decreverat, ut, antequam rogatio lata esset, ne quid ageretur*; Cic. *To whom before I answer to any of the other things, let us discourse a little about friendship; cui priusquam de cæteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicamus*; Cic.

*Note: quam is elegantly parted from its particle signifying BEFORE by another word: as,*

*Which cause was quite dead and out of mind BEFORE you were born; quæ causæ ante mortuæ erat, quam tu natus es*; Cic. *I knew long before you, that she had a friend; multo prius sciri quam tu, illam amicam habere*; Ter. *Before ever you stir without the compass of this circle; prius, quam hoc circulo excedas*; Val. Max. *Neptune will first destroy Salamina itself, before that—, &c.*; antea enim Salaminam ipsam Neptunus obruet, quam—, &c.; Cic.

V. *BEFORE*, coming after a noun of time, or an adverb, and having no declinable word following it, is rendered by ante, taken adverbially: as,

*I had thought of it four days BEFORE; id ipsum quadriduo ante cogitaram*; Cic. *You will see them coming long before;*

*quæ venientia longe ante videris*; Cic. *And a few days before, when he might have been brought out of prison, he would not; et paucis ante diebus, quum facile posset educi e custodia, noluit*; Cic. *These things were found out many ages before; reperta hæc sunt multis seculis ante*; Plin. *Although that had been given out and declared by the oracle of Apollo a thousand years before; quanquam id millesimo ante anno Apollinis oraculo editum esset*; Cic.

VI. *BEFORE*, coming after a verb, and having no declinable word after it, if it refer to something formerly written, or spoken, is rendered by supra, ante, or prius: as,

*I promise you those things which I wrote of BEFORE; tibi illa polliceor, quæ supra scripsi*; Cic. *But, as was said before; sed ut ante dictum est*; Cic. *I wrote to you before; prius ad te scripsi*; Cic.

*Note: ANTE so placed may be applied generally to any thing formerly done; but not supra, which properly signifying above, comes to signify BEFORE; because, according to the old way of writing in volumes, that which was written before, was really above what was written after, and from this use of it in writing, it was easily drawn into speaking.*

*These things also moved me, which I had expressed BEFORE; movebant me etiam illa, quæ supra dixeram*; Cic. *But all that oration (as I have already said before) is mine; verum hæc omnia oratio, (ut jam ante dixi) mea est*; Cic. *There is nothing now said, or spoken, (or there is not any one saying now) which has not been said and spoken before; nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum sit prius*; Ter.

VII. *BEFORE*, coming after a verb, and having reference to priority in order, space, place, or comparison, is rendered either by ante, and prius, or a verb compounded with one of them, or by the comparative prior: as,

*I love him BEFORE myself; quem ante me diligo*; Cic. *Go you before, I will follow; I præ, sequar*; Ter. *I prefer the most unjust peace before the most just war; iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero*; Cic. *The author preferred this work before that; hoc illi prætulit auctor opus*; Ovid. *We will go before; nos priores ibimus*; Plaut. *One most savage, cruel, and barbarous in villainy, before or beyond, i. e. more than all others; sceleris ante alios immanior omnes*; Virg. *Æn. i. And long before the bodies of all the rest, Nisus appears; longeque ante omnia corpora, Nisus—emicat*; Virg. *Æn. v. Go you before; I tu præ; Plaut. That*

perchance may be questioned, whether that common converse ought to be esteemed before modesty; illud forsitan querendum sit, num hæc communitas modestie sit anteponenda; Cic. *It became me to declare the matter before; oportuit rem prenarrasse me; Ter. You must speak before, and we afterward; vos priores esse oportet, nos postetius dicere; Plaut. In many arts before all, and in rhetoric or eloquence behind none; artium multitudine prior omnibus, eloquentia nulli secundus; Apul.*

VIII. **BEFORE**, put for rather or sooner, is rendered by ante, potius, citius, and quam: as, *I wish that Clodius might live before I should see such a sight; utinam Clodius viveret, antequam hoc spectaculum viderem; Cic. I would run quite away before I would come back, if—; aufererem potius quam redeam, si—; Ter. I shall want voice before I want names; vox me citius defecerit quam nomina; Cic.*

Prius is used in this sense by Horace, with an ablative case: as, *Nullam vito prius severis arborem, (Plant no tree before [i. e. rather or sooner than] the vine.)* l. 1. Carm. Od. 18.

*I will destroy the one BEFORE that [i. e. rather than,] I should suffer myself to be scoffed and mocked without any satisfaction; alterum certe perdam potius, quam sinam me impune irrisum esse; Plaut.*

And so Cic. *Vicinum citius adjuveris in fructibus percipiendis, quam aut fratrem aut familiarem; lib. 1. Offic. The day before I went forth; pridie quam domo profectus sum.*

#### Other phrases.

*The day BEFORE he was killed; pridie quam occideretur; Suet. We had laid aside the opinion of Bibulus the day before that; sententiam Bibuli pridie ejus diei frogamamus; Cic. The day before I wrote these things; pridie quam hæc scripsi; Cic. Ought I not to have had knowledge of it before-hand? nonne oportuit præcissem me ante? Ter. Never before; nunc primum; Boëth. Antehac nunquam; Ter. Nunquam ante hunc diem; Pet. They stand with their swords before the senate; stant cum gladiis in conspectu senatus; Cic. The matter is yet before the judge; et adhuc sub iudice lis est.*

**BEFORE**, id est, formerly, or in former times; antea, treviri liberi antea; Plin.

*The enemy pressing on BEFORE, and their own party behind; cum hostis instaret a fronte, a tergo sui urgent; Curt. I commended those things before you; hæc te palam laudaveram; Hor. Before any authority came from you; nondum interposita auctoritate vestra; Cic. A*

*little before his death; sub exitu quidem vitæ; Suet. A little before night, sunset, daylight; sub noctem, occasum solis, ortum lucis. He died the year before I was censor; anno ante me censorem mortuus est; Cic. He forbade that he should come before him; eum in conspectum suum venire vetuit; Cic. The night before the day on which the murder was done; ea nocte cui illuxit dies cædis; Sueton. I am at a great deal more uncertainty than I was before; incertor multo sum, quam dudum; Ter. The day before; proxima luce; Petron. The night before; proxima nocte; Cic. Before I had done complaining, she came in; nondum querelam finieram, quam illa intervenit; Petron.*

**BEFORE**, or a little before day-light; anteluculo, antelucano, antelucio, adv. *That is before day-light; antelucanus, adj.*

**BEFORE** his eyes; vivus vidensque. *Before the eyes, face, or sight, of any one; ante oculos, ora; in ora, os, oculis; ob oculos; sub oculis; præter oculos, ora; in conspectu.*

**BEFORE** all things, i. e. chiefly or first of all; in primis; adv. &c. *Vide CHIEFLY. Before this time; antehac, adv. Never before this time; antehac nunquam. A little before night; sunset, daylight; sub noctem; sub occasum solis; sub ortum lucis.*

To **BEFRIEND** one; gratiam alicui importire; gratificari, gratia sublevare, amici officium præstare; adesse alicui; officia omnia amicitis præstare; alicui nullo loco deesse, usui esse, subvenire, auxiliari.

To **BEG**, or humbly entreat; humiliter et submisso petere, supplicare; abjicere se ad pedes alicujus.

To **BEG**, or earnestly desire; obnixò rogare, obtestari.

*Let me BEG of you; sine te exorem. To beg leave to play; impetrare veniam ludendi. To beg or ask alms; mendicare, stipem cogere.*

To **BEGGAR** one; ad inopiam, ad egestatem redigere. *A beggarly fellow; Irus.*

*Let him be BEGGED for a fool; Prov. ad agnatos et gentiles deducendus est.*

*They BEGGED his pardon; ut ignoscetur petiverunt; Cæsar.*

*She BEGS you would be just to her; fidem vestram implorat; Ter. He has not a bit of bread but what he begs for; cibo mendicatio pascitur; Ovid. To get his living by begging; mendicando vivere; Plaut.*

*I BEGGED of him with tears; profusis ego lachrymis rogo, quesoque, ut—; Petron.*

*Grown as idle and lazy as a BEGGAR; otio resolutus.*

*He is as idle and lazy as a BEOGAR* ;  
sine turpet.

*A BEOGAR's purse is always empty* ;  
mendici pera non impletur.

*Various phrases for, to BEO or go a begging* ; mendicare, emendicare ostiatim ; obambulando, oberrando ostiatim, mendicando victum querere, petere, queritare, conquerere, colligere. Vestibulatum stipem rogare, cogere. Pro foribus panem efflagitare. Precario, aliena misericordia vivere. Manum ad stipem porrigere. Civium domos queritandi victus gratia oberrare. Mendicato pane vivere, suam indigentiam, inopiam extremam sublevare. Eleemosynam, stipem emendicare. Ex alieno vivere.

Miserum est aliena vivere quadra. Vilia qui quondam miseris alimenta negavit ; nunc mendicato pascitur ille cibo. Exul, inops, erros, alienaque lumina tustres ; exiguaeque petas ore tremente cibum. Pontes per urbis errat exul et clivos, interque ramos ultimas rogatores. Orat caninas panis improbi buccina. Incertus et suspensus habere vivendi rationes.

*All is come to BROGARY* ; res ad mantica venit ; itur aunc ad saculum. *A beggar* ; pauper, inops ; pauperrimus ; Plaut. Egeus, egenus. Egestosus, afflicta, strummosus, calamitosus, flebilis, miser ; redactas ad inopiam extremam, miseriam ; indigens et pauper : angusta cui res domi est ; Juv. Homo exili re, tenui fortuna : tenuis, per metaph. Homo tenuis conditionis : vel hosti miserandus : nudus plangit, qui censum omnem devoravit, pruriviam fecerit : defectus ad calamitatem ; natus miseris ferendis : cui contracta res est et adducta in angustum : tenuiter pecuniatus : Pansono, Cudro, Iro, Telonico pauperior : qui omnem facultatem, seu universam substantiam, indutus est, omnia sua secum portans : non habens obulum, unde restim erat ; non habens ubi pedem posset : pistillo, paxillo, liberide nudior ; mendicus et mendicabulum : rogator ; Plaut.

*To BEOGAR or undo, &c.* ; omnibus opibus evertere ; fortunis exuere : naufragium bonis alicujus inferre : praesidiis omnibus nudare : omnibus fortunis spoliare : ad mendicitatem redigere : nihil de bonis alicujus relinquere : omnibus bonis viduare. BEOGARY ; summa paupertas, inopia extrema, mendicatus, rerum omnium penuria, ad nihilum redactio.

*To BEGET* ; gignere, generare, procreare, propagare, progignere, progenere.

*First BEOTTEN* ; primogenitus.

*An only BEOTTEN* ; unigenitus.

*The first BEOTTEN* ; primogenitura.

*Not BEOTTEN* ; improcreabilis, ingeneratus.

*BEOTTEN unlawfully* ; illegitimus.

*BEOTTEN or born of the earth* ; terrigena.

*To BEGET children* ; liberos gignere, suscipere, procreare, generare, progignere, sobolem propagare, procreare, liberis procreandis operari, dare operam ; concubitu indulgere. Veneris foedus inire. Pueros creare.

*If I had BEOTTEN any children with you* ; siqua mihi de te soboles suscepta fuisset.

*To BEGET or procure* ; conciliare, parare, parare : as,

*To BEGET, procure, or make friendship* ; conciliare amicitiam.

*To BEGET or procure men's favor to oneself* ; conciliare sibi animos hominum.

*To BEGET, procure, or cause, damages or inconveniences to one* ; conciliare alicui incommoda ; Lucr.

*Virtue BEGETS and procures friendship* ; virtus conciliat amicitias ; Cic.

*To BEGET or procure credit, favor, &c. to himself* ; conciliare fidem, gratiam, &c. sibi. *To beget or procure the favor of the army to himself by money* ; conciliare legiones sibi pecunia ; Cic. *To beget or procure peace amongst any* ; conciliare pacem inter aliquos. *To beget or procure sleep, rest* ; conciliare somnum, quietem.

*To BEGIN* ; incipere, occipere, inchoare, ordiri, exordiri ; ceptare, inceptare.

*To BEGIN, neut. ; nasci, oriri* : as,

*There BEGAN a quarrel between them* ; orta est inter eos lis maxima. *The plague began* ; coorta est pestis.

*To BEGIN afresh* ; redintegrare, instaurare.

*To BEGIN a design* ; instituere : as,

*To BEGIN to discourse* ; orationem instituere.

*As you have BEGUN to do* ; sicut facere instituitis.

*To BEGIN a journey* ; ingredi iter.

*To BEGIN a war* ; capessere arma.

*To BEGIN a quarrel first* ; lacessere ; prior aggredior, adior.

*To BEGIN a thing luckily* ; auspicari, auspicio aggredi.

*When the year BEGINS* ; ineunte anno.

*Since the world BEGAN* ; ab orbe condito, post homines natos, post hominum memoriam.

*To finish what he has BEGUN* ; pertexere quod exorsus est.

*To BEGIN or undertake a work* ; opus ordiri, exordiri, inchoare, instituere, aggredi, incipere, auspicari, adori, inceptare. Operis fundamenta jacere, ponere. Rem institutum, sibi propositum habere. Operis rationem suscipere : primas lineas ducere. Exordium, initium rei facere, ca-

pere, sumere. Accingi, accingere se ad rem, opus. Telam exordiri. Ex portu solvere : limen, vestibulum operis transire. E carceribus prodire. Prima spatia ingredi. Aditum facere, iter sternere ad res majores. Felix operi principium dare. Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habet : sapere, aude, incipe.

To BEGIN, or be begun ; redintegrascere, redintegrari, redordiri renasci.

To BEGIN to speak ; præloqui.

To BEGIN or come forth ; aboriri.

To BEGIN to arise, as the sun ; suboriri.

BEGUN afresh, or anew ; redintegor, novitius, renatus, repetitus.

A BEGINNER ; inceptor, auctor, inventor, princeps, caput, semea, parens, dux ; machinator ; sator, factor, effector.

The chief BEGINNER ; proauctor.

A BEGINNER, or young novice in any thing ; tyro, tyroculus.

Seeing how things went, I BEGAN to suspect ; ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio ; Ter.

Before I BEGAN to speak ; antequam dicere instituo ; Cic. I will begin with Romulus ; incipiam a Romulo ; Cic.

To BEGIN with a definition ; a definitione proficisci ; Cic. Go on as you began ; perge ut occupasti ; Plaut. I had a mind to begin with that ; ab eo exordiri volui ; Cic. When I begin to speak ; initio dicendi ; Cic.

When first I BEGAN to act ; cum primum agere cepi ; Ter.

He BEGINS the old wars again ; renovat pristina bella ; Cic.

Charity BEGINS at home ; proximum sum egomet mihi ; Ter. Tunica pallio propior. This mischief begins afresh ; hoc malum integracit ; Ter. As soon as you should begin to be a little better ; cum meliuscule tibi esset ; Cic.

My heart always BEGINS to ache when— ; horresco semper, ubi— ; Ter. To begin a war ; bellum suscipere ; ultro inferre ; Cic. Priores bellum inferunt ; Cæs.

By this time it BEGAN to be light ; jam lucecebat ; Liv. Lucere cœpit ; Cic. I am to BEGIN ; mem partes sunt primæ ; Varr. I began to suspect, to have a jealousy, to mistrust ; mihi incidit suspicio ; Ter. To begin a battle ; certamen inire ; Cæs. Liv.

A BEGINNING or entrance ; principium, initium, exordium, primordium, origo, inceptum, ceptum, ortus, inchoatio, inceptio, caput, ingressus.

The BEGINNING of a matter ; causa, fundamentum, fons, fons, scaturigo, radix, seminarium, &c.

A BEGINNING of any knowledge ; rudimentum, tyrocinium.

A fresh BEGINNING ; redintegratio.

A BEGINNING or rise ; origo, primordium.

A BEGINNING or first entrance ; introitus, ingressus, vestibulum, limen.

The BEGINNING of a speech ; exordium.

The BEGINNING is most difficult ; principium, initium, in quaque re difficillimum. —Difficiles aditus primos habet. Ardua prima via est. Principio clivi nos ter anhelat equus. —Est artis tristissima janua nostræ. Et labor est unus tempora prima pati, &c. Ovid. de Remed. Amor. 1. — Ut teneros lædunt juga prima juvencos, frangitque vix patitur de grege captus equus.

To fail in the BEGINNING ; in portu impingere, in carcere titubare : in limine offendere, in ipso ingressu operis peccare.

You were the BEGINNING of all my preferment and authority ; dignitatis mem auctor es. Dignitati meæ præfatus : a te primum fluxit, manavit, profectus est, ortus, natus est, extitit, honor meus : tu meæ laudis origo, fons, principium fuisti.

To BEGIN war is often rashness, but to end the same as it ought to be, is always the point of wisdom and manhood ; bellum suscipere, temerarium est : finire, virtutis. Bellum suscipere, inire, inferre, movere, ad bellum aggredi, arma capere, ire ad arma, sæpe temeritatis est : conficere autem, perficere, absolvere, restinguere, ad exitum feliciter perducere, victoria terminare, opiato exitu concludere, non fortune solum, sed virtutis etiam est argumentum : qui bellum suscipit, is temere sæpe facit, temerario impellitur consilio, temeritatis impulsu peccat : qui vero belli extrema delet, bello finem imponit, finem facit, finem statuit, belli reliquias auferit, conficit, delet, non fortune solum, sed virtuti quoque acceptam referre debet.

To renew war, to BEGIN war afresh ; Lepidus bellum civile, inter cives renovavit, redintegravit, suscitavit jam extinctum, inflammavit jam restinctum, rursus excitavit, concitavit, denuo commovit, conflavit, novo bello cives implicavit, cives in bellum denuo conjecit, magnis belli fluctibus object : ex presenti jam tranquillitate magnas belli tempestates commovit.

From the BEGINNING of the world ; ab ipso mundi, orbis conditi, rerum, temporis ortu, exortu, exordio, initio, principio. Ab ævo primo. A tempore conditi orbis : ab orbe, mundo condito, creato. Ab ipsis naturæ, rerum, mundi incunabulis. Una cum natura, tempore, genereque hominum prodiiit. Post homines natos. Post hominum memoriam. Ex quo primum cepit rerum natura, universalitas. A seculo mundi primo. — A prima nascentis origine

mundi.—Prima repetens ab origine mundi.

*I wish I had heard you all from the BEGINNING*; ac vellem a principio te audire; Cic. *From the very beginning his letter is impudent*; inde a principio jam impudens epistola est; Plaut. *At the beginning*; inter initia; Plaut. *I wrote in the beginning*; initio scripsi; Cic. *At my first beginning to act it*; cum primum eam agere cepi; Ter. *Koen from the beginning*; jam inde a principio—; Cic. *The beginning first shall be declared*; primum origo explicabitur; Cic.

A BEGINNER; inceptor.

A BEGINNER or designer; auctor, inventor.

A BEGINNER or setter on; dux, auctor, sumtor.

*One man was both the worker, cause, or BEGINNER, of all our sorrow, and the revenger also*; idem fuit nostri doloris auctor et ultor. *Nostram vicem ultus ipse est*; quem hostem eundem suimet ultorem habuimus; eundem et iniquum adversus nos, et iniquitatis atque injuriarum vindicem habuimus; auctor fuit ac punitor doloris nostri; quod nostrum erat, ipse effecit, ut injurias nostras in seipso vindicaret, ultis ceretur, perqueretur.

A work BEGUN; opus inchoatum. Opus non modo non perfectum, confectum, absolutum, ad unguem factum, sed inchoatum, ac rade rliquisti; tantum ab a perfectione operis, ut principia vix appareant; tantum abest ut opus ad finem perduxeris, ut minimum ultra principia processeris, ut in ipius pene principii constiteris, hæcæz, vix opus instituiti, vix aggressus es, operis initium fecisti, a fine autem longe distas; rem tu quidem habes institutam, sed perpolitio requiritur; instituta res est, non perpolitâ; operis tu quidem fundamenta jecisti; fastigium adhuc tamen nullum videmus, nullum extat.

*From the BEGINNING to the end*; ab initio ad finem, a principio ad exitum. Ab ovo ad mala. A prologo fabulæ ad epilogum. Ab exordio orationis ad conclusionem. A proœmio ad perorationem. A primo ad postremum. A carceribus ad metam. A capite ad calcem. Ab introitu ad exitum.

*In the BEGINNING*; in principio, in capite, initio, in fronte, in frontispicio: in ipso operis ingressu, in exordio, primo portu, in ipso vestibulo, prima facie, prima fronte, primo aspectu, primo obtutu.

*From the BEGINNING*; ab exordio, ab initio, a primo, i. e. principio, a capite, ab initio; ab radice, a carcere sive repagulo.

*To give a happy BEGINNING to the disputation*; disputationi felix principium dare.

*To BEGIN to write*; primas lineas ducere. *He began his discourse in these words*; in hæc verba præfatur. *He first begins, or is the ring-leader amongst them all*; sanem ducit inter omnes.

*To fix the first BEGINNING of a work*; operis fundamenta jacere. *Now we enter upon the beginning or first boundaries of the empire*; jam nos prius imperii spatia ingredimur. *These were his beginnings, and the first rise of greater things to him*; hæc illi incunabula erant, et veluti rudimenta rerum majorum.

To BEGUILE, or deceive; decipere, fraudare, deludere, frustrari, verba dare, astutia fallere, dolia deludere; fucum facere, circumvenire.

*Although I have often been BROUILED in this case before now*; etsi sæpe jam hæc me spes frustrata est. *Thus was I beguiled*; ad illum modum sublatum est os mihi. *You may easily beguile these*; his facile imponitur.

BEHALF; vicis, vicem; vice; Heteroclit.: *as, In my behalf*; mea causa, mee nomine, mea vice. *So, tua causa, tuo nomine, &c.*

To BEHAVE himself; gerere, præbere se.

To BEHAVE himself well, ill, in his office; bene, male, provinciam administrare.

Well or ill BEHAVED; bene, male moratus.

BEHAVIOUR; gestus-us, m. mos; conversatio, &c.

Good, or ill BEHAVIOUR; boni vel mali mores.

To BEHAVE himself well; bene, optime, præclare se gerere. In eo munere optime se paravit, comparavit, virum se præclarum, egregium, integerrimum præstitit; omnibus probavit se; virum bonum, civem optimum implevit.

BEHAVIOUR, or manners; vitæ consuetudo, mores, vivendi ratio, sui compositio, sui regimen.

Of good BEHAVIOUR; facillimis moribus et compositissimis; in vitæ consuetudine elegantissimus; optime moratus.

*They so BEHAVED themselves that—*; ita se gerebant ut—; Cic. *I am resolved so to behave myself in my consulship, that—*; mihi constitutum est ita gerere consulatum, ut—; Cic. *Have you so behaved yourself that you are out of all hope?* itane parasti te, ut spes nulla reliqua in te sit tibi? Ter. *It is the part of a very great man, so to behave himself in so great power, that—*, &c.; permagni hominis est sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut—; Cic. *He behaved himself so*; ita se gessit, ita se comparavit. *I have heard how you behaved yourself towards him*; perlatum est

mibi qualem te præstiteris in illum, &c. *He in that embassy behaved himself to the satisfaction of all; is in ea legatione omnibus se probavit. He resolved so to behave himself, that he might not seem to give any occasion of trouble or commotion; statuebat ita se comprobaturum rationes suas, ut ne ullius turbæ causam dare videri posset. To be bound to one's good behaviour; ad bene se gerendum obligari.*

*To BEHEAD, or to cut off the head; decollare, detruncare, obtruncare. Securi percutere, ferire. Securim infligere. Capite multare, plectere, orbare. Collum, caput, præscindere, præcidere. Cervicem cedere. Caput amputare, auferre; ensæ mectere, demetere, decutere. Capitali pœna afficere, exingnere, tollere. A cervice caput rescindere, recidere, avellere, revellere; abscindere cervicibus.*

*Ferro colla capit.—*Dividuum trans corpus hiantes Truncum oculi quærun, animus caput.—*Falcato vulnerat ense, Qua collo est confine caput. Decutit, abtulit ense caput. Caput cervice recessit. Jacet ingens truncus, Avulsisque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus. Sejungere corpore colla, Qua cervix humeros continua a tegit.*

*He BEHEADED near about five hundred; capitis pœnæ subiecit plus minus quingentos. Cinna commanded his colleague to be beheaded; Cinna collegæ suo præcidi caput jussit. But, the conspiracy being discovered, till the barbarians were beheaded; sed, conspirationes detecta, barbari omnes capite diminuti sunt.*

*BEHIND; a præp. post: an adv. pone.*

*To be BEHIND, or, to be left behind; relinqui, superesse, reliquum esse, restare.*

*What is BEHIND; quod superest; reliquum, residuum.*

*I. BEHIND, referring to place, is rendered by pone, and post: as,*

*My wife comes BEHIND; pone subit conjux; Virg. You lay lurking behind the sedges; tu post carecta latebas; Virg. Behind the temple of Castor, there they are; pone ædem Castoris ibi sunt; Plaut. The cavalry or horsemen are soon perceived behind their back; repente post tergum equitatus cernitur; Cæs.*

*II. BEHIND, importing something remaining to be heard or done, is rendered by porro, or the adjective reliquus, or the verb supersum: as, Is there any thing yet behind? etiamne est quid porro? Plaut. Is there any more mischief yet behind? nunquid est aliud mali reliquum? Ter. He says he has one work yet behind; sibi memorat unum superesse laborem. What remains now behind? quid nunc porro?*

*Ter. Go on, I pray, for I desire to hear all that is behind; perge, quæso, reliqua nempe gestio scire omnia.*

*Other Phrases:*

*To rail on one BEHIND his back; absenti male loqui; Ter. I will not come behind; non posteriores feram; Ter. What is behind, will be done within; intus transigetur, siquid est, quod restet; Ter. They are behind-hand in the world; ad inopiam redacti sunt; Ter. He will be the same before your face, and behind your back; præsens absensque idem erit; Ter. I will not be behind-hand in courtesy; non ero impar ad vicissitudinem rependendam; Cic. Officio posterior non ero. To take up behind him; ad terga recipere; Plin. Desirous to hear what is behind; cupidus ulteriora audiendi; Plin. He attacked them behind; aggressus est a tergo; Flor. He has an eye behind him too; in occipitio quoque habet oculos; Plaut.*

*To be BEHIND, in arrears; reliquari.*

*To be BEHIND in business; cessare.*

*BEHIND-hand in the world; ad inopiam redactus; ære alieno oppressus.*

*To come BEHIND one for estate, skill, &c. Cedere, posteriores ferro, impari esse. To speak ill of one behind his back; absentis famam lædere. I will place myself here behind; hic ego ero post principia. Behind my back; me absente.*

*BEHOLD, or see; an adv. En, ecce! Behold him, her, those, these, &c.; eccum, eccam! eccos, eccas! illum, ellam! But behold another small epistle; ecce autem pusilla epistola; Cic.*

*BEHOLD a miserable man, &c.; ecco hominem miserum, &c.; Cic. Look upon him, behold his countenance; aspice ipsum, contemini os; Cic.*

*To BEHOLD a thing earnestly; aliquid quam maxime intentis oculis (ut aiunt) acerrime contemplari; Cic.*

*BEHOLD the crime, behold the cause why—; en crimen, en causa cur—; Cic. We behold the faces and eyes of all; ora omnium atque oculos intuemur; Cic.*

*To BEHOLD, view or see; videre, cernere, spectare, aspicere, conspiciere, intueri, inspicere, speculati, contemplari, conspiciari, advertere, animadvertere, obtueri. Oculis rem haurire, percipere, obire, prosequi, lustrare, perlustrare, contrectare, intueri, contemplari. Oculos in aliquam rem conjicere, convertere; alicui rei admovere. Obtuta oculorum diligentius observare. Collustrare oculis abunde.*

*Lumina, oculorum orbes, aciem aliquo vertere, advertere. Oculo, prospectu metiri aliquid. Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat orbem luminibus tacitis. Singula visu percurrit.*

*—Totum lustrabat lumine corpus.—Ad*

turgentem conversa lumina solem.—Cuncta perlegere animis oculisque sequacibus.

To BEHOLD, or view with earnestness or delight; contemplari, obtueri.

To BEHOLD one with compassion; respicere.

To BEHOLD afar off, or to spy; prospectare, speculari.

After he had fully BEHELD or viewed all things; omnia postquam abunde oculis collostraverat.

The eyes of all men BEHOLD you; in te omnium oculi sunt intenti. These also are friends of Antonius, whose countenances my eyes gladly behold; hi etiam fautores Antonii, quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei; Cic.

BEHOLD here; huc adhibe vultus; Ovid.

To BEHOLD any thing earnestly; ardentibus oculorum acies aliquo torquere; oculos de re aliqua nusquam dejicere; fingere obtutum aliquo; ut, Lydia defixit lumina regnis; Virg. Defixis hærere oculis; Virg.

To BEHOLD every where, round about; aciem oculorum in omnes partes intendere, inflectere; Cic. Passim oculos per omnia ferre; oculos per singula volvere.

To BEHOLD the earth or ground steadfastly; oculos in terram defigere. Terram oculis metiri; obtutus humi deprimeret.

In BEHOLDING his or her excellent beauty we have all our eyes fixed; in illius venustate, pulchritudine notanda defixos oculos omnes habemus.

To BEHOLD any thing lightly or slightly; per transennam aspicere.

To BEHOLD any thing unwillingly; ægri oculis aliquid aspicere.

That which we cannot BEHOLD; quod non cadit sub sensum oculorum.

To make one to BEHOLD; ponere aliquid in conspectum alicujus; ante oculos statuere, sistere, ponere, constituere; in aspectum adducere, præferre; in conspectu exhibere. Sub aspectum locare; ob oculos ponere; in oculis proponere.

To be BEHOLDEN, i. e. bound or obliged to; devincti, obligari. To make beholden to; obstringere, obligare.

I am more BEHOLDEN to him than to any one; nemo est cujus officia tam sum devinctus; Cic. I was not beholden to him at all; obligatus ei nihil eram; Cic. We are greatly beholden to them; illorum beneficium maxime obligati sumus; Cic. He is beholden to me for his life; mihi vitam suam refert acceptam; Cic. You are beholden to both the consuls; quod utrisque consulibus gratias agas est; Cic. He was beholden to me for standing by him in his troubles; ille mihi debebat,

quod non defueram ejus periculis; Cic. I do not mean to bring it to that, that we shall be beholden to your courtesy for our safety; non committam, ut vestro beneficio salvi esse possimus; Cic. I am little beholden to him; non optime de me meritus est; Cic. I am beholden to them; bene de me meriti sunt; Cic. He was beholden to his sword for his not being taken alive; ne veniret in potestatem a gladio suo impetraverat; Flor. We are beholden to them for our livelihood; illorum beneficio panem manducamus; Petron. I am very much beholden to him; ego illi plurimum debeo. I acknowledge myself to be beholden to you (your debtor); multas sum fateri in ære tuo. I am infinitely bound and beholden to you, for this late and great favor; ex omnibus officiis, quæ tu plurima in me contulisti, hoc est longe gratissimum. I am so deeply beholden to you for this, that I shall live and die your debtor; item; hoc ego nomine plus tibi debeo, quam ut unquam solvendo esse queam; si beneficiorum momenta perpendam quibus tibi sum obligatus. I am so beholden to you, that I must never expect to requite so great kindness; non solum omnia debeo tua causa quæ possum, sed ea quoque quæ non possum; hoc tu beneficio acrius me tibi devinxisti, quam ut possim dissolvere; tantum illi debeo, quantum hominem homini sua est tribuere.

I must say you have been my benefactors, or that I have been beholden to you; istud ego vobis acceptum fero.

You have made me so much BEHOLDEN to you, that I cannot tell how to be thankful enough; I am for ever your obliged friend and servant; obligatiorem me tibi reddidisti, quam ut nomen meum e diario possim unquam expungere; multis me nominibus tibi haud vulgariter devinctum esse agnosco libere; devinctiorem me tibi reddidisti, quam ut æ alienum possim resolvere: hisce me officiis æternum devinxeris—demerueris. I am infinitely beholden to you; infinitis ego nominibus tibi debeo. Infinitely beholden or engaged to him; irremunerabili illius beneficio pignorat.

To be BEHOLDEN to other authors; aliorum auctorum fontes delibare. He is beholden to, and may thank his friends; ex aliorum fontibus suos hortos irrigavit. I am the most beholden to you, or you are the best friend I have in the world; non vitam modo debere tibi me, sed animam quoque fateri. I was beholden to, or had these passages out of, Tully; hos flores ex Ciceronis agris decerpi. I give you hearty thanks for your good will to me, by which I am so well pleased that I account myself much beholden to you for it; habeo igitur gratiam de isto tuo erga me studio, quo

hercule ita delector, ut me tibi hoc nomine plurimum debere putem. *I am forever beholden and obliged to you; tibi sum obstrictus memoria beneficii sempiterni. I am much beholden to you; in ære tuo sum. The which if ye will do, you will make me greatly beholden to you, as you have hitherto been tender in affection to me, like a father; quod si feceris, me, quem voluntate et necessitudine paternæ semper habuisti, maximo beneficio devinctum habebis.*

A BEING; natura, f.; &c.

I. BEING, coming between two casual words, the former whereof has some verb governing, or agreeing with it, has nothing rendered for it, but is only a sign of the apposition, or agreeing of these words in case: as,

*My father BEING a man, loveth me a child; pater meus vir amat me puerum. They drive away the drones, being a sluggish cattle, from their hives; ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent; Virg. They, being born of mean parents, aim at high things; magna sibi proponunt obscuris orti parentibus; Cic. Riches, being the occasion of much mischief, are dug out of the earth; effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum; Ov. 1. Met. The Gauls being repulsed with great loss, take counsel what they should do; magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant, consulunt; Cæs.*

Note 1. If the former of the two words, between which BEING comes, have not a verb either preceding or following, that agrees with it, or governs it, then both the words are rendered by the ablative case absolute: as,

*Gaul BEING quiet, Cæsar goes into Italy; quæta Gallia, Cæsar in Italiam proficiscitur; Cæs. Teucer being our captain, nothing is desperate; nil desperandum Teucro duce; Hor. But the duties and offices of the youth or young men being declared, now we must speak of beneficence to others; sed expositis adolescentum officiis, deinceps de beneficentia dicendum est; Cic.*

Note 2. In expressions of this kind, the particle BEING answers to the Greek particle *ov*, or the Latin *ens*, formerly used, but now out of use, unless in the compounds of it, præsens, absens, &c., and may be rendered by *existens*; but the omission of it is more elegant, or the variation of it by a verb with *qui* or *cum*, as if for *Ignavum fucos pecus, should be said, —qui sunt, or cum sint ignavum pecus: or for, lætor quod absens es consecutus, should be said, —quod cum esses absens—so Cicero, ille enim cum cæsar consul in Gallia, exoratus est—For he being, i. e. while, or when he was, in*

*Gaul—; Cic. de Sen.*

Note 3. The ablative case absolute is governed of some preposition understood, viz. *a*, sub, cum, or in: as, *Oppressa libertate patriæ [the country's liberty being oppressed] nihil est quod speremus amplius, id est, ab (id est, after, as we say, a prandio, after dinner, &c.) oppressa libertate—So, Saturno rege [Saturn being king], id est, sub Saturno rege, or regnante, as Quintil. l. 5. c. 10. sub Alexandro. So, Christo duce is cum Christo duce, or ducente; as in Greek we say, *ovv θεῷ*. So, temporibusque malis [and the times being bad] ausus es esse bonus, id est, in temporibus malis. See Voss. de Construct. c. 49.*

Note 4. The particle BEING in this sense may be rendered by a verb with some one of these particles, dum, cum, ubi, quando, si, postquam: as, *Credo pudicitiam Saturno rege [id est, dum or quando Saturnus rex erat] moratam in terris; Juven. Arcadia iudice [id est, si ipsa Arcadia iudicet]; Virg. Ecl. 4. His rebus cognitis [id est, postquam res hæ cognitæ sunt]; vide Farpab. Syst. Gram. p. 78.*

II. BEING sometimes denotes the essence or existence of a thing, and then it is rendered by *essentia*: as, *Acting infers being; essentiam indicat operatio. Note, ens, essentia, and existentia, are words much used in theology and philosophy: rarely elsewhere; Quintil. l. 2. c. 14. Et hæc interpretatio non minus dura est, quam illa Plauti essentia atque entia; Id. l. 3. c. 6. obola, quam Flavius essentiam vocat: neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; Sen. Ep. 58. Cupio si fieri poterat propitiis auribus tuis essentiam dicere: sin minus, dicam et iatis: Ciceronem auctorem hujus verbi habeo, puto locupletem.—Rogo itaque permittas mihi hoc verbo uti; nihilominus dabo operam, ut jus a te datum parcissime exerceam: fortasse contentus ero mihi licere; Quintil. l. 8. c. 3.—Quorum dura quædam admodum videntur ens et essentia; quæ cur tantopere aspernemur, nihil video, nisi quod iniqui iudices adversus nos sumus, ideoque paupertate sermonis laboramus.*

III. BEING sometimes signifies presence in a place, and is rendered by *præsentia*: as,

*That my BEING here may not be any hindrance, but that—; ne me præsentia obstet, quin—; Ter. Your being here prevents the doing of these things; enacere prohibet tua præsentia; Ter.*

IV. BEING, before the English of the infinitive mood, is a sign that the word following is to be rendered by a participle in rus: as,

*If one, BEING to plead a cause, do think*



with himself—; *siquis causam acturus secum meditetur*—; Cic. *Cæsar* being to come, *I wish I could see the day*; *Cæsar* venturo, Phosphore, *redde diem*; Mart.

V. BEING, with a participle of the *præter tense* coming after a verb importing hindrance, is rendered by a passive verb of the infinitive mood, or of the subjunctive mood with *ne*: as,

*Winter kept the thing from BEING done*; *hyems rem geri* [no gereretur res] prohibuit; Cic. *You both could and ought to have hindered that thing from being done*; *et potuisti prohibere ne id fieret, et debuisti*; Cic.

VI. BEING, with a participle of the *præter tense* after the particle *near*, is rendered by a passive verb of the subjunctive mood with *parum quin*, or *prope ut*: as,

*He was near BEING killed*; *parum absuit quin occideretur*. *The left wing of the Romans was now near being routed*—; *jam prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pellere Romanis, ni*—; Liv. *There was very little between his living, and his being killed*; *propius nihil est factum quam ut occideretur*; Cic. *Appius overcame, and was very near being made Dictator*; *Appius vicit, ac prope fuit ut Dictator ille idem crearetur*; Liv. *The Roman commonwealth was very near being utterly undone, and destroyed*; *parum absuit, quo minus Romana resfunditis eversa periret; or, nec multum absuit, quin*—, &c.; Liv.

VII. BEING, coming after these particles *far, from*, is rendered by *ut*, and a verb of the subjunctive mood: as, *So far is death from being an evil, that*—; *tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit*—; Cic. *To the which I am so far from being a hindrance, that, on the contrary, O Manilius, I exhort and encourage you to it*; *cui ego rei tantum abest ut impedimento sim, ut contra te, Manili, adhorter*; Liv.

VIII. As BEING is rendered by *utpote*, or *quippe*: as, *A people that may be numbered, as being small*; *populus numerabilis, utpote parvus*; Hor. *Democritus, as being a learned man, thinks the sun to be of a great compass*; *sol Democrito magnus videtur quippe homini erudito*; Cic.

Note, *If one that, &c. follow As BEING, then the whole phrase is to be rendered by ut, utpote, or quippe, with qui*: as,

*As BEING one who came to great sorrow by her death; ut ad quem summus moror morte sua veniebat*; Cic. *His brother Lucius, as being one that had fought abroad, is the leading man*; *Lucius quidem frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnavit, familiam ducit*; Cic. *He knew you would, as being one that understood*

*that you both revered and feared him*; *scibat facturos, quippe qui intellexerat vereri vos se, et metueri*; Plaut.

*Hither refer, ut, sometimes used alone for utpote, qui, &c.*: as,

*They say that he, As BEING a furious man, did answer*—, &c.; *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*; Cic. *And so, scilicet*: thus,

*I, As BEING a very wise man, presently understood what he was*; *ego, scilicet homo prudentissimus, statim intellexi, quid esset*; Petron.

IX. BEING, after certain adjectives, viz. *no, good, ill, bad, safe, dangerous, &c.* is sometimes put for to be, and is rendered by *ease, or some compound of it, which may be varied by a subjunctive mood, with quod, or ut*: as,

*There is no BEING for me at Rome*; *non licet mihi easse Romæ*; Cic. *I believe it will be the safest being for you here*; *te hic tutissime fore puto*; Pomp. Cic.

Note, *If BEING be put for living, dwelling, continuing, &c. then it will be better rendered by an impersonal passive.* *Nam hic manere diutius non potest; he can have no being* [i. e. abiding] *any longer here*: *In this time an honest man has but a most wretched being at Rome*; *hoc tempore bono viro Romæ esse miserum est*; Cic.

*Other phrases*:

*It is in BEING*; *est in rerum natura*. *I do little good with being here*; *præsens promoveo parum*; Ter. *You need not trouble yourself with [at or about] his being gone*; *quod decesserit, non est quod commovearis*. *As to your being surely for Pompey*—; *quod sponsor es pro Pompeio*; Cic. *For in him we live, move, and have our being*; *in ipso enim vivimus, et movemur, et sumus*; Hieron. *His speech is yet in being*; *ipsius extat oratio*; Cic. *Do you think there will be any thing the fewer decrees of the senate for my being at Naples?* *an minus multa senatus consulta futura putas, si ego sim Neapoli?* Cic. *So far was he from being covetous of money, that*—; *tantum absuit a cupiditate pecunie, ut*—; C. Nepos. *They are now not in being*; *jam nusquam sunt*;— *in rebus humanis non sunt; nulli sunt*; Cic. *Do not think that after I am gone from you, I shall not be at all in being*; *nonlite arbitrari me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore*; Cic. *I believe I shall not have any where any settled being*; *commoratorium me nusquam sane arbitror*; Cic. *A man that has no settled being*; *homo incerti laris*. *The two camps being so near the one to the other*; *in tanta propinquitate castrorum*; Cæsar.

The chief uses of BEING may be expressed as follows:

A BEING; ens, essentia. To be in being; esse in rerum natura, extare. One's being or abode; habitatio. To have no settled being; non habere commorandi locum, incerti laris. My being here; mea praesentia.

BEING, i. e. to be: as, 'Tis good being here; bonum est esse hic. There is no being for me here; non licet mihi esse hic.

BEING, before an infin. is a sign of the future in rus; as, Being to come; venturus.

BEING, between two nouns, is a sign of apposition, and that sometimes in the ablative case: as, Christ being my guide, I rule; Christo auspicio rego.

This apposition is sometimes expressed by, As BEING; quippe, utpote, or, As being one that; ut qui, utpote qui, quippe qui.

To keep from BEING done; prohibere, impedire aliquid, ne fiat. It was near being done; parum abfuit quin fieret. I am so far from being; tantum abest ut sim.

To BELIEVE; credere, fidere, confidere; fidem habere vel adhibere; concedere; audire. Alicui credere, assentiri, fidem dare. Rei fidem, firmissimam fidem dare, habere, adhibere, tribuere, attribuire, addere, adjungere. Aliquid certa fide complecti: persuasum persuasissimum habere. Dicentis auctoritatem revereri. De fide, integritate auctoris non dubitare. Hanc opinionem imbibuerunt. Certissima fide, argumentis indubitatis persuasum est mihi, adducor ut credam, ut non ambigam, ut mihi dubium non sit. Fidem dictis addere. Prona venit cupiditas in sua vota fides.

Not to be BELIEVED; incredibilis, fide absonus.

A person not to be BELIEVED as a witness; intestabilis.

No way BELIEVED; nequaquam creditus, nullatenus creditus.

More than any one will BELIEVE; supra quam cuique credibile est; Sall. One would not believe (or, it is more than any will believe; or it is not to be believed); credibile non est; Cic. incredibile est; Ter. Who will believe a word we say? quis habebit dicentibus fidem? Petron. If I may be believed; if you will believe me; si qua fides; Mart. Petron. I cannot believe any such thing; mihi quidem hercle non sit verisimile; Ter. I but made you believe, to the intent to try you; ex gratia simulavi, vos ut pertentarem; Ter. I believe she hardly knows me; illam me haud nosse credo; Ter. You

shall never make me believe this tale; nunquam mihi fidem facias hujus fabulae. To make one believe he is in fear; opinionem timoris præbere; Cæs. Make me believe it if you can; perfice si potes, ut putem; Cic. You are a fool to believe him; stultus es qui huic credas. I could not believe; non poteram animum inducere; Macrob. He could never have made any believe it, but that—; nemini persuasisset, nisi—; Cic.

Not to BELIEVE, or to distrust; alicui minime, parum credere, confidere. Alicujus fidem suspectam habere; in dubium, in suspicionem vocare, adducere. Ea fidem apud me oratio non habet. Nec Homerum audio, &c. Fabulis, rebus minime probabilibus, supra communem opinionem fidemque naturæ demere, negare, detrachere, derogare, nullam habere fidem. In numero fabularum reponere, habere. Adjungere fidem rebus commentitiis nullam debemus. Omnia mihi sunt suspecta. Diffidere.

Judicio fidem negat. Ne cito credideris. Tarda solet magnis rebus adesse fides. Tarda venit dictis difficilisque fides. Tarde quæ credita lædunt Credimus.

To BELIEVE readily; nihil reniti, non reluctari.

I BELIEVE it not; minime credo, mihi non sit verisimile; verbis, dictis, tuis fidem non habeo; supra communem opinionem, fidem naturæ; abrogat, detrachitur, fides tuis verbis cum vero dissidentibus, haud verisimilibus, sed absurdis.

We ought not to BELIEVE feigned fables; rebus commentitiis nullam debemus fidem adjungere.

Do not easily BELIEVE false fellows, or dissembling flatterers in any thing they say of me; ne quid temere credas sycophantis de me. Believe those things as the oracles of Apollo; hæc, ut Apollinis Pythii adyta, tibi puta. I can scarcely make myself believe; vix mihi persuadere possum. To make a thing not to be believed; alicui rei fidem abrogare; Liv. One who believes steadfastly or strongly; cujus incerta, infirma, fluxa, fides non est. If you do not believe what I say; si fidem apud te non habet oratio mea.

Who, I pray you, is so ignorant of all arts and sciences, as to BELIEVE these things to be true? quis, queso, est tam ignarus omnium disciplinarum, ut ista vera esse, in animum inducat saum? You see how the Rutilians do believe things; cernis quæ Rutilos habet fiducia rerum; Virg.

So to behave himself that no man will BELIEVE him; abrogare sibi fidem. This will make your discourse easily be believed; hoc et auctoritatem orationi afferet et fidem. The opinions of many make me

more firmly believe that; concurrent multae, multorumque opiniones, quae mihi animum adjuvant.

To BELIEVE new opinions, and disbelieve the old; inserere novas opiniones, et evellere inuitas.

BELIEF; fides.

Apt to BELIEVE; credulus.

Hard of BELIEF; incredulus.

Easiness of BELIEF; credulitas.

Hardness of BELIEF; incredulitas.

A wrong BELIEF; fides erronea.

To have little BELIEF; diffidere, suspicari.

Past all BELIEF; incredibilis dictu, superans omnem fidem.

Who would BELIEVE it! proh deum atque hominum fidem!

I *scarcely* BELIEVE; istud mihi est percontissimum. I believe, or am *very* confident, that—; pro fide non dubia teneo. I will believe you, you need not swear; credam tibi vel injurato; nihil opus est jurejurando. I cannot believe that; istud mihi non est verisimile. May I believe you? vis ut istud tibi credam? You may soon make me believe, or persuade me; mihi facile fidem facias. If you will not believe me—; si mihi parum habes fidei. I cannot believe you; verba tua apud me fidem non faciunt.

I will BELIEVE or trust him no further than I can see him; parum spectatae fidei est. I so firmly believed it, that I durst have sworn—; vel fide mea dejerassem—.

BELIEVE me, I speak the truth, in sober sadness; me vido; quod res est dico; serio loquor; dispeream nisi—; emoriar si loquar ex animo.

You may BELIEVE me, and I dare warrant you, for it is no fiction; penes auctorem fidei periculum esto; ne quod dico videretur tibi commentum.

I dare BELIEVE, next unto gospel, what he says; quicquid is de singulis pronunciaverit, celestis mihi oraculi vice fuerit.

BELIEVE it if you will; id quidem est propter symbolum nostrum.

To BELONG to; pertinere, attinere, ad; competere, cum dat.

He thinks not himself unconcerned in any thing that BELONGS to man; humani nihil a se alienum putat; Cic. He judged it to belong to them; id illis adjudicavit; Cic. If this at all belongs to the matter; si quid etiam hoc ad rem pertinet; Cic. What does that belong to me? quid istud ad me attinet? Plant.

It BELONGS; pertinere, spectat.

To whom does it BELONG? cujus, a, nm.

BELONGING; attinens. It belongs much, little or not much, &c. to us; nostra maxime, magnopere, parum, non multum; Phrase.

interest. That very much belongs to the commonwealth; hoc vellementer interest reipublicae.

This question BELONGS to philosophy; hæc questio in philosophia versatur. That duty belongs to me; illa res ad meum officium pertinet.

BELOW; infra, subius. From below; inferno, de, sub, &c. See Beneath.

To BELIE; mentiri, calumniari, ementiri.

To BELIE, or slander any one; in aliquem mentiri; mendacis aliquem onerare; affingere aliquid in aliquem; crimen in aliquem confingere; de aliquo mentiri; novis mendaciis aliquem aggredi; mendaciunculis aliquem aspergere; Cic. Laudibus alicujus obtrectare; laudi detrudere; falsa alicui obicere; falsa prædicare, contumeliosae loqui.

To BEND; flectere; inflectere, curvare.

To BEND back; reflectere, retorquere.

To BEND towards; inclinare.

To BEND from; declinare.

To BEND inward; incurvari.

To BEND round; in orbem flectere.

To BEND a bow; arcum tendere, abducere, sinuare, curvare.

To BEND his brows; caperare frontem.

To BEND his fists; complicare pugnos.

To BEND himself, his mind to a thing; applicare se, animum ad aliquid.

Easy to BEND; flexibilis, flexilis.

To BEND; neut. vergere.

To BEND, or shrink under a burden; sub pondere nutare.

To BEND, or stoop down; incurvare se.

To BEND forwards; propendere, proclinare, inclinare.

To BEND backward; recurvare, replicare, reclinare.

To BEND a little, or incline; inclinare, acquiescere.

To BEND himself to; applicare.

To cause to BEND, or lean to; annexere, subnectere.

To BEND downwards; inclinare, propendere, proclinare.

To BEND upwards; acclinare.

BEND all your wits about this; toto animo id age; totam huc converte mentem; Sen. He bends his mind to; animum intendit ad; Curt.

To BEND oneself wholly to a thing; omni studio, tota mente, toto animo et studio, toto pectore, omni cogitatione, curaque incumbere ad (in) aliquid; Cic.

He kept his mind BENT like a bow; animum intentum tanquam arcum habebat; Cic.

BENT on war; instinctus in bellum;

*Patere. Is he so bent on it? itane obstinate operam dat, ut? Ter.*

*A crooked staff, and a little BENDING toward the top; baculum incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum; Cic.*

*They are not able any longer to BEND themselves; curvare se posse desinunt; Macr. He bends his bow; intendit arcum; Cic. They bend them which way they please; flectunt, ut volunt; Cic.*

*It has a BENDING course; flexuosum iter habet; Cic.*

*They saw I began to BEND a little through fear; me paulum inclinare timore viderunt; Cic.*

*See which way these things BEND, i. e. tend; prospice quo ita vergant; Cic. This is all he bends his mind to; ad id unum cogitationes omnes intendit; huic uni studet; Quint. Cic.*

*To BEND with the course of a river; secundum naturam fluminis procumbere; Cms.*

*BENDING to; inclinans.*

*Resolutely BENT; destinatus, obfirmatus.*

*Maliciously BENT against one; infensus cum Dat.*

*The BENT of one's body; corporis nixus. Bent, or ready; promptus, pronus.*

*BENT to a thing; deditus, addictus; propensus, proclivis; adj. Propendens ad, se convertens ad; studiosus, appetens rei alicujus.*

*Earnestly BENT; intensus, intentus.*

*BENT against one; aversus, aversissimus; adj.*

*A BENDING, or bowing; curvatio, curvatura, flectio, inflectio. A bending backward; recurvatio. A bending forward; proclination. A bending from or downward; declinatio, declivitas, devexitas.*

*BENEATH; adj. infernus, inferus, inferior, infimus. Beneath; a prep. infra, sub, subter; an adv. infra, subtus, deorsum.*

*From BENEATH; inferno, ex inferis.*

*I. BENEATH, having a casual word after it, is rendered by infra, sub, and subter: as,*

*Beneath the moon there is nothing but what is mortal; infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale; Cic. They were beneath those hills; sub illis montibus erant; Ovid. Virtue has all things that may befall a man beneath itself; virtus omnia que cadere in hominem possunt, subter se habet; Cic. Cyteris did sit beneath or below Entrapetus; infra Entrapelam Cyteris accubuit. He was advertised by the spies that the enemies had encamped beneath or below the mountain; per exploratores certior est factus, hostes sub montem condisisse; Cms. Almost beneath or below the*

*middle of the country; subter medium fere regionem; Cic.*

*II. BENEATH, not having any casual word after it, is rendered by infra and subter: as, There is a copy of that letter written beneath; eorum litterarum exemplum infra scriptum est; Cic. They said, all these things which are above and beneath, are one thing; omnia hæc, quæ super, et subter sunt, unum esse dixerunt; Cic.*

*Other phrases:*

*So that we might see all above, BENEATH, between; ut omnia supra, infra, media videremus; Cic. But if he cast the net beneath or below, he keeps the fish from escaping; infra sin jecit rete, piscis ne effugiat, cavet; Plaut. They have nerves and joints in the upper part, but only lines or small incisions beneath or below, as a man's hand; nervos et articulos in superiore habent parte, incisuras vero subter, ut mantis humana; Plin. l. 16. c. 24.*

*A BENEFIT; beneficium, gratia, officium, munus.*

*BENEFIT, advantage, or profit; commodum, emolumentum, utilitas.*

*To BENEFIT or profit one; act. Benefacere, prodesse.*

*To BENEFIT or profit by one, or by any thing; proficere.*

*To BENEFIT or to do good to a man; prodesse, non deesse, emolumento esse; usui esse, commodis alicuius inservire, beneficiis ornare; gratum aliquid facere alicui; aliquem adjuvare, ornare.*

*I will never forget your BENEFITS towards me while I live; beneficii memor. Tus in me officia nunquam obliviscar, semper meminero, memoria tenebo, perpetua memoria tuebor, custodiam, conservabo; tua erga me merita nulla unquam apud me delebit oblivio; nulla dies, nulla temporis vetustas; non casus ullus, non fortuna magnitudinem tuorum erga me meritorum imminuet, ex animo meo delebit, tollet, auferet, oblivione delebit, obruet, obsecrabit, extinguet; vigebit in me tuorum beneficiorum æterna, perpetua, nunquam interitura memoria, nullum apud me tuum beneficium intermoriturum existima; tuam in me singularem benignitatem, incredibilem liberalitatem, semper in animo, semper in oculis habeo; tuum beneficium omnibus meis sermonibus illustrabo, offeram, exornabo, perire apud me, aut evanescere nunquam patiar; hærebunt mihi in animo, mente, memoria fixa permanebunt, impressa in animo ac mente patebunt, extabunt tua beneficia; vitæ par, æqualis erit recordatio meritorum tuorum; qui mihi vitam dedit, ille ipse tuorum officiorum memoriam terminabit, finis mihi, ac terminus vitæ, benignitatis et liberalitatis in me tunc ideam*

erit, futurus idem est; quam minuter me tractaveris, quam benigne mihi feceris, quam studiose omni te commodaveris, quam humaniter et benefice mecum egeris, quibus officiis amicitiam nostram colueris, prostratus sis, quibus me rebus auxeris, curaveris, honestaveris; ipse mihi atque citius alius commemorabo; ita diu recordabor, quamdiu mihi vivere contigerit.

*Other phrases for, memor beneficii; mindful of a BENEFIT or good turn; semper meminero, memoria retinebo, tuebtor mente atque animo, nunquam obliviscar, nunquam apud me delebit oblitio beneficia, officia, merita erga me tua, memorem me tibi, quicumque de occasio dederit, oblitus, probabo; gratum me tibi memorque praeabo, praeabo tibi eam, quam debetis acutissimam meritorum tuorum; gratum me nullo non loco, nullo non tempore, memorem gratias referendam, studiosum sententia, experientia, cognosces; grati animi laudem in me non requirere, non desiderabis; non committam, ut ingratum me appellare possis; ut in illo officio, quod bene meminitur debetur, jure me ac merito quicquam reprehendas; ut in vitium ingrati animi nos incidam; ne quis mihi turpem ingratum animi notam possit inurare, ingrati animi vitium, crimen, culpam possit obicere; ut ab ingrati animi vitio, crimine, culpa, turpi infamia longissime se jenger, discadam, abeam, valde procul abeam; ut ea culpa vacem, vacuus sim, caream; ejus culpa sum expers, quam committunt, qui nullam referendam gratias curam suscipiunt, qui de referenda gratia minimam laborant; quid, et ut spero, consequar, ut te de me optime esse meritum lateris, ut officia erga me tua voluptati ac lusu tibi sint, ut ex tuis in me officiis voluptatem capias, officiorum tuorum fructum feras, percipias, colligas; ut gratias tuas gratiam a me feras, ut parum tibi referam gratiam, par pari ut referam, ut officia tua paribus officiis aequum, compensationem, remunerem, remuneror.*

*An especial BENEFIT; summum beneficium. Hoc ego summi beneficii loco ponam, numerabo, inter maxima beneficia, referam; hoc apud me non exigui beneficii, non vulgaris gratias locum obtinebit; ita credam, talis me beneficium singulare, gratiam tantam, quantam potest esse maximam.*

*Your BENEFITS deserve all I can do; omnia debeo tuis beneficiis. Omnia tibi studio, omnia prorsus officia debeo tuis beneficiis; praestare cogor tua causa quicquid possum, quantum valeo, quantum conueni viribus possum, quantum est in me situm; tua in me beneficia, meum omne studium, meum officium, omnes a me curae, omnes industriae, omnia denique*

*quae in me sunt, non solum postulant, verum etiam exigunt; quid est quod ego tua causa non debeam? obsequi tui voluntati, morem gerere, parere, inservire prorsus omni ro debeo.*

*A conferring of BENEFITS on one; collatio beneficiorum in aliquem.*

*They will either BENEFIT or delight; aut prodesse volunt aut delectare; Hoc.*

*To BEQUEATH; legare, testamento, voluntate ultima legare alicui omnia sua bona; haeredem ex asse facere, constituere, scribere, haeredem relinquere; aliquid dare, assignare, deferre.—Hunc tabulis haeredem, stulte, supremis scribis. Nil tibi legavit. Haeredem fecit me Numa, convaleuit.*

*To BEQUEATH first to one, leaving the remainder to another; privilegium.*

*To BESEECH; supplicare, obtestari, obsecrare. Humbly to beseech; suppliciter, submissis precari.*

*To BESIEGE, or pray earnestly; magnopere petere; aliquem impense, studiose, obaize, pluribus verbis, suppliciter, demisse, vehementer, iterum atque iterum, erare, rogare, obsecrare, obtestari, precari, implorare, summo, magna obsecratione interpellare. Precibus cum aliquo agere, apud aliquem contendere; indefessis precare; prostratus, provolutus ad pedes, scriber, vehementer petere; acrius, vehementius instare. Omnes adinovere machinas. Summo, acerrimo studio; magnopere; majorem in modum ab aliquo petere. Ita te rogo, ut majore studio rogare non possim. Votis ardentibus, incredibili contentione precare, exposcere, flagitare. Humillime alicui supplicare. Maxima ope niti, ambire. Per amicitiam, amorem; per ego hanc te dextram oro, obsecro. Per genu tuum obtestor. Per team fidem comprecor. Preces descendere in omnes. Supplices voce rogaat. Te pauper ambit sollicita prece; per omnes te deos oro.*

*To BESIEGE with tears; implorare, invocare.*

*I BESIEGE thee; sodes, pro, si audeas; queso, obsecro, adv.*

*I BESIEGE you heartily; magnopere a te peto.*

*I BESIEGE you as you are honest; per fidem tuam te obtestor.*

*BESIDE, a prep.; by, or nigh to; prope, propter, justa, secundum.*

*BESIDE, i. e. except, save, but; praeter, extra.*

*BESIDE, i. e. above, more than; praeter, ultra.*

*BESIDE, a conj.; i. e. more, or moreover, furthermore; praeterea, pariter, ad hoc.*

*L. BESIDE sometimes denotes vicinity or nearness, put for by or nigh to, and is*

then rendered by *prope*, *propter*, *juxta*, and *secundum*: as,

*BESIDE* that village *Annibal* pitched his camp; *prope* eum vicum *Annibal* castra posuit; *Liv.* Two sons lying beside their father; duo filii propter patrem cubantes; *Cic.* We sat down in a little meadow beside *Plato's* statue; in pratulo propter *Platonis* statuam consedimus; *Cic.* He was buried beside or nigh by the *Appian* way; juxta viam *Appiam* sepultus est; *Cic.* He received two wounds, one in the stomach, the other in the head, beside or nigh the ear; duo vulnera accepit, unum in stomacho, alterum in capite, secundum aurem; *Cic.* Put a little red beside or nigh me; bacillum prope me ponitote; *Cic.* But I will go out and stand beside my father; ego autem exiens consistam ad laus patris mei. The princes that stood beside the king; principibus qui adstant regi.

II. *BESIDE* sometimes denotes exception, put for but, save, or except, and is then rendered by *preter*, *preterquam*, and *extra*: as,

Nobody thinks so *BESIDE* myself; hoc nemini preter me videtur; *Cic.* I ask of you no reward beside the eternal remembrance of this day; nullum a vobis premium postulo preterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam; *Cic.* There was not any of the kindred by beside one old wife; neque cognatus extra unam ancillam quisquam aderat; *Ter.* *Herillus* so thought, that there is nothing good beside knowledge; *Herillus* ita sensit, nihil esse bonum preter scientiam; *Cic.* I gave no letters to them, beside what I gave to you; nullas iis, preterquam ad te, dedi literas; *Cic.* No mortal man beside thee—, &c.; nemo mortalium extra te—, &c. *Plaut.*

III. *BESIDE* sometimes signifies more, or more than, or over and above, and is then rendered by *preter*, or *preterea*: as, There were many things beside those, which might justly have been objected; multa erant preter hæc, quæ obijci merito potuissent; *Quint.* Except the captain and a few beside; extra duces paucosque preterea; *Cic.* Therefore I think that I alone, beside, i. e. above or more than others, do have or esteem that thing chiefly; itaque unum hanc rem me habere, preter alios, præcipuam arbitror; *Ter.* But afterwards we said nothing beside; deinde autem nihilne preterea diximus; *Cic.*

And hither may be referred, *preterquam* with quod, signifying besides that, or over and above that: as, in that of *Cic.*, nam preterquam quod te moveri arbitror oportere injuria, quæ mihi a quoquam facta sit, preterea teipsum quodammodo

hæc violavit, &c. Att. l. 9. And so in 2. de Leg.

For *BESIDES* that those conventions or assemblies were kept or held in the time of the civil wars—; præter enim quam quod comitia illa essent in armis gesta civilibus; *Cic.*

IV. *BESIDES* sometimes signifies moreover, and then is rendered by, *porro*, *preterea*, and ad: as,

And *BESIDES*, my wife would hear of it by some means or other; atque id porro aliqua uxor mea rescisceret; *Ter.* And then, besides, that which would have been a second dowry to her, is lost; tum preterea, quæ secunda ei dos erat, perijt; *Ter.* Besides, he attacked them in due season; ad hoc eor, in tempore aggressus est; *Flor.* But besides, whilst I endeavour to do as much as possibly I can for them, I have almost spent and worn out my life; porro autem illis dum studeo, ut quamplurimum facerem, meam pene contrivi vitam; *Ter.* But besides, they say that you are going to *Cyprus*; preterea autem to aiunt proficisci *Cyprum*; *Ter.* Indeed besides those labors which I undertake in that cause,—; equidem ad reliquos labores, quos in hac causa suscipio, &c.; *Cic.*

Hither also may be referred, tum, which is sometimes so used: as,

*BESIDES*, or moreover, I had no mind to wrong her; tum ipsam despoliare non libet; *Ter.* Besides that he could not deny that he was taken; tum se deprehensum negare non potuisse; *Cic.*

Other phrases:

He is *BESIDE* himself; delirat et mente captus est; *Cic.* Demons est; *Ter.* It runs beside the very wall; præter ipsam mœnia fluit; *Liv.* They must have water near them, to run beside them; oportet esse aquam propinquam, quæ præterfluat; *Var.* They are beside the business in hand; a re discedunt; *Cic.* Besides that he was old, he was also blind; ad senectutem accidebat etiam, ut cæcus esset; *Cic.* de Sen.

*BESIDES* that; præterquam quod.

*BESIDE* the purpose; abs re. Beside the cushion; nihil ad rhombum. His wit serves him no more than if he were beside himself, or mad; acumen delirat. To go beside, or quite from the purpose; decurrere, declinare, aberrare, egredi, a proposito.

To *BESIEGE*; obsidere, obidione cingere, circumvallare, oppugnare.

To *BESIEGE* a town; urbem, oppidum circumvadere, circumcidere, circumvallare; castris circumdare; corona cingere; ferro obcesam tenere; obidione, oppugnatione, vallo tenere, premere, cingere; maxima

militum copia, multis firmisque praesidiis obsidere et oppugnare. Muros obsidione claudere. Hostes exercitu, armatis copiis aspicere; vallo, aggere circumaspicere, circumcludere, concludere, continere, prohibere ab egressu. Ad muros castra promovere, vineas et turres admoveere munibus.—Colum magnis oppugnat motibus urbem. Bello oppida quastare, tentare. Mure imminet hostia. Circundant undique muros. Urbem densa includere corona.—Montana sedit circum castella sub armis. Septena muros castra Thebanos premunt. Miferis agmen, exercitum advertere, admoveere. Ingenti urbem obsidione tenere. Urbem castris aspicere; bellicis machinis, tormentorum copia, et apparta maximo, attentare; longa obsidione fatigare; trahere in longius urbis obsidionem; fame urbem suffocare, obsidione premere; castris positis ad urbem sedere; hostem intercludere.

To relieve the town from being **BESIEGED**; obsidione solvere. Urbem ab obsidione eximere, vindicare, liberare. Urbem ex obsidione eripere; ab obsidione decedere, abistere. Obsidione, oppugnatione, abistere; Liv. Castra movere, amovere; locum commutare, exercitum alio deducere.

**BEST**, an adj.; optimus, praestantissimus; lectissimus, potissimus. *Best*, an adv.; optime. *Best of all, or chiefly*; potissime, potissimum, rectissime. *Best*, beyond comparison; tam bene, ut nihil super.

To do his **BEST**; facere sedulo, pro virili, summo opere niti; intendere nervos. To make the best of a bad bargain; redimere se captum quam quest minimo. *But what think you had we best do now?* sed nunc quid faciendum censes?—facto est opus? Ter. *You had best do as I bade you*; fac tu ut dixi, si aspis; Ter. *I will do my best*; sedulo faciam; ego quod potero, emitar sedulo; Ter. *They did their best*; pro se quique sedulo faciebant; Ter. *But when I had done the best I could*; sed cum omnia fecissem; Cic.

*It is the BEST course you can take*; nihil prius; Ter. *We must do the best we can (our best)—that*; omnis adhibenda cura erit, ut—; Cic. *It may hence be best understood*; ex hoc intelligi maxime potest; maxime perspicui; Cic. *From whence it might be best seen*; ex quo maxime conspici poterat; Plin. *The society of men will be best preserved*, &c.; optime societas hominum servabitur, si—; Cic.

*So as they may BEST hang together*; ita ut quam optissime cohaerent; Cic.

*We strive who should love him BEST*; quem certatim amamus; Cic. *I think you*

*had best come to me*; censeo ad nos venias; Pomp. *Every man likes his own best*; sua cuique res est carissima; Petron. *He is none of the best*; homo non probatissimus; Cic.

*I think it BEST for you*; nihil puto tibi esse utilius; Cic. *To the best of my power*; pro virili parte;—modo virum;—viribus; Cic. Quint. quod queo. *To the best of my remembrance*; ut nunc maxime memini; Plant. *Ut mea memoria est*; Cic. *You can tell the best yourself*; tu es optimus testis—; Cic. *The best philosopher*; princeps philosophorum; Cic.

*What had we BEST do?* quid consilii capiamus? quid nobis potissimum opus facto sit? *They could not tell what were best to do*;—what course were best to take; nesciebant quid praearet; Cæs. *They buy their wares at the best hand*; mercimonias a magnariis negotiatoribus, qui in solidum vendunt, coemunt. *Do your best to get it done*; operam, ut fiat, da; Ter. *To make the best of every thing*; lacrum undicumque capere; utilitatem in omnibus secuti.

To put the **BEST** construction on any thing; aequi bonique consulere. *To strive who shall do best*; amulari. *Striving who shall do best*; emulatione virtutis moti. *He is absolutely the best*; quo sol nihil unquam vidit excellentius. *This is the best, I prefer it to all*; ego hoc optimum, praestantissimum, antiquissimum, habeo. *He is the best*; ille palmam fert, præripit. *Spes gregis*; qui eminebat inter illos. *Plurimis superat parasangis. This is the best, or far the better*; optimum hoc, vel satius est multo quam—, &c. *He has done his best, his masterpieces*; summam artis exposuit. *When you have all done your best*; vos, cum omnes officii numeros impleveritis. *The best that ever man saw*; quicquid eximium noster habet aut alter orbis, longo post intervallo sequitur. *The best men of the city*; optimates urbis. *To have the best of*; aliquem aliqua re vincere, superare.

To **BESTIR** himself; omnes nervos intendere; initti sedulo; omnem operam navare; summe laborare; omnem movere lapidem; nullam laborem prætermittere.

To **BESTOW**, or give; largiri, conferre, impartiri.

To **BESTOW**, or lay out; expendere, impendere, insumere, erogare.

To **BESTOW**, or place; locare, collocare, elocare.

To **BESTOW** on charity; erogare.

To **BESTOW**, or lay up; recondere.

To **BESTOW** cost; sumptum facere.

To **BESTOW** his pains; locare operam, curam ponere in re aliqua.

To BESTOW *his time*; conterere tempus; collocare bonas horas.

To BESTOW *gifts on one*; aliquem muneribus cumulare.

To BESTOW *a daughter*; filiam collocare; nuptum dare.

How will you BESTOW *yourself*? quid interea acturus es? You bestowed *expense on her*; sumptus fecisti in eam; Ter. He scarcely bestowed *ten groats in provisions*; vix drachmis opsonatus est decem; Ter.

It is the best BESTOWED *money I have laid out this good while*; nec quicquam argenti locavi jamdiu usquam neque bene; Plaut. My labor will be well bestowed; bene erit opera posita; Cic. I am sure I could never have bestowed *my labor better*; certe ego operam nusquam melius potui ponere; Plaut. They wonder that I bestowed *so much pains and time in it*; in eo tantum me operam et temporis ponere mirantur; Cic. All that time was bestowed *in reading*; id omne (tempus) consumebatur in legendo; Cic. Bestow all upon this one; omnia in hunc unum conferas; Cic.

To BESTOW *pains on things*; operam conferre in res; Cic.

Kindness is better BESTOWED *on good, than on rich men*; melius apud bonos, quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocatur; Cic. Bestow *some time on this consideration*; aliquid impertias temporis huic cogitationi; Cic. The booty he bestowed *on the soldiers*; prædam militibus donat; Cæs.

To BESTOW *a kindness*; beneficium alicui dare, deferre, in aliquem conferre, collocare; Cic.

To BESTOW, *or give, a present or gift*; munere afficere. Donare cuicumque, dona dare, largiri, munus offerre cuicumque, donis quenquam afficere, donare quenquam munere, dona in quenquam conferre, munera conferre, liberalis in quenquam esse, liberalitate uti, liberalitatem exercere non soles, in consuetudine non habes.

To BESTOW *a benefit on, or to do a good turn*; beneficentia prosequi; benevolentia, amore, amicitia afficere. Beneficiis, bonis conditionibus aliquem augere; cumulare officia; beneficium in aliquem conferre; bene de aliquo mereri; beneficio afficere; observantia colere; benefacere; benefacta cumulare; rem facere alicui gratiam, quam gratissimam; benignitatem, officia conferre; benevolentiam declarare, præstare; apud Cic. Tribuere operam amicis, officium homini amicissimo; benigne alicui facere; aliquem beneficio demereri; plurimum humanitatis alicui impertire; thesauros suæ bonitatis alicui explicare; aliquid alicui beneficii loco deferre; officia omnia amicitia alicui præstare; arctissimo meritum vinculo aliquem sibi astringere.

Indicium, signum, testimonium, pignus humanitatis apud aliquem relinquere; bene ponere beneficium apud aliquem; beneficiis et liberalitate aliquem prosequi; large, munifice, honorifice aliquem excipere, tractare; suo beneficio aliquem astrictum habere; muneribus magnitudine immensis, numero infinitis, dignitate excellentibus aliquem afficere.

BESTOW *this benefit on me*; prætes mihi hoc beneficium. I do heartily wish, O Brutus, that you could bestow your endeavours in that affair; quam vellem, Brute, studium tuum hac in re navare potuisses; Cic.

Benefits being BESTOWED *on both sides*; beneficiis ultro citroque datis et acceptis.

I am bound and obliged to him by the perpetual memory of a benefit BESTOWED *on me*; illi sum astrictus memoria beneficii in me collati sempiterna.

He BESTOWED *the greatest benefits on this city, at this man's request*; summa in eam civitatem, hujus rogatu, studia et beneficia contulit.

For when the king had BESTOWED *and heaped upon him all the benefits he could*; cum enim in illum omnia quæ potuisset beneficia plena manu rex conseruisset.

I know that all the benefits I have BESTOWED *on you are very gratefully accepted by you*; cognovi omnia quæ a me profecta sunt beneficia in te, tibi accidisse gratissima.

Is there any on whom the benefits of God's goodness are not BESTOWED? equis est in quem Dei benignitas non extat?

By whom, when he had BESTOWED *a benefit but upon one, yet he seemed to procure the favor from a great many*; a quo cum apud unum posuisset beneficium, videatur a multis tamen gratiam inire. By bestowing his favors largely, he kept all in the exercise of their duty; liberalitate sua omnes in officio continebat. To bestow benefits sparingly; tenuiter largiri, benevolentiam contrahere.

To BET, *to lay a wager*; certare pignore.

A BET, *stake, or gage*; depositum, pignus, sponsio.

Having a mind to make BETS; sponsonibus concitatus. Name your bet, say what you will bet on it; tu dic mecum quo pignore certes; Virg. I will lay you any bet; quavis sponsonione provocho. I will bet nothing; I will lay no bets with you; non ausim quicquam deponere tecum; Virg.

To BETAKE *himself somewhere*; recipere se, conferre se. For safety; confugero.



**They BETAKE themselves home**; domum se referunt.

**I BETOOK myself wholly to the commonwealth**; me totum reipublicæ tradidi; Cic. **I betook myself chiefly to this kind of study**; ad hoc nos studium potissimum contulimus; Cic. **They betook themselves thither**; se eo contulerunt; Cæs.

**To BETAKE himself to the study of virtue**; ad virtutum studium se conferre; Cic.

**They BETOOK themselves to flight**; se in fugam contulerunt; Cic. **They quickly betook themselves to their weapons**; celeriter arma ceperunt; Cæs.

**To BETHINK himself**; cogitare, considerare, recolligere se. *See to Consider or Think.*

**To BETHINK and muse upon beforehand**; or, **to bethink himself what to do or say**; meditari, præmeditari, recolligere se. **I bethink myself what to do**; quid agam cogito; Ter.

**I BETHOUGHT me of many things**; multa mihi veniebant in mentem; Cic. **Bethink yourself, I pray you, of these things**; quæso facito hæc tecum cogites; Ter. **To bethink oneself: as, I did bethink myself**; occurrebat illa ratio; in hæc cogitationem veni; sic mecum cogitabam; hæc tacitus mecum ipso voluto; in eam cogitationem incidi; hic est mentis meæ sensus; hæc mentis agitatio; sic mecum meditabar; huc me converti animo et cogitatione.

**I will spend some time to BETHINK of that**; ego hæc cogitationi aliquid temporis impertiam; in hac cogitatione curaque versabor.

**I BETHINK myself often of you when you are absent**; te absentem cogitatione sæpe complector.

**I will BETHINK myself of those things which you have said**; hæc quæ dixisti mente complector; hæc repeto, et dies et noctes cogito; ratione et animo hæc lustrabo.

**To BETIDE, or happen**; accidere, evenire, contingere. *See to Befall.*

**Wee BETIDE thee! vix tibi!**

**BETIMES, or very early**; bene mane, multo mane. *Betimes, or in good time*; mature, cito, temporis.

**To be old BETIMES**; mature fieri senem; Cic.

**BETIMES in the morning he gave me your letters**; multo mane mihi tuas dedit literas; Cic.

**Bring come BETIMES in the morning to the bridge**; quam diluculo venissem ad pontem; Cic.

**In those countries winter comes BETIMES**; in iis locis maturum sunt hyemes; Cæs.

**To BETRAY**; prodere, tradere. *To betray, or discover a thing*; indicare, arguere.

**To BETRAY a town or country**; patriam, civitatem, salutem publicam civium, prodere. Urbem venalem habere, in hostium manus tradere. Pretio depacisci excidium patriæ. Perduellionibus patriam venditare. Proditionis in patriam reum teneri. —Æneas hosti recludere portas. Civitatem hostibus dare; pietatem illam, quam principi patriæque debeas, violare.

**To BETRAY one**; per scelus aliquem insidiosissime decedere; cum aliquo perfide agere.

**Either you BETRAY me, or you forsake the care of my safety**; aut mei ipsius proditores estis, aut desertores meæ salutis.

**Your own wickedness will BETRAY you**; tua ipsius nequitia te prodet.

**To BETRAY one's cowardice**; imbelles animos detegere.

**To BETRAY, or discover secrets**; res arcanas, fidei commissas, commendatas prodere, indicare, effundere; foris effutire; foras efferre; divulgare, promulgare, aperire, notas facere, in medium producere, patefacere, detegere, reterege, in vulgus dissipare, edere, spargere, efferre, denudare, prædicare, enuntiare, vulgare, declarare, pandere. Arcana, occulta consilia apud omnes exponere, palam facere; in publicum emittere, proferre; in solem educere, producere, rem patefacere, et in forum proferre. Quæ clam audiivi palam edere. Plenus rimarum es; huc atque illuc diffusis, profusis: tibi tradita non retines, contines, effluunt omnia. Incontinentis linguæ. Cribro, dolio pertuso incontinentior, infidelior. Laterna pellucidior.—Dare facta latentia luci.

**To BETRAY his fault by his look**; crimen prodere vultu; Ovid.

**BETTER**, an adj.; melior, potior, præstantior. *Better, an adv.*; melius, rectius. *Somewhat better*; meliuscule. *Never the better*; nihilo melior.

**A BETTER man**; homo dignior.

**A BETTER cause**; superior causa.

**A BETTER bargain**; potior conditio.

**A BETTER fortune**; fortuna secundior.

**To have the BETTER of**; superare, præcellere.

**To give one the BETTER**; cedere, herbam porrigere.

**It is BETTER**; præstat, satius est.

**To BETTER, or to make better**; emendare, meliorare, provehere in melius.

**To grow BETTER in health**; convalescere.

**To grow BETTER in manners**; mores in melius mutare.

**To be never the BETTER**; nihil quidquam proficere.

*One's BETTER; superiores.*

*It is BETTER, more fit or convenient; satius, rectius, melius, utilius, commodius, prestantius, tutius, prestabilis est. Multo potius, optatius, optabilis videtur. Præstat, magis convenit, conducit nostris rebus, magis aptum, accommodatum, idoneum, opportunum, commodum est.*

*For your BETTER understanding of; ut rem teneatis rectius; Plaut.*

*I shall get the BETTER of it; vincam scilicet; Ter. For the most part he had the better of them; plerumque superior fuerat; Patere.*

*No BETTER soldier than citizen; nec in armis prestantior, quam in toga; Cic.*

*I take it so much the BETTER; hoc fero animo equiore; Cic.*

*She is somewhat BETTER; meliuscula est; Ter. He is in so much the better condition; eo est meliore conditione; Cic. When am I better for this? quid tamen hoc prodest? Ovid. Quid profuit olim—Hippolyto grave consilium? Juv.*

*What is one man BETTER than another? homini homo quid præstat? Ter. His writings are no better than they are said to be; ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt; Quint. They like their new house the better; novo domicilio potius contentæ sunt.*

*As big again and BETTER; altero tanto major; Cic. You would do a great deal better—; plus agas; Ter. I had better not have done it; me minus fecisse satius sit; Ter.*

*The BETTER I knew it, the oftener I used it; quo magis novi, tanto sæpius—; Ter. I the better remember it by this; hoc adeo commemini magis; Plaut.*

*It were BETTER I were dead; mori me satius est; Ter. Satius esse credo; Id. It is better for you to lose a thousand pound that way, than for him one single pound; tibi perdere talentum hoc pacto satius est, quam illo minam; Id. What are you the better now? nunquid nunc es certior? Plaut.*

*You will be never the BETTER; nihil promoveris; Ter. He loves it better than his own self; carius illi est, quam ipse est sibi; Ter.*

*That I believe to be the BETTER way; credo isthic melius esse; Ter.*

*To BETTER his estate; rem familiarem amplificare; Cic. I can make no better shift; nullum aliud habeo perugium; Cic. The nearer I come, the better I see; eo melius mihi cernere videor, quo propius adeam; Cic.*

*One could not tell which loved him BETTER; intelligi non potuit, utrum eum plus diligeret; Corn. Nepos. Now one side had the better of it, now the other; vario Marte pugnatum est.*

*To repay with the BETTER; majore mensura reddere; Cic. Our soldiers had far the better of them; nostri milites facile superabant; Cæs.*

*To BETTER a man's estate, to prefer or exalt him; dignitatem alicujus augere; fortanum amplificare; ad altiorum locum provehere; in feliciorem statum assere; aliquem attollere, ditare.*

*To grow BETTER and BETTER; proficere in melius; melior in dies fieri; pristina vitia deponere; ad studium melioris vitæ concitari; mores corrigere et emendare.*

*When you hear your BETTERS speak; be silent; quoties tu allequiter quinquam cui debes honorem; tu silens. I did as my betters bade me; majorum feci imperio. He reverently presented the gift to his betters; munusculum licet levidenne, venerabundus superioribus suis tradidit.*

*BETTER be idle than not well employed; præstat otiosum esse, quam male occupari. Better be happy than wise; gutta fortunæ præ dolo sapientiam.*

*BETTER once a mischief, than always inconvenience; præstat semel malum quam semper incommodum.*

*BETWEEN; inter.*

*BETWEEN themselves, privately; secretim.*

*BETWEEN both, i. e. in the middle; in medio, medius, intermedius, inter utrumque.*

*BETWEEN both, i. e. indifferent; in neutram partem propendens; in confinio positus.*

*BETWEEN the one and the other; altitinecus.*

*To be BETWEEN; interesse, interjacere.*

*To go BETWEEN; intercedere, To put or lay BETWEEN; interponere, interjacere.*

*Of a middle nature BETWEEN good and bad; medioximus.*

*BETWEEN is generally rendered by inter, sometimes alone, sometimes in composition, and sometimes together with a word compounded with itself: as,*

*Let us be friends BETWEEN ourselves; amici inter nos simus; Ter. There are vast deserts between; vastæ solitudines interjectæ sunt; Cic. There was but one river between the two camps; inter binæ castra, unum flumen tantum intererat; Cæs. Between the two consulships ten years did intervene; inter duos consulatus anni decem interfuerant; Cic. This is the difference between me and them, that —, &c.; hoc inter me et illos interest, quod—, &c.; Cic.*

*A day or two had intervened BETWEEN, when the affair seemed very uncertain;*

unus aut alter dies intercesserat, cum res parum certa videbatur; Cic.

*Yet there are other ways by which BETWEEN is rendered, as, for instance, in the following phrases:*

*BETWEEN the devil and the deep sea; inter sacrum, saxumque sto.* Prov. ex Plaut. Nunc ego, inquit, omnino occidi; nunc ego inter sacrum et saxum, nec quid faciam scio. Sumptum apparet ex priscis fœderis ferendi ceremoniis, in quibus facialis porcum saxo feriebat, hæc interim pronuncians: Qui prior populus fœdus rumpet, Jupiter eum ita feriat quemadmodum ego porcum hoc lapide ferio. Sed undiqueque fluxit adagium, satis liquet dici solitum, in eos qui perplexi, ad extremum periculum rediguntur. Quo in casu, inter Scyllam et Charybdim, dici etiam solet.

*The senate appointed him to be the umpire BETWEEN the Nolans and Neapolitanes; arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis a senatu datus est; Cic. There was a parcel of ground left between; aliquantum agri in medio reliquum est; Cic. So as that we might see all above, beneath, and between; ut omnia supra, infra, media videremus; Cic. She placed herself between them; se mediam locavit; Virg. Has there nothing else been between you? nunquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Ter. See what a difference there is between man and man; hem, vir viro, quod præstat; Ter. Many words passed between us; multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt; Cic. All the time between youth and old age; quicquid est illud inter juvenem et senem medium; Sen.*

*BETWEEN* whiles; per media intervalla; interea; interim.

*To BEWAIL;* deplorare, logere, lamentari, desere, plangere.

*To BEWAIL a friend's death;* amici familiaris, hominis conjunctissimi obitum, jecturam, mortem lugere, deplorare, desere, lamentari: dolore, merore et lachrymis prosequi, excipere, ægre, ac dolenter ferre; ferre, sustinere toleranter, æquanimiter, sine fletu ac dolore maximo non posse. De amisso altero se vehementissime conquiri. Hominis per familiaris desiderium ferre non posse. Morti alicujus illachrymare. Tu semper urges flebilibus modis amicum ademptum. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam chari capitis? Socium suspirat ademptum. Da lachrymas, lugubriaque indue, nec me indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte.—Amici calentem debita sparges lachryma favillam.

*To BEWAIL with tears;* dolorem lachrymis testari.

*Who alone with tears BEWAILED the*

*death of the innocent person;* qui mortis innocentis unus illachrymavit; Liv.

*To BEWAIL the miseries of another most bitterly;* miseria alicujus acerbissimo animi dolore prosequi.

*A man much BEWAILED;* magnum relinquens sui desiderium, multumque deploratus.

*To BEWARE, or take heed;* cavere, præcavere, providere, videre, curare, vitare, evitare.

*To BEWARE, or look before him;* prospicere.

*To BEWARE, or avoid a thing;* devitare, fugere, effugere.

*To BEWARE, or take heed to himself, to have a care of himself;* sibi cavere, providere, timere, prospicere, ne rationes suas ad eos scopulos appellat, ad quos afflictam aliorum navem viderit. Diligenter, studiosè, magna cum diligentia præcavere, animadvertere. Cautionem quandam in omni re adhibere. Omnia consilio experiri. Providere ne quid periculum eveniat. Consilia instructa habere, quibus mala possis avertere. Caute observare ne quid accidat. Quæ consilio provideri poterunt cavebo, ne imprudentia labar. Vide, cave quid agas, ne temere facias. Quod cavere possis stultum est admittere. Cautio et provisio incommodorum.

*But we must chiefly now BEWARE of that;* verum caute jam hoc observandum est.

*We must especially BEWARE, or have a care, that prudence be joined with power;* illa speciatim cautio requiritur, ut adsit cum potestate prudentia.

*But now we must BEWARE lest we be deceived by humble supplication, or by the feigned representation of equity;* jam vero erecti, parati, armati animis esse debemus, ne blanda aut supplicii oratione, aut æquitatis simulatione fallamur; Cic. in Ant.

*BEWARE or take heed you tell it to nobody;* cave ne cuiquam dixeris; vide ne mortaliū ulli indicaveris; vide ne temere apud aliquem effutias; digito labellum compresseris; Harpocratem egeris, fipxeris. Harpocrates autem dicebatur silentii Deus inter Ægyptios; qui proinde depingebatur cum digito ori suo adnoto; Ovid. At revera Græcus erat philosophus, cuius eruditio ac præcepta eo maxime tendebant, ut silentium præciperet, et omnibus rebus anteponeret; unde proverbium, Harpocratem reddere; Catull. *To make one hold his tongue, as if he were dumb.*

*BEWARE what you do;* vide etiam atque etiam quid agas.

*BEWARE that you be not deceived;* vide ne fallaris.

BEWARE of an inquisitive person; percontatorem fegito.

To BEWITCH; fascinare, effascinare, incantare. Veneficæ, maleficæ, magicæ artes, artis magicæ præstigiis exercere. Cantilenam aliquam magicam insusurrare. Veneficiis atque cantationibus, carminibus, magicis artibus, fascinis patrare maleficia, damna dare, perniciem afferre. Circo peculo, cantationibus Thessalis naturam invertere, homines in bestias ferasque mutare. *They seemed to have bewitched the young man; ii mentem omnem adolescenti videbantur exeatantæ. This is done by bewitching enchantments; veneficiis et cantionibus hoc factum est. She hath bewitched me; per præstigiis me compulavit.*

By BEWITCHING enchantments they have laid this sickness on him; incantamentis et malis artibus morbum hunc adolescenti immisertunt.

This juggler, by BEWITCHING and enchanting tricks, deceives the sight of the eyes; hic præstigiatur oculorum aciem fallit.

BEYOND, a prep.; trans, ultra, supra, præter, extra; as,

BEYOND all measure; supra modum.

BEYOND, an adv.; ulterius, porro.

BEYOND sea, an adj.; transmarinus, ultimarum.

To go BEYOND; transire, transilire, transgredi.

That is BEYOND the Alps; transalpinus, adj.

To go or travel BEYOND the Alps; transalpinari.

To go BEYOND one; i. e. to overreach one; circumvenire, circumscribere.

To go BEYOND; i. e. to excel; præstare, superare, præterire, antecire, præcurrere.

I. BEYOND, referring to place on or to the further side of which any thing is, or goes, is rendered by trans, and ultra, and sometimes (though seldom) by super, extra, and præter.

At that very time was I BEYOND the sea; ego eo ipso tempore trans mare fui; Cic. Whilst I was wandering without any care beyond my bounds; dum ultra terminum curia vagor expeditus; Hor. I think sometimes of planting some gardens beyond the river; cogito interdum trans fluvium hortos aliquos parare; Cic. Even beyond the mountain Taurus they have heard of marriage; trans montem Taurum etiam de matrimonio est auditum; Cic. There is nothing beyond those high hills but the ocean itself; nihil est ultra illam altitudinem montium usque ad oceanum. He passed over beyond the river Moos, by a bridge made of boats; ultra Moosm-na-

vallè ponte transgreditur; Flor. The river Tiber overflowed beyond the banks; super ripas Tiberis effusus amnis; Liv. He shall govern far and wide beyond the farthest Indians; super Garamantas et Indos—Proferet imperium; Virg. There is a land situate beyond the stars; beyond the courses of the sun and the year; jacet extra sidera tellus, extra anni solinque vias; Virg. Æn. 6. The horse must be driven beyond the known inn; divorsoria nota præter agendus equus; Hor.

Note, If from *be before* BEYOND, then it is rendered by trans alone, or in composition, with a preposition annexed: as,

From a country BEYOND the sea; a transmarina regione. In a country beyond the river; in regione transfluviali. He is carried even beyond the Alps; trans Alpes usque transfertur; Cic. From beyond Jordan; de, trans Jordanem; Hier.

II. BEYOND, referring to measure, and signifying above, is rendered by præter, supra, extra and ultra: as,

The Athenians are excellent in that kind BEYOND others; Attici in eo genere præter ceteros excellunt; Cic. You must take heed you be not expensive beyond measure; cavendum est ne extra modum sumptu prodeas; Cic. They set down a certain measure, beyond which none ought to go; adhibent modum quandam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat; Cic. The Alban lake flowed beyond measure; lacus Albanus præter modum crevit; Cic. If their number increase beyond measure; si supra modum se numerus eorum profuderit; Colum. So accurately, that nothing could be beyond; ita accurate, ut nihil possit supra; Cic. Nothing possible beyond; nihil pote supra. A voice or sound beyond measure harsh and out of tune, or disagreeing; vox extra modum absona; Cic. i. e. præter modum; Nix. The bounds or limits which right or equity can neither consist beyond, nor on this side; finis quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum; Hor. An oration so excellently written, that nothing can go beyond it; oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra; Cic. If that be such a kind of cause that we can propose things certain, beyond which nothing can be said; si id genus erit causæ, ut proponere possumus certa, extra quam nihil dici possit; Quint.

Note; if what come after BEYOND, then ultra may have quam after it: as,

It is lengthened BEYOND what is sufficient; ultra quam satis est, producitur; Cic. Although there be no mischief beyond what we have suffered; etsi nihil ultra malorum est, quam quod passi sumus; Liv. Neither can we go beyond

what is offered or seems to be likely and probable; nec ultra quam id, quod verisimile occurreret, progredi possumus; Cic.

We have indulged or given liberty to our wishes beyond or more than, what we ought to have done; ultra nobis quam oportebat indulimus; Quint. And so supra is used; as, Beyond what is credible to every one; supra quam cuique credibile est; Sall. Do not aim at what is beyond your reach; nil pote supra; ne sator ultra crepidam; Prov.

III. BEYOND, coming with gone or want, &c., sometimes signifies to overreach, circumvent, defraud, &c., and is rendered by a verb of that signification; as,

They go BEYOND all others in valor; virtute omnibus præstant; Cæs. omnes superant; Cic. How much sooner they fly beyond or short; quamvis ultra citrave pervolant; Plin. You cannot go beyond me; mihi palpare obtrudere non potes; Cic. Obtrudere autem palpare est arto focoque decipere; unde et palpari populi, adulari, et palpones adulatores vocamus. Metaphora tracta ab equisonibus, qui feroentibus equis plausum manus adblandiuntur. Palpare enim dicitur; *fair speaking, flattery, &c.*; a palpare.

To BID, or command; jubere, mandare, precipere, imperare. Mandatum, in mandatis dare; imperio, auctoritate sua, suo jure poscere ut aliquid fiat, agatur; committere, imponere alicui quod agat, edicare, discernere, aciscere.

To BID or invite guests; invitare, vocare.

To BID the enemy battle; lacescere, provocare ad pugnam, denunciare bellum.

To BID defiance; provocare.

To BID a price or money for a thing; licitari; liceri mercem pretio; pretium facere merita.

What do you BID for it? quanti licitatus? To him that Bids most; licitanti plurimo.

At your BIDDING; tuo jussu. Without bidding; injussu. To do as he is bid; morem gerere moventi; dicto audientem esse.

To BID one adieu or farewell; valedicere.

To BID one good morrow; salutare, salvere jubere.

Do as he BIDS you; quod imperabit, facito; Ter. Do as I bid you; fac ita ut jussi; causa quam jussi; Ter. Plant. Are you afraid to do it at my bidding? or, when I bid you? num dubitas id me imperante facere? Cic. If you would have done as I bade you; si meum imperium exequi voluisset; Ter. You had best do as I bid you; tu fac ut dixi, si sapias; Ter. Do as you are bidden; quod præceptum est fac

equare. I will do as you bid me; faciam ut jubes; Ter.

BID her welcome when she comes; advenienti des salutem; Plaut. You sent them to bid me good morrow; eos tu mane ad salutandum miseras; Cic.

He BIDS them welcome back; gratulator reduces; Virg. There was hardly any body that bid him to his house; domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat; Cic.

To BID one to supper; invitare; vocare ad cenam; Cic. Plaut. Rogare ut ad cenam veniat; Ter.

He has BIDDEN defiance to the people of Rome; bellum populo Romano indixit; Cic.

If any body will BID more; si existat qui plus liceatur; Ulp.

BID the nurse come here; curro, obstetricem accerso; Ter.

I never did BID that any such thing should be done; non me indicente hæc fiunt; Ter.

He ought to do all things just as he is BIDDEN; omnia agere ad præscriptum debet; Cic.

BID the boy enquire; puerro negotium da, ut querat; Cic.

To BID, or command by authority; suo imperio imponere quid faciendum; sua auctoritate injungere. To bid one welcome; venienti salutem dicere; adventum alicujus gratulari.

BIG, or great; grandis.

Somewhat BIG; grandiusculus.

BIG in bulk; crassus, turgidus.

BIG with pride; tumidus.

BIG through authority; potens, amplius. BIG with child; gravis, gravis, prægnans.

BIGGER; grandior, major.

To make BIGGER; extendere, amplificare.

To grow BIG; turgere, incrassari, tumere.

To grow BIGGER and BIGGER; turgescere,adolescere.

To look BIG; capere frontem; torum tueri.

A BIG voice; vox magna, stentorea.

As BIG again and better; altero tanto major; Cic.

One is not so BIG as the other; aliud alio majus; Cic.

I am not scared with your BIG words, looks; tuam non miror morositatem.

A mind too BIG for his estate; animus quam pro fortuna major; Liv. A letter as big as a book; epistola instar voluminis; Cic.

BIG men; immensi corporum magnitudine homines; Cæs. The city was not thought big enough; urbs parum magna

visa est; Cic. *Big books*; libri elephanti. *He talks big*; ampullas loquitur et nequipedalia verba; Pers.

To **BIND**; ligare, vincire,nectere, connectere, copulare.

To **BIND hard or tie fast**; arcte astringere.

To **BIND to a stake**; deligare ad palum.

To **BIND up in bundles**; colligare in fasciculos.

To **BIND one hand and foot, or neck and heels**; quadrupedem constringere.

With his hands **BIND behind him**; manibus ad terga revinctis.

To **BIND one with an oath**; jurejurando obstringere, in juramentum adigere. To bind *one by covenant*; obligare pacto. To bind *a servant by giving him earnest*; obarrare. To bind *a bargain with earnest*; arrha data confirmare.

To **BIND a book**; librum compingere.

To **BIND himself by promise**; stipulari.

To **BIND himself for appearance to answer a charge in law**; satisfacere, vadari, vadimonium prestare.

**BOUND, or beholden**; devinctus.

To **BIND with benefits**; beneficiis devincire; obstringere; Cic. To **BIND himself to make good his vow**; signare votum. To bind *himself to pay what shall be adjudged*; satisfacere, judicatum solvere.

To **BIND himself to stand to the judgment of the court**; satisfacere, rem ratam habere.

To **BIND up a wound**; vulnus obligare; Cic.

To **BIND, or fasten to something**; alligare, adstringere.

To **BIND together**; colligare, connectere, conjugare, jugare, appingere.

To **BIND one's legs**; praeppedire, compedire.

To **BIND about**; circumligare, circumvincire.

To **BIND upon**; superligare, superalligare.

To **BIND back**; restringere, revincire, religare.

*I am BOUND to him by the strongest obligations*; hic de me optime meritis est.

A **BIRD**; avis, volucris, ales, aliger, volatile, penniger.

A **BIRD in the hand is worth two in the bush**; praesentem mulgeas; quid fugientem insequeris? spem pretio non emo; Ter. Quicquid possim, malo ferre in praesentia; Ter.

**BIRDS of a feather flock together**; Prov. Semper graculus assidet graculo; cicada cicadae chara, formica formica. Simile gaudet simili. Pares cum paribus facile congregantur.

*One beats the bush, another catches the BIRD*; alii sementum faciunt, alii metunt.

*Every BIRD must hatch his own egg*; tute hoc intristi, omne tibi exedendum est; Ter. Faber compedes, quas fecit ipse gestot; Auson.

To **kill two BIRDS with one stone**; Prov. unica fidelia duas dealbare parietes.

*It is an ill BIRD that defiles its own nest*; propria vineta caedit.

To **bring up a BIRD to pick out your own eyes**; serpentem alii; serpentem foves; Prov.

**BIRTH**; nativitas, ortus.

**BIRTH, or bringing forth**; partus, parturitio.

**BIRTH or parentage and extraction**; natales, parentela.

Of good **BIRTH**; nobilis.

Of mean **BIRTH**; ignobilis.

An **untimely BIRTH**; abortus, abortio, abortium.

By **BIRTH**; natu.

To **cause untimely BIRTH**; abortionem inferre, abortum facere.

To **bring forth an untimely BIRTH**; abortiri, abortire, abortare.

*One's BIRTH-day*; natalis, m. dies natalitius; natale, n.

To **keep one's BIRTH-day**; diem natalem quotannis agere, celebrare; natalitia dare.

A *man of low BIRTH*; homo infimo loco natus; homo infima natalium humilitate; terre filius.

To **give BIRTH to any thing**; principium, initium, exordium alicui rei dare.

**BIRTH-right**; primogenitura, jus primigenii.

*That which is in us from our BIRTH*; originalis, adj.; ingenuus.

*He that deprives one of his BIRTH-right*; haereditatem, m. ex haeres, edis, et capio. *Nativity or birth, &c.*; generatio, origo; in vitam ingressus; primae lucis intuitus; in lucem hanc editio.

**Citizens by BIRTH**; cives nati.

*You wrote a letter to me on your BIRTH-day*; natali tuoscripsisti epistolam ad me; Cic.

*Princes very noble by BIRTH*; magno natu principes; Liv.

To **have two at a BIRTH**; dare partu geminam prolem; partus enim gemellos; prolem enim gemellam; Virg. Ovid.

To **BITE**; mordere. Morsu, dentibus occupare, invadere, divellere, laniare, dolorem exprimere. Dento carpere. Dentes infigere in aliquid. Morsus inferre. Mordicus tenere, auferre aliquid.—Ferus immani laceravit viscera morsu.—Morsis in corpora rusticis dilacerat.—Confert in oer-

post dentes.—Fera consumere viscera mortua.—Miseri moram depascitur artus.

To *BITE* off; demordere, abraderé, premordere.

To *BITE* to the quick; admordere.

To *BITE* as frost does the grass, or as paper does the tongue, &c.; urere.

BLACK; niger, ater, pollas, opacus.

Somewhat BLACK; nigellus, subniger.

BLACKISH; fuscus.

Bright or *crisp* BLACK; coracinus.

BLACK as pitch; piceus.

To BLACKEN; denigrare.

BLACK and blue; lividus.

To be BLACK and blue; livere.

To beat one BLACK and blue; sugillare.

Very BLACK; quovis carbone atrior. Piceus, obscura ferrugo.—Color est contrarius albu. Quam nigrior est cadente moro.—Moro coma nigrior caduca. Atrapere, unda Syrgia nigrior.

BLACK will take no other hue; lanarum nigræ, seu nigræ lane nullum colorem bibant; Prov. Sensus, Vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed, &c.

BLACK is your day; vñ tibi; impendet tibi malum.

To BLAME; culpæ, criminari, reprehendere, accusare, vituperare.

BLAMABLE, or blame-worthy; reprehensione dignus, culpabilis, vituperabilis.

But do not afterwards lay the BLAME on me; verum ne post conferas culpam in me; Ter. Some praise him, others blame him; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis; Hor. He will lay the blame on you; culpam in te transferet; Ter. Who are so much the more to blame; quibus eo minus ignoscendum est; Cic. They blamed the multitude for it; laid the blame of it on the multitude; ejus rei culpam in multitudinem conjecerunt; Cœs. He blamed me for breach of friendship; amicitiam a me violatam esse criminatus est; Cic.

Without BLAME; extra noxiam; Ter. They are both to blame; ambo accusandi; Ter. Take heed you be not blamed; ne quid accusandus sis vide; Ter. He is to blame; in vitio est; Cic. He is as much to blame, as if—; tam est in vitio, quam si—; Cic. I do not blame you; non reprehendo; Cic. They blame his doing of that; illi id vituperant factum; Ter.

I shall be BLAMED for it; the blame will light on me; at enim isthuc in me culetur faba; Ter. Others might perhaps have been blamed, if—; ceteris forsitan vitio datum esset, si—; Cic. See, I pray, what they blame him for; quam rem vitio dent, quoniam, animadvertite; Ter.

I confess myself to BLAME for these things; hæc mea culpa fateor fieri; Ter.

Phrase.

I am not to be blamed for this; a me hæc culpa procul est; Ter.

BLAME Atticus for it; Attico assigna; Cic. I cannot blame you for it; non possum id in te reprehendere; Cic.

To free from BLAME; absolvere, excusare.

BLAMELESS, or faultless; inculpatus, irreprehensibilis. Extra culpam, non affinis culpæ; expers criminis, parus, insens; culpa vacuus. In me conferenda causa non est; culpa vace; culpam ego non sustineo; expers culpæ sum; affinis culpæ non sum; purus a culpa sum, culpam ignoro; longissime absum a culpa, ut qui maxime culpæ mihi non sum conscius; extra culpam sum, in culpa non sum.

To lay the BLAME on one; fabam in aliquem eudere.

Others shall bear the BLAME rather than you; aliis magis vitio dabitur, quam tibi. Id majori illis fraudi, quam tibi erit; hoc illis plus inferet infamiam, quam tibi; plus illi subibunt infamiam, quam tu; hoc illis vitio magis tribuetur, quam tibi. Majori hoc iis erit fraudi, quam tibi; vitio dabitur iis potius quam tibi; culpæ plus in eos quam in te conferetur; plus ipsi forent infamiam, dedecoris, ignominiam, culpæ; gravior ad eos, quam ad te redibit infamia.

To BLAME, dispraise or dishonor one; contumeliam jacere in aliquem; contumeliam intorquere, imponere; blasphemocalamo aliquem notare, incusare, perfundere ignominia; scommatibus, contumeliis operire, læserare, concidere; turpi crimine lædere; ignominia afficere, deformare; in contumeliam agere; probra ad satietatem ingerere; contumelia insequi; dehonestare, inhonorare; improbare, reprehendere, incusare, arguere, carpere, redarguere; reprobare, objurgare, vitio dare; sugillare, criminari, traducere; insimulare, notare; damnare, culpæ, accusare; diffamare, obloqui, condemnare; derogare, detrabere, exagere et infigere ignominiam; ignominia notare.

To be greatly BLAMED, or to have an ill name; infamia flagrare, h. e. summa infamia laborare; vituperari, diffamari, laborare fama, imprecari, male audire.

To get or receive BLAME, or shame; accipere contumeliam, sordes, i. e. ignominiam; Cic. Ut, has a Q. Titinio sordes accipimus. Concipere maculam, turpitudinem, infamiam, dedecus; subire contumeliam, infamiam, notam turpitudinis; perfundi aceto; Hor. præ, convitiis affici.

He will BLAME me much; accinet mihi haud suave encomium.

I BLAME you not for it; nec te nunc carpo. This blame falls not only on me; hoc convitiū non in me solum competit.

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*For you are all in the BLAME*; in culpa namque omnes estis. *You blame them too much*; vellicare eos odiosius. *You are always to blame in this one particular*; eadem oberrans plerumque chorda. *You must bear the blame for this*; isthuc in te cadetur faba. *You are much to blame for your tattling*; nō, tu suavis es nugator! *None that had any brains would have done so, or have deserved to be so blamed, except yourself*; nec quisquam a te alius, qui aliquid non solum sapientie habeat, sed sanitatis, tale fecisset. *I am nothing to blame*; me mea non remordet conscientia. *He blamed them too much*; he was too sharp in his reproof; dictum in illos inclementius.

*To BLAME a little*; subaccusare.

*To BLAME often*; culpitare, increpitare.

*To lay the BLAME upon*; imputare.

*To BLAME in words*; premere.

*BLAME incurred*; offensa. Blamableness; noxietas.

*Worthy of BLAME*; culpandus, culpabilis, vituperabilis, reprehensione dignus.

*Let me bear the BLAME of that*; me sursore atque impulsore id factum dicito.

*He BLAMES another for his own fault*; indianū facti in alium transfert.

*Don't lay the BLAME on me*; ne conferas culpam in me; Ter.

*To BLAME again one that rebukes us*; retaxare.

*To BLAME any one for his inconstancy*; inconstantiam alicujus redarguere; Cic.

*A BLEMISH*; macula, labes, vitium.

*There was no BLEMISH in his beautiful body*; nullus in egregio corpore nōvus erat.

*A BLEMISH to one's credit*; infamia, ignominia, dedecus.

*To BLEMISH*; maculare.

*To BLEMISH one's reputation*; maculam nomini inurere, infamia notare.

*He BLEMISHED his reputation*; famam notam inusit.

*BLEMISH, spot or blot, variously used*; Si ad corpus referatur, nōvus, labes, labecula, macula, vitium, nota; si metaphorice ad mores accommodetur sermo, dedecus, infamia, ignominia; sicut quoque dicimus, labem perfidiam, notam infamiam, perjurii; tubera etiam pro vitiis majoribus posuit Horatius, verrucas minores appellans.

*To BLESS*; benedicere alicui; beare aliquem; omne bonum alicui precari.

*Fortune BLESSes or favors our first undertaking*; adspirat primo fortuna labori.

*To BLESS, or bestow blessings or happiness on a man*; felicitatem in aliquem

conferre, beatum reddere, felicitatem alicui afferre, impestire; prosperos successus alicui tribuere; bonis alicui cumulare; bona in aliquem effundere.

*To declare or acknowledge BLESSED*; beatum predicare, laudare.

*BLESSED, or happy*; miseriis vacuus, omnis expertus turbis malorum; in porta; beatus, felix; omnia bene vivendi præsidia in se et extra se habens.

*BLESSEDNESS or happiness*; beatitudo, felicitas, prosperitas, pax, tranquillitas; secundissima vitæ conditio; prosper, secundus fortunæ status; omnium bonorum perfructio.

*May God BLESS your undertaking*; tuis coeptis adsit Deus.

*BLESSED with an excellent wife*; felix uxore bonis moribus prædita.

*BLIND*; cæcus, oculis captus, lumbinus orbis.

*BLIND of one eye*; monoculus, luscus, cocles.

*To BLIND one, or put out his eyes*; occæcare, excæcare; oculis orbare, privare.

*To BLIND, or hoodwink one*; velare oculos.

*To be BLIND*; cæcutire.

*BLINDED*; excæcatus.

*A BLIND man*; cæcus, lumine, oculis, luminibus, sensu luminis, visu, aspectu captus, cassus, orbis, orbatus, destitutus, privatus, expertus, carens. Visu oculorum privatus. Qui circumfusus sempiterna nocte in tenebris ruit. Qui in summa obscuritate, caligine; in altissimis, densissimis tenebris; in umbra perpetua versatur, vivit; caligine perpetua circumfusus. Qui aspectum, lumen oculorum, beneficium et amenitatem lucis omnino, prorsus amisit; oculorum jacturam fecit. Qui sunt oculi eruti, occæcati et caligine oppleti; sublatâ lumina cæcitate; adempta est lucis usus. Exoculatus. Caligant oculi, et parum absunt a cæcitate. Lumine cæcus, cassus. — Eterna damnatus lumen nocte. Orbis visu, spoliatus lumine corpus; cui lumen ademptum est.

*Am I BLIND, or did I not see?* utrum oculi mihi cæcutiant, an ego vidi? Varr.

*He was born BLIND*; cæcus genitus est; Patere.

*BLIND men cannot judge of colors*; quid cæco cum speculo?

*A BLIND man may by chance hit the mark*; sæpe etiam est olitor valde opportuna locutus.

*BLIND-born*; cæcigenus, cæcigena, m. *Half-BLIND, or almost blind*; semi-cæcus.

*The man is BLIND*; lippitur, impers.

*To make one BLIND*; excæcare, occæcare, exoculare. Oculos, visum, aspec-



tum, lumen, lumen oculorum, usum lucis adimere, auferre, eripere alicui. Visu, oculis, fac. privare. Oculos effodere, eruere exalperare. Sempiternam alicui nocem, caliginem, tenebras perpetuas, densissimas oculis offundere; cecitatem inferre, inducere. Unguibus in oculos involare.

**BLINDED**, walking in darkness; in altissimis versatus tenebris; densa quadam ac tetra impietatis caligine occaecatus; in densissimis ignorantie tenebris sepultus; qui in profundum venit malorum.

**A BLINDED mind**; mens caeca, lucis indiga; exhausta divino lumine; Cimmeriis immerga tenebris; in errorum densitate vaga; oppleta tenebris.

**Pleasure or voluptuousness BLINDED** the eyes of the mind; voluptas mentis perstringit oculos; quasi per caliginem perstringit aciem animi.

**The sight of the mind is BLINDED or darkened by errors**; animi acies caecatur erroribus.

**As BLIND as a beetle**; Tiresia cæcior; Prov. a notissima fabula sumptum. Juvenal. Nec sardem nec Tiresiam quenquam esse Deorum. Tiresiam, proverbiali figura, pro cæco dixit; ut et Horat. pro paupere, Iram; Intererit multum dives loquatur an Iras. *And so is used*, talpa cæcior; de iis, qui supra modum cæcuiant, aut, qui minime recte iudicant. Et sic apud Hor. Hypsæa cæcior, satis apparet paræniam ab Hypsæa muliere quædam infami, notæque cæcitatæ esse profectam.

**To be BLINDED, as in the blackest darkness**; in Cimmeriis constitui tenebris; Prov. Maleam obcuritatem, aut animi caliginem, Cimmerias appellant tenebras; autem odagium a Cimmeriæ regionis prodigiosa obcuritate.

**A BLIND speculation**; cæca speculatio. Scidas proverbialem esse dictionem admonet, quoties aut connivent, quibus datum est negotium, aut ipsi nihil vident, quibus observandi partes sunt delegatæ.

**The BLIND leading the blind**; cæcus cæco dux; Hor. Prov.

*Use neither a BLIND guide nor a mad counsellor*; neque cæcum ducem, neque insanientem consultorem; subaudiendum, adhibere; h. e. disce, sed a doctis; consilium pete, sed a consultis.

**To grope in the dark, as BLIND men do**; palpari in tenebris; manu tentare in tenebris.

**To BLIND one's eyes**; pulverem oculis offundere; Hieron. Sic dicitur qui de industria rem obcurat, et adversario iudicium eripit. *A blind man's direction*; cæci præscriptio; cæci iussio aive exhortatio dicitur absorde, quoties ipse, qui præscribit, non intelligit quid dicat.

Plane convenit homini insigniter caliganti.

**Avarice BLINDS our eyes**; nos cæcos reddit avaritia. *The hope of plunder blinds their minds*; spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos eorum.

**To attack one on his BLIND side**; imbecillitate alicujus, ancupari; alicui incauto insidias struere.

**He is BLIND of one eye**; altero oculo capitur.

**A BLOT**; litura, macula, f. erratum, n. **To BLOT**; maculare.

**To BLOT out, or deface**; delere, expungere, obliterare, delinere, deformare.

**The letter is all BLOTTED**; litera suffusa habet maculosa lituras; Ovid.

**I BLOTTED it with crying**; lachrymas fecere lituras; Ovid. *I even blotted the letters all out with crying*; literas ego lachrymis prope delevi; Cic. *Time hath blotted it out*; tempus, ætas delevit; Hor.

*You must wipe out that BLOT*; delenda est vobis illa macula; Cic.

**To BLOT a man's reputation with commending him**; viro laudatione labeculam aspergere; Cic.

**To BLOT out the remembrance of disagreements with forgetfulness**; memoriam discordiarum oblivione delere; Cic.

**BLOTTED out**; deletus, obliteratus.

**Quite to obliterate or BLOT out**; maculam, labem, mendam diluere, eluere, obliterare, detergere, abstergere, funditus delere. E tabulis eradere. Maculam, quæ penitus insecdit, atque inveteravit, delere, emendare, litura deformare.—*Nostros emendare jocos una litura potest.*

**To BLOT or spot**; maculare. Macula, labe, lituris aspergere, conspergere, contaminare, inficere, fedare, inquinare, deformare. Vitium, turpitudinem, feditatem, maculam, labem offundere.

**BLOOD**; sanguis, cruor. **Black, corrupt blood**; sanies, tabum.

**Letting of BLOOD**; venesectio.

**Blood, for kindred**; prosapia.

**Blood, for murder**; cædes, homicidium.

**A Blood-hound**; canis investigarius; canis inductor.

**To open a vein, to let BLOOD**; venam alicui ferire, aperire, incidere, solvere; sanguinem nimium, corruptum, vitiosum, feculentum, adustum detrudere, elicere. Sanguine impuro, exuberante, inflammato corpus levare, exonerare.

**It stops BLOOD**; sanguinem fluentem sistit; Plin.

**He was let BLOOD without any pain**; missus est sanguis sine dolore; Cic.

**One of the BLOOD royal**; vir generis regii; regis stirpis, regia stirpe ortus; Patern.

*If you stir up my BLOOD; si mihi stomachum moveritis; Cic.*

*The young man's BLOOD begins to rise; commoveri videtur adolescens; Cic.*

*My or his BLOOD is up; mihi animus ardet; cor cumulator ira; Cic. Sanguinem illi farvet; Petron.*

*To embury with BLOOD, or to make bloody; cruentare, sanguinare.*

*To convert or turn into BLOOD; in succum et sanguinem vertere.*

*To train up in BLOOD or bloody courses; cædibus innutrire.*

*BLOODY, or full of blood; sanguineus, sanguinolentus, sanguinans.*

*The earth or ground is wet with BLOOD; sanguine terra tabet, madet.*

*The thorns of thickets spread abroad are bedewed with BLOOD; sparsi rotantur sanguine repres.*

*The ground was warm or moist with BLOOD; cæde tepebat humus; arva cæde mædescent. The whole place swam with blood; aspersus sanguine locus natat omnia.*

*The earth was made warm by the BLOOD; atro tepefacta cruore terra; funditur ater ubique cruor.*

*The ditches overflow with BLOOD; inundant sanguine fossæ.*

*The hair of the head was clotted together with BLOOD; squalent sanguine crines concreti.*

*He BLED so much; tantum sanguinis effudit.*

*To ease the body by letting of BLOOD; venam incidendam curare; venas sanguine exonerare; venam cultello solvere; corpus sanguinis exuberantia levare, sanguinis detractioe evacuarè.*

*To wash his hands cruelly and monstrously with BLOOD; manus suas sanguine tette et impure cruentare.*

*To BLOW; flare, afflare, confiare, spirare, aspirare. The wind blows; spirant auræ, sephyri flant.*

*To puff and Blow; anhelare. To blow the fire; ignem exsufflare, exsuscitare.*

*To Blow away; diffiare. To blow upon; afflare. To blow an instrument; inflare.*

*To Blow or spring out as a flower; efflorescere, germinare.*

*A Blow, or stroke; ictus, plaga.*

*A Blow or cuff on the ear; alapa, colaphus. To give one a blow or buffet; alapam, colaphum impingere.*

*To Blow the nose; emungere nasum.*

*To Blow up or full; sufflare.*

*To Blow vehemently, or thoroughly; perflare.*

*To Blow or breathe together; confiare, conspirare. To blow or wind a horn; cornicinare, cornu instare.*

*A Blow with a staff; fustuarium.*

*He Blows the fire with his mouth; bucca fuculum excitat; Juv. Tute the bellows and blow the fire; admotis foliibus flata ignem accende; Curt.*

*No wind could Blow but—; neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin—; Cms.*

*He missed his Blow; vires in ventum effudit; Virg.*

*To get a Blow, i. e. receive; accipere ictum; Lucret. Since we have got such a blow in Asia; cum ea plaga in Asia accepta sit; Cic.*

*To Blow a trumpet; buccinam inflare; Var. To come together when the trumpet blows; ad inflatam buccinam convenire; Var.*

*To avoid one's Blow; declinare ictum; Liv. Macrob. To give one a side blow; ictu obliquo et inflexo ferire; Plin. To receive one's blow on his helm; ictum galea excipere; Ov.*

*To Blow his fingers, porridge; in manus ori admotas; pulstem servidam inflare. With the same breath to blow hot and cold; ex eodem ore calidum et frigidum efflare. One might have blown them down with a blast; quos si sufflasset, cecidissent; Petron.*

*To BLUSH; rubere, erubere, rubore suffundi.*

*To make one BLUSH; ruborem incutere, rubefacere, pudescere, ruborem, pudorem alicui movere, imponere.*

*A BLUSHING; pudor, rubor, m. rubentia, n, f.*

*All is well, he BLUSHED; erabuit, salva res est; Ter.*

*I BLUSHED deeply; totis erubui genis; Ovid. He blushed as red as fire; incanduit ore ruber; Claud. Scholars may well blush at it; res digna in qua docti erubescant; Cic.*

*To put one to the BLUSH; alicui pudorem incutere; Hor. He put his sisters to the blush; rubefecerat ora sororum; Sil.*

*At the first BLUSH; prima fronte; aspectu primo; Quin. Liv.*

*To get a BLUSH of a thing; per transennam aspicere; Cic.*

*To BLUSH again; ejectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem recipere.*

*To BLUSH out of modesty; capit eum verecundia; Liv. Pudor ora subit; erubere genas totoque recanduit ore; conscientia rei alicujus ad verecundiam commoveri; contrahere ruborem; insicitur teneras ore rubente genas; ingenue erubescere, modeste verecundari; ingenua modestia affici, pudore facinoris commoveri.*

*To lay aside shame or BLUSHING; pudorem ponere, violare.*

**To BOAST**, or *vanit*; ostentare, glorium, jactare.

**Boasting** or *bragging words*; verba sequepedalia; ampullæ.

**To Boast**, or *brag*; gloriore, immodice, magnifice, nimium, plenis buccis, arroganter, arrogantissime venditare, ostentare, laudare, efferre se, suas laudes crepare, predicare; sua narrare facinora; suas gestas, præclaras res, suas vires ostentare. Majora narrare quam præstiterit. De rebus suis gloriosius predicare. Jactantia, jactatione, ostentatione nimia rerum gestarum uti. Verbis magnificis in celum suas res gestas efferre, tollere. Crebram, frequentem recordationem, commemorationem suarum rerum gestarum usurpare. Magnopere de suis rebus, insolenter, impudenter, intoleranter, immodice, immodesteque impedienti ore de suis præclaris facinoribus gloriari. Magniloquos satus edere. Frequenti sermone, non sine audientium fastidio facta sua jactare. - Falsa gloria exornare se. Arrogantius, tragice, grandia, maxima quæque de se loqui. Labore aliquo partam gloriam verbis in se transmovet Thraso; sui insolens prædicator; suarum laudum præco, tubicen. Stultitiæ hinnitus jactantia est. Deforme est de seipso predicare falsa, præsertim et cum irrisione audientium imitari militem gloriosum. Grandiloquus. Te nimium laudas. Et genus, et promoves, et regia nomina jactas.

**Boastingly**; jactanter, gloriore, Thrasice.

**Boasting**, or *apt to brag*; jactabundus, gloriabundus.

**A Boaster**; jactator, Thraso, gloriosus.

*I am able to Boast as much as; (or, to make the same boast that; )* possum idem gloriam, quod—; Cic. *He made his boast that he descended from Achilles*; Achilles sactor gloriatus est; Patroc.

**To Boast** of his riches and learning; divitiæ ejus atque eruditionem jactare. **To make a boast of his pains, memory**; labores, memoriam ostentare; Claud. Cic. **To boast of his wit or valor or kindred**; ingenium, virtutem, genus jactare.

**Do not Boast of any thing**; absit jactantia.

**The Boasting man follows the false shadow of his own honor**; jactator Thrasonicus falsas honoris sui umbras consecratur.

**They Boast and brag**; plenis buccis et buccinis crepant. *He boasts of his bags*; crepat divitiæ. *He boasts and brags still as high as ever*; nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius.

**He thought he had done something to be Boasted of**; rem palmarum, ac triumpho dignam sibi visus est fecisse.

**To make a Boasting of a mere trifle**; arcem ex cloaca facere.

**To Boast of many good morrows**; fumos vendere. *What an unheard-of insolence is it to boast and brag of villainy itself!* O superbiam inauditam in facinore et scelere gloriam!

*He Boasts and brags, as if he were so great a scholar that learning must stand and fall with him*; gloriatus est insuper secum natus esse literas, secum interituras.

*If he talk nothing ordinary, but Boasts and brags of state affairs, of castles, battles, wars, and all high and terrible things*; si nihil loquatur plebeum, sed arces, pugnas, bella, ac Thrasonica crepat omnia.

*He has but bad neighbors, for he is fain to Boast of and praise himself*; suarum laudum præco insolens, pleno ore et magno cum triumpho clamat, et gloriatur.

*He Boasts of his own exploits*; sua narrat facinora. *He makes a blustering noise and stir by his boasting*; celum terramque jactantia sua miscet.

**A BODY**; corpus, n. **A little body**; corpusculum.

**The Body of an army**; acies.

**A Body without the head**; truncus.

**A dead Body**; cadaver.

**Bigness of Body**; corpulentia, f.

**To embrace by, or take hold of the Body**; amplecti.

**No Body**; nemo, nullus.

**Some Body**; aliquis, quidam.

**But if there be any Body, that—**; sin quicumque sit, qui—; Cic.

**Perhaps you have heard it of some Body that—**; audisti ex aliquo fortasse, qui—; Ter.

**And yet that some Body was not Ligarius**; atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit; Cic.

**I fear no Body's finding it**; non metuo ne quicumque inveniatur; Plaut.

**See you let no Body come into the house**; cave quenquam in sedes intrumiseris; Plaut.

**That no Body do hurt to any body**; ne cui quis noceat; Cic.

**You are in no more danger, than any other Body**; nihilo majore in discrimine es, quam quivis; Cic.

**No Body understands me**; non intelligor ulli; Ovid. **Nor was he seen by any body**; nec cernitur ulli; Virg.

**No Body observed that fault**; id vitium nulli notatum erat; Ovid. **No body thinks so but I**; hoc nemini præter me videtur; Cic.

**Every Body cries shame on it**; clamant omnes indignissime factum; Ter. *He thinks that no body can do so well as himself*; nihil nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat; Ter.

*The Body he sold for gold ; atque corpus vendebat ; Virg.*

*I was well in Body, but sick in mind ; a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui ; Plant.*

*Open the door quickly, some Body ; aperite aliquis actutum ostium ; Ter.*

*It is in every Body's mouth ; in ore est omni populo ; Ter. Every body knows ; nemo ignorat ; Cic. Let any body be judge ; cedo quemvis arbitrum ; Ter.*

*No Body else looks after us ; alium nemo respicit nos ; Ter. Hardly any body ; non fere quisquam ; Cic.*

*Though no Body praise it, yet— ; etiam si a nullo laudetur— ; Cic.*

*It makes every Body in love with it ; mirabiles sui amores excitat ; Cic. I had to do then with no body else ; quocum tum uno rem habebam ; Ter.*

*He had every Body's leave to give over ; ei desinere per omnes homines licuit ; Cic. No body could tell ; in incerto fuit ; Tac. There is no body, but— ; non est quisquam, quin— ; Cic.*

*No Body, not any one body ; nemo quisquam ; nemo homo ; nemo unus vir ; non quisvis unus ; Ter. Cic. Liv. No body ever thought any of these things would come to pass ; horum nihil ita fore putatum est ; Cic.*

*He came to the enemy's camp with his army in three Bodies rank and file ; acie triplici instructa ad hostium castra pervenit ; Cæs.*

*Of or belonging to the Body, or that hath a body ; corporeus, corporalis, corporatus.*

*There is no Body here but we ; hic soli sumus.*

**BOLD ;** audax, fidens, strenuus, impavidus, intrepidus. **Bold or saucy ;** insolens, audaculus.

*To be BOLD ;* audere. *To make bold ;* animare, animos addere.

*A BOLD fellow ;* homo audax, audaculus, confidens ; stolidus ferox ; longe audacissimus ; summa, effroni, projecta audacia. Qui plus animi quam consilii habet. Audacia elatus. Qui nimis, procaci libertate loquendi se venditat ; non dubitanter, titubanter, timide, verecunde, modeste ; sed præsentî animo, libere, liberius, liberrime, sine metu et verecundia, audacia et impudentia fretus dicit, facitque omnia.

**BOLDNESS ;** audacia.

**BOLDNESS in speaking ;** libertas, loquendi libertas.

**BOLDNESS in asking or begging ;** prociacitas, f.

*Being BOLD upon ;* fretus, with an abl. **Grown BOLD ;** obfirmatus.

*A BOLD feat ;* facinus audacissimum.

*We may be BOLD to imitate the Stoics ;* audeamus imitari Stoicos ; Cic. *He was*

*so bold as to say ;* est enim ausus dicere ; Cic. *How dare I be so bold as to do it !* qua fiducia id facere audeam ?

*Upon your promise we have made BOLD to speak ;* tuis promissis freti linguam resolvimus ; Plin. *Nobody ever thought that any man would have been so bold ;* nemo quenquam tam audacem fore, arbitrabatur ; Cic.

*Nor, though I know it, dare I be so BOLD as to say it ;* nec si sciam, dicere ausim ; Liv. *Who more bold than I ?* quis me audacior et confidentior ? Plant. *I dare be bold to say ;* audacter affirmem.

*I made BOLD to ask him ;* duravi interrogare illum ; Pet.

*A prudent, wary captain or leader is better than a rash and BOLD commander ;* melior est dux circumspectus, quam projecte audaculus.

*He is a BOLD fellow, and ready for any mischief, to hazard though he should be hanged for it ;* fidens animi atque in utrumque paratus, seu versare dolos seu certa occumbere morte ; Virg. *He was a monstrously bold fellow ;* erat incredibili armatus audacia.

*Although desperate BOLDNESS does not become prudent men, yet we ought to be prepared and resolved in our minds ;* quantumvis homines prudentes projecta minime decent audacia, at vero parati et armati animis esse debemus ; Cic. *Yet in that affair he seems to me to have had more boldness of courage than prudence of counsel ;* tamen in hac re plus mihi animi, quam consilii, videtur habuisse ; Cic.

*We must be BOLD and confident to set a good face on it ;* audendum est ; formandus et firmandus est animus.

*Be BOLD, fear no shame, never blush for the matter ; have your wits about you, take a good heart, and see you be not daunted ;* aude, frica faciem ; ne quid pudeat ; perfricanda est frons ; fac apud te aies ; resume animum ; fac præsentî sis animo.

*We must set upon him some BOLD fellow that will not easily be abashed ;* protrudendus est aliquis legatus, non admodum verecundæ frontis, quem non protelet illico.

*He is a BOLD fellow, and can speak well ;* perfectæ frontis est, bene linguar, ac musca impudentior.

*You are a BOLD beggar ;* satis audacter petis.

**BOLDNESS is not safe against those who are bolder ;** be not too hold with your betters ; in audaces non est audacia tanta.

*I am a little BOLDER than to be afraid of every bug-bear ;* non is sum qui fulgura ex vitro reformidem.

*He would have spoken if he had had BOLDNESS enough for it ;* compellaturus

erat si audaciam fuisset satis. *They were so bold when so many were by*; mirum certe est istos tantum audere facinus, tot testibus consiliis. *Undoubtedly and boldly*; magno animo atque erecto.

*You must be BOLD and not fear them, if you mean they should not hurt you*; utcumque si cunctanter attingas, adurit; si fortiter, hebescit.

*He is a BOLD fellow, but rash*; habet os; plus autem animi quam consilii habet.

*It is a BOLD part of him*; facinus audax incipit. *Who so bold as blind Bayard?* incertitia confidentiam parit.

**A BOND, obligatory**; obligatio; instrumentum obligatorium.

**A BOND for appearance**; vadimonium, sponsio sistendi.

**A BOND for payment or performance**; satisfactio.

*To give BOND*; satisfdare.

*To enter into BOND for the performance of a bargain*; se nexu obligare. *To sue one upon a bond*; ex syngrapha, seu instrumento obligatorio cum aliquo agere.

**BONDS**; vincula, compedes. *To put one in bonds*; compedibus coercere aliquem; Suet. Injicere vincula alicui; Cic.

*To put in BONDS to answer*; deijcere libellon.

*Tied in BONDS*; vineulis astricti; Cic.

*To enter into BOND for appearance*; promittere vadimonium.

**BONDAGE, or slavery**; servitus, utis, f. servitium, n. captivitas, f. *That is in bondage*; servus, adj. Mancipatus, part. *from mancipare*, i. e. manucapere, *to bring into bondage*.

*Of or belonging to BONDAGE*; servilis, adj.

**A BOND-man or bond-slave**; servus, mancipium, mancipium, q. d. manucupium.

**A BOND-man born, and brought up in the house**; verna, c. g.

**A BOND-man made free**; libertus. **A bond-woman made free**; liberta.

*To bring into BONDAGE or captivity*; aliquem in servitatem, in servilem conditionem dare, redigere, rapere, conijcere, corripere, adducere, abducere, abstrahere, mittere: jugo servitutis premere, opprimere: suo dominio subigere, subjicere: servituti addicere: libertate privare, spoliare: in suum dominium redigere, sub jugum mittere: impoſuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominium, jugum. Alicui servitutem, dominium, jugum servitutis imponere: libertatem eripere, adimere, praecidere. Servitio premere.—Humili sub pede colla premit, tenet.

*To be in BONDAGE or captivity*; ser-

vire servitutem, servitutis jugum, domini potentiam, imperium, dominatum alterius: dominum ferre, sustinere, pati: domini potenti, imperioso; domini potestati, tyrannidi, imperio subijci, parere. In servitute, mancipii, servitii loco, conditione servilli esse. Libertatem amittere. In servitutem, captivitatem venire, adduci, redigi, &c. Dare cervices crudelitati alienae. Servus est qui captus bello vitam libertate redemit, non sui juris jam, sed arbitrii et nutus alieni. Grave servitium; servitii jugum ferre, pati. Triesti servitio subjectus. Barbara vincla pati. De lapide empti.—Eversa corpora capta domo. Qui lora restrictis lacertis sensit inera, timuitque mortem.—Ibericis perastus funibus latus, et crura dura compede.

*To become one's BOND-man*; emancipare se alicui; Plaut.

*To make a BOND-man free, or to free one from bondage*; emancipare, manumittere.

**A multitude or company of BOND-men**; servi, -orum; servitia, -orum.

**A BONE**; os, ossis, n. ossum, n.

**A little BONE**; ossiculum.

**The back-BONE**; spina, f.

**The jaw-BONE, or cheek-bone**; mandibula, maxilla.

**The hip-BONE**; coxa, coxendix.

**The shin-BONE**; tibia.

*To pull out or break the BONES*; exossare.

*That which is bred in the BONE, will never out of the flesh*; Prov. (semper fere in malam partem accipitur;) lupus pila mutat, non mentem; naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurrit; Hor. Qui semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu; Hor.

*I have given him a BONE to pick*; injeci scrupulum homini; Ter.

*He made no BONES of it, to run away from the fire*; non dubitavit cedere flammis; Ovid.

*He is nothing but skin and BONES*; ossa atque pellis totus est; Plaut.

*Hunger makes hard BONES sweet meat*; Prov. fames efficit ut crudum etiam fabam saccarum sapiant.

*I tremble every BONE of me*; tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremisco.

*They may as soon take a BONE from a dog*; lupo agnum eripere postulant.

**A BOOK**; liber codex.

**A little Book**; libellus, codicillus.

**A Book of accounts**; codex rationarius, ratio accepti et expensi.

**A Book of remembrance**; commentarius.

**A day-Book, or journal**; diarium, ephemeris.

*Books of civil law*; pandectæ.  
*Books of public record*; libri elephantini.

*A note Book*; adversaria (pl. n.)

*A Book without the author's name to it*; liber adespotus.

*A Book published under a false name*; liber supposititiæ, subditiæ.

*A Book published after the author's death*; opus posthumum.

*To mind his Book*: incumbere studiis, vacare musis.

*One that loves his Book*; studiis addictus.

*A great reader of Books*; librorum belluo.

*To say a thing without Book*; recitare memoriter.

*A Bookish fellow*; merus scholasticus.

*Belonging to Books*; librarius.

*A Book-binder*; bibliopægas.

*A Book-seller*; bibliopola.

*A Book-worm*; blatta.

*To make an end of a Book*; librum ad umbilicum ducere.

*It is in the latter end of that Book*; est in extremo illo libro; Cic.

*The Book will please me*; me liber delectabit; Cic. *He will not let me have my book*; prohibet mihi librum. *To get without book*; memoris mandare; Cic. *We must show it in these books*; his libris explicandum est; Cic.

*Books of account*; tabulæ accepti et expensi.

*Statute Books, or books of record*; tabulæ publicæ.

*To read over a Book*; evolvere librum. *To write a book*; volumen conscribere; Cic. *To put forth a book*; scriptum dare foras; Cic.

*To Book a thing down*; aliquid in codicem, commentarium, libellum referre; Cic.

*It is not so in your Book*; aliter est apud te; Cic. *He never looks off his book*; caput de tabula non tollit; Petr.

*Your Books are in great estimation*; libri tui in honore habentur. Libri tui omnibus vigent, egregia tuis de libris opinio est, existimatio est; præclare de tuis libris omnes existimant, sentiunt, judicant, tui libri magno apud omnes in honore sunt, omnium judicio probantur, laudibus ac testimoniis ornantur, in manibus sunt, in manibus habentur, manibus teruntur, sinu foveantur, circumferantur, circumferuntur, assidue tractantur, diligenter evolvuntur, accurate, studiose lectantur.

*To be given to his Book, to mind his learning*; totum se in scientia et cognitione collocare; in studia incumbere; animum studiis adjungere; discendi cupidum esse; contemplationi vacare; se lito-

ris abdere, et involvere; quotidie commentari.

*A BORDER*; ordo, margo, extremitas.

*A BORDER of a country*; limas, finis, terminus.

*A BORDER of a garment*; limbus, sinbria, instita.

*The BORDERS, or marches*; confinis, termini.

*To BORDER upon*; adjacere, contemnimus esse.

*BORDERING near together*; conterminus, finitimus, contiguus.

*Places BORDERING*; loca finitima, contigua. Regiones conterminæ, confines, adjacentes. Fines alterius regionis contingere. Fines habere communes conjunctos. Convenire finibus. Oceanum attingunt. Proximi Caribus sunt Lycii—Domus domui contermina nostræ. Contiguas habuere domos.

*Falsehoods BORDER on truth*; falsa veris finitima sunt; Cic.

*They cannot agree about their BORDERS*; ambigunt de finibus; Ter.

*Those who BORDER on the sea*; qui oceanum attingunt. *Those who border on the Rhine*; qui proximi Rheo flumini sunt. *A house which borders on the country*; domus quæ prospectit rus.

*To quarter the soldiers on the BORDER of the country*; milites per frontem regionis distribuere.

*Soldiers garrisoned on the BORDERS*; limitanei milites; qui in collimitio sunt constituti; in præsidio adversus inimicos excubantes in limitibus.

*To be BORN*; nasci, procreari, oriri, gigni, exoriri. Matris utero, ex utero, in auras, sub auras cæli prodire. In viam; in lucem hanc edi, ingredi, prodire, suscipi, venire, advenire, procedere, introire, emitti. Ad sidera et cælum et vitæ lumen accedere. Qui simulac pedem limine extulerat, &c. In vitam, in lucem emergere. Æthera videre.—Prodire in luminis auras. Infans maturus—communes exit in auras.

*To be BORN again*; renasci. *To be born before due time*; abortiri.

*BORN*; satus sanguine alicujus, procreatus. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, with an abl. *Born or descended of a stock or lineage*; oriundus.

*First-BORN*; primo-genitus.

*BORN before its time*; abortivus.

*Base-BORN*; spurius, nothus, adulterinus.

*BORN after the death of his father*; posthumus, m.

*Twins BORN at one birth*; gemini, gemelli.

*BORN three at once*; trigemini.

A native **BORN**; indigena.

**BORN** in the country; rurigena.

**BORN** of the earth; terrigena.

He was **BORN** a slave; vernatus est; Plant. He was born for nothing but this—; ad hoc unum est natus; Cic. They are born under this condition; hac lege generati sunt; Cic.

**BORN** of mean, base, obscure parentage; obscuris orti parentibus; Cic.

The year before **Ennius** was **BORN**; anno ante natum Ennium; Cic.

Alas that ever I was **BORN**! heu, me miserum! Ter.

Well **BORN**; honesto loco natus.

When you were **BORN**; cum te de matris utero natura produxit; Boeth.

As soon as ever he was **BORN**; simul atque editus in lucem foret.

**BORN** together; cognatus, congenitus.

Still-**BORN**; natus mortuus.

As soon as I was **BORN**, or ever since I was a child; from my infancy or youth; ab initio ætatis, a primo ætatis exordio; (quæsupinum natus sum) a prima ætate, ab incunte ætate, a primis temporibus, a puero, jam inde a puero, jam inde usque a puero, a prima pueritia, a primis annis, a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis, a die natali, ab ortu primo, a quo die natus sum, ex quo ingressus in vitam sum, ex quo lucis aura frui coepi, ex quo vitam limen attingi, animam ducere, spiritum haurire de celo, coepi.

To be **BORN** or brought forth; introire ad vitam, vel, in vitam; edi in lucem, emergere, prodire in vitam; fieri, nasci, utero matris prodire; venire ad sidera, æthera, surgere ad lumina vitæ; venire sub auras coeli; accipere vitam; emitti in auras. Item, aves, accipitres et animalia dicuntur quoque foetum emittere: ut, foetus expulsit se in auras.

I wish I had never been **BORN**; atque animam susceptus non essem; Cic.

You know how you were **BORN**, and how you were adorned by nature; intelligis quænammodum in vitam veneris, et quomodo a natura ornatus; in puero refert qua affectione cæli spiritum duxerit; Cic. de Nat.

Ye who are **BORN** of the gods; vos qui deorum satu orti estis; Cic.

The people that were **BORN** of or that came from **Japhet**; gentes et familiæ quæ a **Japeto** prodierunt.

**Priamus** had fifty sons, of which twenty were **BORN** of his lawful wife; quinquaginta filios **Priamus** habuit, e quibus justa uxore nati sunt viginti.

**BORNE**, as a burden, &c.; latus, gestus, portatus.

We have seen **Massilia** **BORN** in triumph; portari in triumpho **Massiliam** vidimus; Cic.

He has **BORN** gently with me hitherto; me leni passus est animo usque adhuc; Ter.

It may be **BORN** with; ferendum aliquo modo est.

To **BORROW**; mutuari. **Mutuo**; commodatum sumere, accipere. Aliunde petere **mutuo** quod opus est, quod sibi deest. Pecuniam **mutuum** sumere. **Ære** alieno se implicare. Utendum aliquid accipere, usum rei ad tempus rogare, impetrare, habere. Nomina, res alienum facere. Vestem, librum commodatum sumere.

To **BORROW** upon usury; Kenerari.

To **BORROW** of one to pay another; versuram facere; Corn. Nep. Versuram dissolvere; Cic.

He **BORROWED** forces of them for that war; ab iis ad id bellum auxilia mutuatus erat; Cms.

**BOTH**; ambo, uterque.

On **BOTH** sides; utrinque, utriusque, utrobique.

To be on **BOTH** sides; duobus sellis sedere.

A **Jack** of **BOTH** sides; ambidexter, desultorius.

**BOTH** ways; ambifariam, adv. utroque.

I. **BOTH**, spoken of two, is rendered by ambo, or uterque: as, They both count their cattle twice a day; bisque die numerant ambo pecus; Virg. Both the orators were undone by their wit; Eloquio sed uterque perit orator; Juvén. Both of them *Aradians* and young men in the flower of their age; ambo florentes ætatis, *Arades* ambo; Virg. Ecl. The father and mother were both at home; uterque mater et pater domi erant; Ter. Conscience is of great efficacy on both sides; magna est vis conscientiam in utramque partem; Cic. Many things are said on both sides; in utraque parte multa dicuntur; Id.

1. Note: Some make this difference between ambo and uterque; as if ambo were to be used when two were or did the same thing together, uterque when asunder. But others refuse that; yet this difference there is; that ambo has after it only a verb plural, but uterque either singular or plural: as,

When **BOTH** the armies were in sight of one another; quam uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu; Cms. They were both wonderfully deceived; uterque deluduntur dolis mirum in modum; Plaut.

Also uterque is used partitively with a genitive after it: as, **BOTH** of them were overcome; horum uterque cecidit victus; Cic. But ambo is hardly ever so used.

2. Note: Some contend that omnis is rightly said of two; and Gellius seems so to use it, l. 18. c. 9. Susque deque ferro,

ant, susque deque habeo, his enim omnibus modis dicitur—&c. And so Demipho in Ter. Phor. 2. speaking of Antipho and Phœdria: For BOTH do agree, if you know one you know them both, says, omnes congruunt, unum cognoris, omnes noris.

II. BOTH, answered by and, is rendered by cum, tum, et, vel, qua, &c.: as,

I displease BOTH myself and others; ipse cum mihi, tum cæteris displiceo; Cic. Both in time of peace and war; tum in pace, tum in bello; Cic. Much tossed to and fro, both by sea and land; multum ille et terris jactatus, et alto; Virg. To attend much both on honor and on danger; multum vel honori, vel periculo inservire; Cic. Famous both for his father's glory and his own; insignis qua paternæ gloria, qua sua; Liv. Both by sea and land; qua mari, qua terra. They use words both more frequently and more boldly; transferent verba cum crebrius, tum etiam audacius; Cic. Orat. We both desire and trust we are beloved by you; nos a te amari tum volumus, tum etiam confidimus; Cic. He both thinks and commands the same thing; hoc idem et sentit et præcipit.

And so simul is used: as, Born covetous and prodigal; sordidus simul et sumptuosus.

As also juxta and pariter: as, They killed BOTH armed and unarmed, both women and men; trucidant inermes juxta, atque armatos; feminas pariter atque viros; Liv. A man all his days much beloved both by the senators and by the common people; vir omni vita pariter patribus ac plebi carus; Liv.

And so also in the poets, que and atque: as,

I admired BOTH the Trojan captains, and Priamus himself; mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum Laomedontiden; Virg. Who follows after both the males and females alike; qui consecratur æque maresque et feminas; Plaut. The mother calls both the gods and the stars cruel; atque deos, atque astra vocat crudelia mater; Virg.

Note: If BOTH be rendered by cum, then and is rendered by tum: as, We are wretchedly unprovided both for soldiers and for money; sumus flagitiose imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia; Cic.

Some other phrases.

Many being killed on BOTH sides; multis utrinque interfectis; Cæs. I had great enemies on both sides; utroque magnos inimicos habebam; Cic. Armies were sent to both places; utroque exercitus missi; Liv. They may be said both ways; utroqueversum dicantur; Gell. Do that which shall be for the good of both; in

commune consulas; Ter. And.

The BOTTOM, or ground and foundation, of any thing; fundus, fundum, limus, solum.

The BOTTOM or settling, or dregs of liquor; fax, sedimentum.

To settle or go to the BOTTOM; subidere.

Settled in the BOTTOM; subsiduus: adj.

The BOTTOM of the sea; maris profunditas.

The BOTTOM of a ship; carina.

A BOTTOM or valley; convalis.

The BOTTOM or lowest; imus, adj. as,

From the BOTTOM of the heart; ab imo pectore. At the bottom; in imo. To the very bottom; funditus. In the bottom of hell; in imo Tartaro. Sharpened at the bottom; paulum ab imo (i. e. ab inferiore parte) præcutus; Cæs.

BOTTOMLESS; fundo carens; expers fundi.

Without BOTTOM; immensus, adj.

From, to the very BOTTOM; funditus.

BOUGHT; emptus, &c. (See To Buy.) To be bought; emi.

Bought again; redemptus.

Which is to be BOUGHT; mercabilla.

I BOUGHT this for you; hoc meratus sum tibi. He would have me let him have it as I bought it; tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradi; Ter. I bought it for just so much; nec plus nec minoris emi.

BOUGHT wit is the best; duro flagello mens docetur rectius.

To BOUND or limit, or to set bounds; limitare, terminare, finire, definire, terminos pangere, intra limites coercere. Terminos, limites, cancellos præscribere, præstituire, circumdare. Terminis, limitibus definire, seipire. Finibus quibusdam, certis spatiis, regionibus terminare, continere, circumscribere, includere. Intra cancellos coercere. In gymrum ducere. Constituire sibi certos fines et terminos. Limitare, limitari, determinare, fines terminare.—Limitibus discreverat omnia certis. Signare et partiiri limite campum. Hic terminus hæret.

To BOUND or border on; conterminari, collimitari.

A BOUND or bounds; meta, finis, terminus.

The BOUNDS or limits; confinia.

A BOUNDARY-stone, to part one man's ground from another; lapis terminalis.

The meetings of BOUNDS; collimitum.

BOUNDING or bordering near together; conterminus, confinis, adjacens.

BOUNDLESS, that hath no bounds or limits; interminatus, infinitus, immensus.

Of or belonging to BOUNDS; terminalis.



*As I wandered beyond my BOUNDS;*  
dam ultra terminum vagor; Ter.

*To keep within their own BOUNDS;* intra suos limites coercere.

*To be BOUND;* teneri, obligari, obstringi, vinciri, devinciri.

*To be BOUND with sweeties for payment or performance;* satisfacere, vadari.

*BOUND or tied;* ligatus, vinctus, obstrictus.

*BOUND or beholden to one;* devinctus. *He is bound;* vinctus est; Ter.

*BOUND with an oath;* iurejurando obstrictus; Cic.

*BOUND to performance of (i. e. to make good, to fulfil) his vow;* damantus voti, voto.

*Whither are you BOUND?* quo tendis, iturus, iter paras? Quo nunc est tibi iter?

**BOUNTY;** liberalitas, benignitas, beneficentia, munificentia.

**BOUNTIFUL,** liberal; beneficus, benignus, valde liberalis, promptissimus ad largiendum, ab avaritia remotissimus, benignus faciens omnibus, in dando non restrictus; bonitatis thesauros explicans. See **LIBERAL**.

*To BOW or bend;* (act.) flectere, incurvare. *To bow;* (neut.) inclinare.

*To make a Bow;* inclinare corpus.

*To Bow the knee;* flectere poplitem.

*To Bow the head;* annuere, nutare.

*To Bow down and worship;* adorare, advenari.

*To Bow or hang downward;* propendere.

*To Bow the knees;* genua summittere; Plin.

*I Bow my knees;* flecto genua mea.

*They are BOWED down, and yield to weight;* incurvantur, ceduntque ponderi; Plin.

*He BOWED himself towards the ground;* incurvavit se in terram.

*He BOWED his head and gave up the ghost;* inclinato capite tradidit spiritum.

*A Bow;* arcus.

*A Bow-string;* chorda, amentum, nervus.

*A cross-Bow;* arcubalista.

*A steel-Bow;* chalybea balista.

*To bend a Bow;* arcum tendere.

*A Bow-man, or archer;* sagittarius.

*A BOWYER;* arcuarius.

*Like a Bow;* arcuatim.

*A rain-Bow;* Iris, arcus coelestis, arcus pluvius.

*It flies like an arrow out of a Bow;* nota citius velucrique sagitta fugit; Virg.

*He kept his mind bent like a Bow;* intentum animum tanquam arcum habebat; Cic.

*A Bow too much bent, breaketh;* arcus nimis intensus rumpitur; arcus tensus.

rumpitur; arcus, quemadmodum aiunt, quum intenditur, rumpi solet: contra, animus, quum remittitur; Plutarch.

*A BOX on the ear;* colaphus, alapa.

*To Box the ears;* colaphizare, pugnam impingere. Colaphum alicui incutere; insigere; impingere; Ter. Juv. Plin. *He gives himself a box on the ear;* in sinum suum conpuit.

*A BOY;* puer, m.

*A little Boy or lad;* puellus, puerulus.

*A school-Boy;* ludi-discipulus.

*BOYISH;* puerilis, adj.

*BOYISHNESS;* puerilitas.

*The Boys love one another;* pueri inter se amant; Cic. *To leave boy's play;* nuces relinquere. *He is past a boy;* virilem togam sumpsit; ex pueris, ex ephebis excessit; Cic. Ter.

*It is Boy-like; the trick of a boy;* done like a boy; puerile est; Cic. *To play the boy;* pueriliter facere; Cic. *When I was a boy;* me puero; Cic. *Boys will have toys;* parvulus facit ut parvulus.

*A Boy under fourteen years of age;* impuber, m. impubes.

*A Boy about fourteen years of age;* pubes.

*A pleasant Boy;* puer festivus, lepidus; nihil est eo puero festivus, nihil lepidius; lepores habet, qui amorem conciliant; lepore, festivitate, morum elegantia conferendus cum illo puero nemo est, quibusvis aliis preferendus.

*A Boy of an excellent disposition;* summa ingenii indole, summaque virtute puer praeditus. *A boy born to great honor;* puer ad amplissimam dignitatem natus.

*Boys' age wants experience;* etas puerorum est improvida.

*To BRAG or boast;* gloriari, jactare.

*A BRAG, or vain boasting;* gloriatio, jactatio.

*A BRAGGADOCIO;* Thraso, gloriozus, jactabundus, jactator.

*You use to BRAG of your doing it;* te id fecisse etiam gloriari soles; Cic.

*To BRAG of any thing;* in aliquo gloriari; Cic. *He brags of his exploits;* de virtutibus suis praedicat; Cic. *How would you brag?* quo te modo jactares? Cic.

*To BRAG of his kindred, wit, beauty, &c.;* genus, ingenium, virtutem, &c. *Jactare, ostentare;* Ov. Quint. *To brag of oneself;* intolerantius se jactare; insolenter se offerre; Cic. *He makes a great bragging;* se magnifice jactat atque ostentat; Cic.

*The BRAIN;* cerebrum.

*The BRAIN-PAN;* cranium, testa, calvaria, f.

*The hinder part of the BRAIN*; cerebellum.

To BRAIN, or dash out one's brains; cerebrum extunderē, elidere, exerebrare.

A light or shuttle-BRAINED fellow; instabilis, futilis.

*Hare or hair-BRAINED*; cerebrosus.

Your BRAINS are addled; non tibi sanum est sinciput.

*The caul or films of the BRAIN*; pia mater.

BRAIN-sick; cerebrosus, temerarius, furiosus.

BRAVE or excellent; elegans, concinnus, nitidus, splendidus, splendide vestitus, mollibus amictus vestibus.

BRAVE or gallant; lautus, magnificus. Brave, stout; magnanimus.

A BRAVE soldier; miles egregius. A brave young soldier; acer belli juvenis; Patere.

A BRAVE navy to see; præclara classis in speciem; Cic.

How BRAVE a man he is; quam claro animo est; Cic. A brave man; speech; elegans homo; oratio; Gell. Since he braves me to it; quando eo provocat; Ter. It is a brave thing to be pointed at with the finger; pulchrum est digito monstrari; Pers.

As BRAVE a man as lices; splendore nemini cedit; Cic.

To BRAVE it; ostentare, speciem præ se ferre, magnifice incedere, speciose ingredi, plumas extendere.

To BRAVE one; lacessere.

A BRAVE answer; præclarum responsum. Bravery; decor, splendor, ornatus, -us, m.

To carry a BRAVE or honorable mind; ad summam contendere, summa petere, præclara sibi proponere; ad summam gloriam vitæ cursum dirigere; ad laudem incensus et incitatus esse; exultationis et dignitatis studiosus esse; animi lucem ostendere; omnia humana infra se ducere; divino motu res magnas concupiscere.

To BRAWL or scold; rixari, litigare, altercari, jurgare, cavillari. Jurgia, lites, rixas movere, creare, exercere. Jurgiis, verbis, dictis mutuis contendere, certare, pugnare, dimicare, digladiari, velitari. Ad rixam concitari. Altercationem, rixam cum aliquo habere, facere. In jurgium descendere. Jurgio excidere. Strepitu pugnaque verborum contectare. Pugna contentioneque vocali perstreperē; oburgare, increpare, incensare, distringere; multis verbis male aliquem accipere; Cic. Severe excipere, aspere movere; insectari austeris, acerbis, mordacibus, exasperantibus verbis; verborum amarulentia; conficere aliquem verbis; Plaut. i. e. minaci voce terrere; Catonem agere censorium;

Democritum quandam agere; Divis ipsis obloqui.

To BREAK; frangere, confringere, rumpere.

To BREAK small or in pieces; conterere, comminuerē, contundere, discutere.

To BREAK his brains about a thing; macerare se cogitationibus.

To BREAK his heart; animum mœrore conficere.

To BREAK one's neck; cervicem diffringere, guttur, collum elidere.

To BREAK his own neck with a fall; præcipitem se dare.

To BREAK into a house; fores effringere. Edes expugnare. In sedes alienas irruere, invadere. Fores insultare calcibus. Vasto impetu fores toto cardine demoliri, convellere. Graviter fores pulsare. Parietes perfodere. Alieno vires suas ostentare ostio. Pulsando assulatum foribus exitum assero. Vecticularia.—Nocturna frangatur janua rixæ. Concussæ patuere furea. Moras frangere portarum.

To BREAK company; dissociare; a societate se abstrahere.

To BREAK his course; institutum abruptum, intermittere.

To BREAK his custom; receptum morem negligere.

To BREAK his faith; fidem lœdere, fallere.

To BREAK his fast; jentare.

To BREAK a horse; domare, mansuefacere.

To BREAK a jest; jocari, risum joco movere; jocum solvere.

To BREAK a law; legem violare, transgredi.

To BREAK his mind to one; aperire sensa animi, consilium detegere.

To BREAK his oath; violare jusjurandum.

To BREAK his promise; promissis non stare, fidem fallere, solvere.

To BREAK his rest or sleep; noctem insomnem agere.

To BREAK asunder; dirumpere, defringere, distrahere.

To BREAK in; irumpere, irruere.

To BREAK out, or to break forth; erumpere, prorumpere.

To BREAK out as water out of a spring; scatere, scaturire, prosilire.

To BREAK out, as the sea; exundare, exæstare.

To BREAK out into pimples; pustulas, ulcera emittere.

To BREAK out as a fire or the plague; grassari.

To BREAK off; abruptum, rescindere.

To BREAK down; demoliri, diruere.

To BREAK up land; occare, offringere, proscindere.

To **BREAK** up school, houses, &c.; scholam, familiarum dimittere.

To **BREAK** up a letter or writ; renigmare; litteras incidere; Cic.

To **BREAK** with one, i. e. to fall out; discordare, amicitiam nuncium remittere.

As though he would **BREAK** through a wall; ut si murum perrumperet; Tacit.

He bids them **BREAK** down the bridge; pontem jubet rescindi; Cæs.

*Scurvy* was the company **BROKE** up, but I found; vixtum jam costu dimisso comperi; Cic.

To **BREAK**, i. e. be bankrupt; decoquere; Cic. Foro cedere; Juv.

It **BROKE** out like a storm; velut nimbus erupit; Flor. The war broke out all on a sudden; bellum subito exarsit; Cic.

I will **BREAK** your head; diminuum tibi cerebrum, caput; frangam caput; Plant. Ter. Petr.

They **BREAK** the ranks; ordines perturbant; Cæs.

At **BREAK** of day; cum luce sceret; Cic. Prima luce; Ter. Cum diluculo; Plant. Circa lucis ortum; Curt. Summo mane. Luce oriente; ubi primum diluculabit; Gell.

He has somewhat to **BREAK** his sleep; habet propter quod rumpere somnum debet; Juv. Totas noctes pervigilet; Plant. Noctu vigilas agat; de nocte vigilet; Cic.

I will **BREAK** this custom of yours; adinam hanc tibi consuetudinem; Ter.

He **BREAKS** the league of hospitality; temeram hospitii confringit.

They **BREAK** their fast betimes in the morning; multo mane jentant; Cic.

To **BREAK** into the tents; in castra irrumpere; Cæs.

To **BREAK** off on a sudden; repente præcidere; Cic.

To **BREAK** the force of things; rerum vim minuire; Cæs.

To **BREAK** off (leave) work; opus intermittere; Cæs.

The cold serpent in the meadow is **BROKEN** by incantation, or enchantment; frigidus in prato cantando rumpitur anguis.

He **BREAKS** through the doors; limina perumpit, postesque a cardine vellit.

To **BREAK** all the bounds and bands of shame or modesty; fræna pudoris rumpere.

The weather **BREAKS** up, i. e. clears; redit post nubila Phœbus.

The frost **BREAKS**; resolvitur gelu.

To **BREAK** with sorrow; merore confici.

To **BREAK** with age; senio confici, desenescere.

You may as soon **BREAK** your neck as your fast there; salicam servo obsignant Phæac.

cum sale.

**BREAK** of day; diluculum, n. prima lux.

To **BREAK**, or to train up, to tame or to make tame; perdomare; a feritate ad mansuetudinem perducere, ab agresti vita ad civilem revocare; spiritus alicujus retundere; frangere, mansuifacere, subjungere.

To **BREAK** the league or promise, to do contrary to the promise or agreement; fœdera solvere, abrumperere, dissolvere. pacta, conventa convellere, rescindere, violare, irrita reddere, facere; non stare conventis, pactis, conventionibus; pacem labefactare initam; pacta eludere, commento Thracio, i. e. callido vafroque rejicere condiciones semel acceptas; abire ab emptione, a contractu priore; discedere a fide data, a conditione; conventiones non servare.

To **BREATHE**; spirare, respirare.

To **BREATHE** fast and thick; anhelare.

To **BREATHE** out, or cast forth a breath, or fume; exhalare.

To **BREATHE** himself with running; exercere se cursu.

To **BREATHE** in or on; inspirare, anhelare.

To **BREATHE** out, or give up the ghost; expire, exhalare, efflare animam.

A **BREATHING**; respiratio.

A **BREATHING** with difficulty; anhelatio.

A **BREATHING** out; expiratio.

**BREATH**; halitus, flatus, spiritus.

The shortness of **BREATH**; anhelitus; spirandi difficultas.

A moist **BREATH**, or air; vapor. A dry breath or fume; exhalatio.

A **BREATHING** hole, out of which breath, wind, air, or smoke, passes; spiraculum.

A stinking **BREATH**; anima foetens.

A **BREATHING** sweat; sudor remissus. To suck up one's **BREATH**; sorbere spiritum.

He is out of **BREATH**; exanimatus est; Ter.

Keep in your **BREATH**; animam comprime; Ter.

Like a man out of **BREATH**; anhelanti similis; Virg.

They will not suffer you to take your **BREATH**; te respirare non sinunt; Cic.

We **BREATHED** in one another's faces; inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris; Ovid.

To the last **BREATH**; usque ad extremum spiritum; Cic.

I am run out of **BREATH**; cucurri usque dum fatiscit spiritus.

Take your **BREATH**; animam recipe; Ter.

His **BREATH** stinks; he has a stinking breath; hujus ne spiritus purus est; Petron.

*To take his BREATH*; reci: are anhelitum, vel facere; spiritum ducere, reddere; anhelitum per vices recipere; animam trahere, remittere. *Without taking breath*; continenti spiritui.

*To spend one's BREATH in vain*; verba inutilia profundere; frustra loqui.

*To be BRED of*; nasci, oriri.

*BRED*; natus, generatus, nutritus: *as, Where were you BRED?* ubi tu natus, educatus? *They are well bred*; bene nati sunt; Sen. *It is for man's sake that beasts are bred*; hominum gratia generantur, aluntur bestiae; Cic.

*He is a well-BRED man*; homo est ingenuus et liberaliter educatus; Cic.

*To BRED*; foetare, foetificare, generare, parere.

*To BRED teeth*; dentire.

*To BREED, bring up or give breeding to*; alere, educare.

*To BREED one a mischief*; creare periculum alicui.

*A good BREEDING*; liberalis institutio, ingenua educatio.

*BREEDING, or great with young*; praegnans, utero habens; foeta, gravis.

*A BREED, kind, or race*; genus, stirps.

*A good BREEDER*; fecunda genitrix.

*See that they be of a good BREED*; videndum ut boni sint seminii; Varr.

*What BREED are they of?* quo sunt seminio? Varr.

*They do not BREED above four times a year*; non plus quater in anno pariant; Varr.

*You may seek those you put to BREED there*; quas ibi posueris ad partum, ipsas quaras; Varr.

*To BRIBE, or corrupt with gifts*; muneribus corrumpere, captare; pollicitationibus, praemiis, judicem tentare, illicere; animum judicis captare, invitare, corrumpere, conciliare, occaecare, a vero abducere; mentem caecare, flectere, pervertere, labefactare, delinire, inducere, adducere, allicere; integritatem, fidem, sanctitatem judicis corrumpere, labefactare, expugnare, adulterare, constuprare; moliri corruptellam judicii, emere sententiam: rem, causam suam agere: quidvis impetrare, obtinere. Traducere ad mala consilia corruptum largitionibus animum. Argenteis hastis pugnare, propugnare causam. Spe praedae transversos egit. Judicium donis sollicitare.

*To BRIBE or solicit men to give their voices and consent*; prenasare, prehensare.

*To labor for an office by giving BRIBES*; ambire.

*BRIED*; corruptus, captus auro, sortidus, corruptus muneribus.

*A BRIBE*; munus, donum; repetundarum (*genit. plur.*) donum ad corrum-

pendum judicem oblatum.

*To be corrupted with BRIBES*; munus gratia legibus inferre vim, judicia pervertere. Addictam pretio habere fidem. Quaestui habere rempublicam. Crimine repetundarum, pecuniarum repetundarum teneri. Mercenarius praetor, cui bos in lingua: qui argentaninam patitur.—Qui leges figit pretio atque refigit. Corruptus judex.

*He bids fair by a BRIBE*; aureo piacatur hamo. *Who would bribe so dear?* stultum piacandi genus. *He accused him of bribery*; postulavit eum repetundis.

*He is guilty of extortion and BRIBERY*; repetundarum est reus.

*You must grease him in the flat with a new fee, for a BRIBE*; novam parabis escam, auramme an argenteam videris.

*BRIBING by money is the most prevalent pleading*; dominatur legibus aurum.

*You may persuade him to any thing with a BRIBE of gold*; aureis catenulis captivum ducere potes. *He crammed him with bribes*; multis suffarcinavit muneribus.

*The great and greedy dog must have a BRIBE*; offam Cerbero.

*Your BRIBERY makes you hated*; invidiosa est apud omnes bonorum tua largitio; invidiam tibi parit, invidis tibi est ista largitio, laedit animos bonorum; tua largitione gravius afficiuntur bonorum animi; largitione alienas a te bonorum animos.

*The commonwealth is heavily oppressed by justice being perverted by BRIBERY*; afflicta respublica est empto constuprata judicio; Cic.

*Which neither can be moved by favor, nor perverted by power, nor corrupted by BRIBING*; quod neque infecti gratia, neque perstringi potentia, neque adulterari pecunia possit.

*One that will be BRIED or sell his faith and soul for money*; venalis, adj.

*A BRIDLE*; frenum, retinaculum.

*To BRIDLE*; frenare, iufrenare, equo frenum injicere.

*He lets the horse have the BRIDLE*; laxas equo remittit habenas. *I will bridle him to some purpose*; illum frenis arctioribus reprimam.

*BRIEF, or short*; brevis, compendiosus, succinctus, concisus.

*A BRIEF discourse*; angusta et concisa oratio.

*To be BRIEF in speaking, or to speak briefly*; presse et anguste dicere, in compendium redigere; leviter, breviter, strictim, carptim, succincte, paucis, paucis verbis, quasi praeteriens attingere, perstringere, decurrere, percurrere, absolvere, transire. Cursim ac leviter pertransire. Minime multis morari; verbis non multis,

perinomia, compendio verborum; Laconica brevisloquentia uti. Verbo expedire. Quid multa? Ad pauca redi. Quid multis verbis opus est? quin uno verbo dic. Ne sim prolixus: ne quæ sunt infinita persequar: quo parcam aurium fastidio, et satietati occurram, quam potero in verba conferam paucissima. Ne tadio sit prolixitas, ne in re perspicua multus, nimis, insolens, molestus sim, cætera quam paucissimis expediam. Laconice loquar, ut multum nil moror. Uno verbo complecti. Paucis dabo, docebo. Paucis accipere. Presse et anguste rem definire. Brevis et angustus concludere. Pauca ac modice dicere. Astricte facta oratio.—Pauca canam, frondes ut si quis ab Ida, Aut summam Libyæ per mare carpat aquam. Ne longo sermone morer tua tempora.—Multi placent brevitate loquendi. Quicquid precipies, esto brevis: ut cito dicta Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.—Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.

*BRIEF, compendious, short or pithy; pressè, compendiosus, compressus, angustus, concisus, strictus, contractus, in pauca coactus, coarctatus.*

*A BRIEF, or short kind of speaking; pressum, compressum, breve, strictum, saccinctum, compendiarium, compendiosum, concisum, angustum, Laconicum, contractum, coarctatum, coactum, circumscriptum genus dicendi, non Asiaticum illud, verbum, copiosum, fluens, redundans; Laconica loquendi ratio. Non sunt longa, quibus nihil est quod demere possis.*

*These things concerning art are despatched by you BRIEFLY; hæc abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, summæque describuntur et absolute complectantur.*

*To discourse BRIEFLY, i. e. lightly or slightly about any thing; leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem; Cic. Logic is but as it were eloquence or rhetoric briefly contracted; dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentiæ putanda est; Cic.*

*(Formula quedam orationis coarctanda:)*

*To be BRIEF; ut summam exponam, &c. Ne diutius vos demorer; Cic. Neque gravior breviter quidquam de re sentiam dicere; Cic. Nec si cuncta velim breviter decurrere possim; Ovid. Nunc complectar id quod proposui brevi; item brevi expediam. In animo est leviter transire, et tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem; Cic. Quid ultra profero? Sed quid plura de, &c. Ut multa paucis concludam. Paucis multa absolvam; Sal. Ut in pauca multa conferam. Ut rem paucis complectar, perstringam.*

*Ad summam agam de singulis. In summa, eo tota hæc nostra sententia redit, ut, &c. Longa est injuria, longæ ambages, sed summa sequar fastigia rerum; Virg. Ne te multis morer, paucis rem accipe. Sed ne multis vos ipse fatigem exemplis, &c. Sed id satis superque. Paulo longius oratio mea proverta est. Amicitia nostra minime patitur ut te pluribus rogem. Ac ne plura, quæ sunt pene innumerabilia consector, comprehendam brevi; Cic. Ne sim prolixus, longipr. Ex ingenti quodam immensoque campo in exiguum gyrum oratorem compellere. In unum quasi manipulum contrahemus. Sed quid ego infinitam pene copiam exemplorum persequar? Sed ne re nota et pervulgata multus et insolens sim. Non obtundam diutius aures vestras. Sentio moderandum mihi esse orationi meæ, fugiendamque vestram satietatem. Sed hæc hactenus, ne videar, &c. Satis hæc de causa, extra causam fortasse multa, &c.; Cic. Longiores hoc loco sumus, quam necesse est. Sentio (judices) occurrendum satietati aurium, animorumque vestrorum; Cic. Eo celerius de isto transigamus, quo maturius ad Apronium possumus venire.*

*(Formula fusius loquendi.) Fusius loqui. Dilatet nobis atque explanet sententiam suam; Cic. Et certe omnium de hac re sententiæ afferre ambiciosum. Sed hæc fuse persequitur ipse Cæsar. Producte pluribus verbis, &c. See to Amplify.*

*(Formula comprimenda alterius orationis.)*

*Quas ambages mihi narra? Quin tu uno verbo dic. Rem ipsam verbo expedi. Desine prolixè loqui. Aperte ut res se habet enarra. Recta via, justo ordine enarrato.*

*I will handle BRIEFLY; in transitu attingam.*

*I will BRIEFLY tell you what I would have you do; nunc in pauca conferam quod ego te velim.*

*As BRIEFLY as I could; quam brevissime potui.*

*I will BRIEFLY state the cause; summam causæ breviter exponam.*

*To BRING; ducere, adducere, afferre, apportare.*

*To BRING out of another country; advehere.*

*To BRING by force or violence; attrahere, adigere, perducere.*

*To BRING from one place to another; deferre, deportare, deducere.*

*To BRING or carry over on the other side; traducere, transferre.*

*To BRING about a thing; ad exitum perducere, effectum dare.*

To BRING an action against one; *litum alicui intendere.*

To BRING down; humiliare, deprimere, dejicere.

To BRING down or lessen a rate; *imminuere.*

To BRING down or weaken; *attenuare, labefactare, accidere.*

To BRING forth; *producere, proferre.*

To BRING forth young; *parere, progignere, edere, eniti.*

To be ready to BRING forth; *parturire.*

To BRING forth before the time; *abortire, abortiri.*

To BRING forth witnesses; *testes producere, allegare.*

To BRING forth fruit; *fructum facere, proferre, edere, educere.*

To BRING in; *inferre, invehere.*

To BRING one in the place of another; *substituere, succenturire, sufficere.*

To BRING low; humiliare, dejicere.

To BRING low or bring to decay; *labefacere, attenuare.*

To BRING one on the way; *comitari, deducere.*

To BRING one to poverty; *redigere ad inopiam.*

To BRING to nought; *in nihilum redigere.*

To BRING to remembrance; *reducere, revocare in memoriam.*

To BRING to pass; *efficere, exequi, effectum dare.*

To BRING tidings; *punciare, annunciare.*

To BRING up or nourish; *educare, pascere, alere.*

To BRING up children virtuously; *liberos, filios, natos, pueros, recte, honeste, liberaliter, sancte, pie, religiose educare, educere, instituere, erudire, informare bonis artibus, honestis disciplinis: ad æquabilem, temperatam vivendi rationem; ad humanitatem, pietatem, virtutem instruere, instituere, in via virtutis manducere: in scholis perpolire, arte cohibere. Puerilem statum rectis, piis documentis imbuerem. Teneros puerorum animos doctrina et pietate ab incunabulis excolere. Puerorum ingenia ad omnes artes, virtutes stimulare, alicere, provocare. Ingeniis puerilibus, ingenium filiorum indoli veram Dei venerationem quam primum inserere, instillare. Animos, ingenia, mores liberorum artibus, disciplina, recta institutione, consilio et ratione ad humanitatem, omnemque virtutem formare, informare. Rudibus annis documenta salutaria præcipere.*

To BRING word again; *renunciare.*

To BRING into a fool's paradise; *blandiri, vana spe luctare.*

To BRING a mischief on himself; *suo sibi jumento malum accersere.*

*We must BRING it to pass that—; efficiendum est autem ut—; Cic. There are two ways to bring it to pass; duobus viis, rebus effici potest; Cic. You bring it to pass, that—; consequeria, ut—; Cic. We labored hard to bring it to pass; opere maximo dabamus operam, ut foret; Ter. Till he bring some other mischief to pass; dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat; Ter.*

*They BRING me to that pass, that—; eo (in id loci) me redigunt, ut—; Ter.*

*I will BRING it about for you; hoc ego tibi effectum reddam; Ter.*

*I will BRING him to your face; coram adducam; Ter. Bring him before me; coram ipsum cedo; Ter.*

*To BRING to an end; ad umbilicum ducere; Hor.*

*To BRING envy on one; one into envy, diagrace, &c.; conflare alicui invidiam, &c.; Cic.*

*To BRING into a snare, danger; in fraudem illicere; Ter.*

*If any man BRING you into question; si te in judicium quis adducat; Cic.*

*See how one thing BRINGS in another; ut aliud ex alio incidit; Ter.*

*To BRING abroad; in medium afferre; Cic.*

*Why do you not BRING it out? quin tu id profers? Cic.*

*Time will BRING it to light; in apertam proferet etas; Hor.*

*I am afraid it should BRING you to trouble; vereor ne in nervum erumpat; Ter.*

*They will BRING the boy hither by and bye; mox deferent puerum huc; Ter.*

*BRING me some water for my hands; cedo aquam manibus; Plaut. Bring me a candle quickly; quin tu lucernam actutum mihi expedias? Apul. Bring your wife home again; reducere uxorem; Ter.*

*I will give as good as you BRING; reddam vicem; Plin.*

*I wish you could BRING him into that wind; opto ut id ipsi persuadeas; Cic.*

*As you BRING him up, so you must leave him; ut quisque suum vult, ita est; Ter.*

*I shall the more easily BRING my purpose to pass; conficiam facilius ego quod volo; Ter.*

*They purposed to BRING it up; decreverunt tollere; Ter. He brings up a fashion grown out of use; rem desuetam usurpat; Cic. No medicine brings so much pain as—; nulla medicina tam facit dolorem, quam—; Cic.*

*To BRING one to his death; aliquem vita expellere; Cic. To bring to one's remembrance; alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare; Boeth. Bring it out of doors; foras profer.*

*To BRING a thing to a good end, to have*

*success as heart could wish, or as I would desire*; ad finem optatum rem perducere. Puto fore ut rem ex sententia geram; feliciter, prospere, ex animi sententia, ut animus fort. expeditam, conficiam; ad eum; quem volo, exitum perducam; felici exitu concludam; efficiam, opinor, ut res optime succedat; ut exitum res habeat, qualem optamus; ne res, contra quam volumus, succedat; ne quid adversi contingat in re; ne sit infaustus, adversus, alienus a nostris voluntatibus, alius atque volumus, exitus rei, eventus rei, rei finis ac terminus; spero futurum, ut in hac re meis optatis fortuna respondeat, cum animo meo fortuna consentiat, ab animo meo fortuna minime dissentiat, nihil adversi fortuna objiciat, nequaquam fortuna repugnet, resistat, obstat, adversetur, esse opponat, suam vim objiciat, impedimentum ullum injiciat, occurrat, obviam eat; futurum existimo, ut in hoc secunda, facili, prospera, propitia, perbenigna fortuna utamur.

*To be Brought*; afferri, deduci.

*To be Brought to pass*; effici, confici. *The matter is brought to that pass*; in eum locum res deducta est.

*Brought into the world*; natus, in lucem editus.

*Brought to poverty*; redactus ad inopiam.

*Brought to his shifts*; ad incitas redactus.

*They Brought it to this pass, that—*; rem hac deduxerunt, ut—; Cic.

*The matter is now Brought to that pass, that—*; adeo res rediit; in eum jam res rediit locum; eo deducitur, ut—; Ter. Cic. *By their tricks it was brought to pass, that—*; eorum artificio effectum est, ut—; Cic.

*He is Brought into danger*; in periculum ac discrimen vocatur; Cic. *The business may be brought to an agreement*; ad concordiam res adduci potest; Cic.

*The republic itself Brought me back into the city*; me in civitatem res publica ipsa reduxit; Cic. *Why do not you command her to be brought over hither?* cur non illam huc transferri jubes? Ter. *You brought more away with you from Athens besides your sirname*; non cognomen solum Athenis deportasti; Cic.

*Old age has not yet Brought me quite down*; non plane me enervavit, nec afflixit senectus; Cic.

*By their means he kept himself from being Brought to his trial*; per eos non causam diceret, se eripuit; Cic.

*He cannot be Brought off from it*; ab eo deduci non potest; Cic.

*I cannot yet be Brought to do it*; nondum adducor ut faciam; Cic.

*See what I am Brought to!* hem quo

redactus sum! Ter. *He brought them to that, that—*; eo redegit, ut—; Flor.

*He has Brought anger (mischief) upon himself*; in se iram derivavit, malum coniecit; Ter.

*I heard by the seaman that Brought them*; audiivi ex nauta, qui illas advexit; Ter.

*He has Brought me into a great deal of trouble*; magna me cura et solitudine affecit; Ter.

*They carry out with them all they Brought*; effertunt quas secum huc attulerunt; Ter.

*We were Brought up together from children*; una e pueris parvuli educati sumus; Ter. *She brought him up from a child*; illum aluit parvulum; eduxit a parvulo; Ter.

*He was Brought up like a gentleman*; libere eductus est; Ter.

*He has Brought me into disgrace*; mihi invidiam confavit; me in invidiam adduxit; Cic.

*The last that Brought up the rear*; ultimi qui cogerent agmen; Curt.

*If any inconvenience be Brought on us*; si quid importetur nobis incommodi; Cic.

*I thought I had Brought that to pass*; putabam meo labore esse perfectum; Cic.

*They Brought him sword*; illi renunciaverunt; Cas.

*You have Brought your hogs to a pretty market*; tibi ad re-tim res rediit.

*He Brought great wars on the citizens*; magnis belli fluctibus cives objecit, oppressit.

*Lest they should also be Brought into great anger by him*; ne illos etiam in iras pelliceret.

*It is Brought to a good pass, or case*; res adducta in optimum statum. Hoc videor mihi esse consecutus, ut optimam spem habere, optime sperare, optima spe niti possimus; eo rem perduxisse mihi videor; ut eventum sperare quam secundissimum liceat; rem, ut opinor, ita constitui, in eo statu collocavi, in eum statum adduxi, ita composui, atque confirmavi, nihil ut adversum timere, nihil ut contra voluntatem, omnia secunda, qualia volumus, ex nostra voluntate, ex animi sententia sperare possimus; jacta sunt a nobis fundamenta reipublice, sic, inquam, ut certa propemodum in spe reliqua sint.

*Brought in by custom for men's use*; consuetudine introductum. Tralatitium hoc est, unitatum, in more positum, more comparatum; mos obtinuit; moris est, consuetudo ita fert, more fit.

**BROAD**; latus, patulus.

**BROAD awake**; expectatus, vigilans.

*To make BROAD*; dilatare, diducere.

*To lay* ABROAD; pandere, exponere, nudare.

*To speak* BROAD; rustice loqui, plane, aperte dicere.

*You sleep till* BROAD day; stertis ad multum diem. *Till broad daylight*; ad clarum diem.

*A well three feet* BROAD; fons latus pedibus tribus; Colum.

*To make* BROAD signs; manifesta (clara) signa dare; clare significare; Ovid. Cæs.

*He lies under the covert of a* BROAD beech-tree; patula recubat sub tegmine fagi; Virg.

*A* BROW; frons.

*A* BROW or eye-brow; supercilium.

*The space between the* BROWS; intercilium.

*To bend the* BROW; caperare frontem.

*To* BROW-beat one; torve tueri.

*Come, clear up your* BROW; frontem exporrigere, et præbe hilarem.

*To knit his* BROWS; supercilia vibrare; frontem contrahere, corrugare; Plaut. Cic. Plin.

*They led him to the* BROW of the hill; duxerunt eum usque ad supercilium montis.

*The knitting of the* BROWS; superciliorum contractio.

*A* BRUNT; insultus, impetus, -us, m. Impressio.

*If you be but able to abide the first* BRUNT; primam si collisionem sustinueris; Ter. *To bear the brunt of the day*; maximum prælii impetum sustinere; Cæs.

*To* BUILD; edificare, fabricare, fabricari, condere, struere, extruere, construere, fundare.

*To* BUILD a city; urbem fundare, condere.

*To* BUILD under; substruere.

*To* BUILD about; circumstruere.

*To* BUILD again, or rebuild; reedificare, instaurare.

*To* BUILD up; extruere.

*To* BUILD a fine house; amplam, amoenam, præclaram et plenam dignitatis domum edificare, exedificare. Domicilium, habitaculum ex cultum atque ornatum, illustre et nobile; odes magnificas; habitandi sedem, locum cultissimum, ornatissimum extruere, erigere, excitare, condere, fabricare, fabricari, fabricare, componere. Belle, laute, eleganter edificare. Edificium amplum extruere. Aedium regiarum magnificentiam æmulari. Ambitosam, egregiam, delicatam, splendidam domum extruere.

*He* BUILT a fine house; præclaram edificavit domum; Cic.

*The bridge began to be* BUILT; pons inchoari coepit; Cic. *He built* Salamis; Salamina constituit; Patere. *There*

*he built three cities*; tres ibi urbes statuit; Patere. *To build a new town*; urbem novam condere.

*To appoint where a temple should be* BUILT; effari templum; aistore fana.

*To* BUILD on one's word; alicujus verbi niti; Quint.

*To make a vow to* BUILD a church; votum templum.

*To* BUILD not very high; ædificia modice ab humo tollere.

*To* BUILD a stately town; oppidum, urbem, mœnia edificare, condere, struere, construere, constituere, ponere, componere, extruere, moliri. Urbem præclaram statui.—Muros optata molior urbis.—Littore curvo mœnia prima loco. Urbis altæ fundamenta locas, et pulchram construis urbem. Fundere arces ac tecta novare.

*To* BUILD, trust or rely on one; fidere, confidere alicui.

*To rear up a very high* BUILDING; molem cælo educere; Virg. *He built a school there for learning*; scholam ibi erudiendæ juventutis instituit, statuit, fundavit, struxit.

*I have surveyed all your* BUILDINGS; omnem ædificationem tuam perspexi.

*Cowards never* BUILD trophies; timidi nunquam statuere trophæum.

*He* BUILT houses of magnificent structure; magnifica structura ædes erexit. *The which town they built again out of the ashes*; quod oppidum ex cineribus de novo excitavit. *He who had built and set out great and stately navies, fleets, or ships*; qui maximas exedificasset, ornassetque classes, naves, &c.

*But if you* BUILD you must beware you be not excessive in charges and expenses; cavendum est etiam si ædifices ne extra modum sumpta et magnificentia prodeas. *The school was built by his authority and at his expense*; schola hujus auspiciis et sumptibus est erecta.

*The world is* BUILT by divine counsel; mundus divino consilio est exedificatus.

*Built out of the quarry*; hewn out of the rock; e solido vivoque saxo.

*He searched far and near in every stone-pit for that* BUILDING; ad hoc ædificium complendam lapidinas exenteravit omnes prope et procul.

*The* BUILDING had artificial marble pillars cast in a mould; structure, e contritis cæmentis factitium erat marmor.

*Buildings of admirable architecture, for structure and height*; structure ex quadratis lapidibus admirandæ, fastigiatæ ultra omnem excelatatem quæ manu fieri possit.

*Large strong* BUILDINGS; ædificia Cyclopum firmata manu—Ferrati postes, immensaque noctit—claustra chalybe.



**A BUOY of a ship;** truncus, anchoræ index, truncus aquæ innataus, index anchoræ inferne jactæ; index anchorarius.

**To BUOY up;** sustentare, suffulcire.

**To BUOY up a vessel;** navem cuppis in alteram partem ex aquis attollere.

**A BURDEN;** sarcina, onus, gravamen, fascia.

**To BURDEN;** onerare. Sarcinam, pondus, onus imponere alicui. Onera in humeros reponere. Oneribus aliquem urgere, premere, opprimere, subigere, gravare; oneribus, ponderibus, impedimentis gravissimis cumulare. Onus ponderosum, maximam, Ætna gravius; molem ingentem, Colosseam; pondus grave, ingens, immensum, immane, magnum; cui vix plastrum ferendo par sit, in bajuli, geruli, servi tergum, humeros conjicere, collocare. Humenis imponere pondus vix tractabile.

**To carry or bear a BURDEN;** onus, sarcinam, &c. portare, ferre, gerere, gestare, sustinere, tollere, subire, bajulare. Tergum, humeros oneri submittere, subjacere. Oneri succedere. Valido sub pondere niti. Membra gravabat onus. Gemit sub pondere cymba. Leve fit quod bene fertur onus.

**To cast off a BURDEN;** onus, pondus, sarcinam deponere; tergo, humeris excutere, abjicere. Se, humeros onere levare. Pondera ferre negant humeri.

**The BURDEN of a song;** versus intercalarius.

**To BURDEN one's conscience;** religione obstringere, onerare, vel premere; religione obligare.

**To be BURDENOME to one;** esse alicui oneri, gravis.

**Heavy BURDENS or loads;** onus Ætna gravior; apud Cic. Colossæa onerat moles; res viribus impar, difficultatibus plena; negotium subacerbum; provincia dura, negotiosa, molesta, aspera; negotium operosum, molestum, involutum, difficile explicatu; pistrinum, tum pro loco, tum pro difficultatis plena.

**To BURY;** sepelire, humare, inhumare, tumulare, contumulare, humo aliquem mandare; corpus, cadaver mortuum humare, sepelire, cumulare; tumulo mandare, tradere, dare, imponere; sepulchro claudere, condere, componere; terra, humo tegere, obruere, operire; terræ parenti reddere, commendare. Sepulchrum ut portum corpori quo recipiat se, ubi requiescat, dare. Corpus monumento recondere; sepulture tradere, inhumare; honorifica sepultura donare, afficere. Ossa sepulchrali contumulare domo. Dare supremo corpus inane rogo.

**Not BURIED;** inhumatus, intumulatus. Supremæ dici celebritate privari, carere. Spoliari exequiis, inhumatum projici feris

avibusque prædam.

**To be BURIED;** sepeliri, humari, tumulari, funerari, sepulture tradi, parentari; comburi; (ut veterum mos erat; unde bustum pro monumento sepulchrali ponitur.) Ponere cineres, apud poet. Honorifica sepultura donari; sepulture majorum suorum addi; magnifico, post fata, deponi mausoleo; in tenuem solvi favillam; contumulari, terræ insterni. Tellus gremio complectitur ossa.

**I gave him a fair BURIAL;** funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi.

**To honor the dead with BURIAL;** extinctum supremo efferre honore; supremis muneribus decorare; officia suprema alicui præstare; funeris exequias peragere; corpus superjecta humo operire.

**To accompany the BURIAL with much mourning;** multo plinctu et lachrymis funus comitari. **An honorable or solemn burial;** funus splendidum. Funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi; dedi operam, ut funere satis amplo, satis magnifico, satis honorifico efferretur, ut exequiis honestaretur; exequiis eum honorificis prosecutus sum; honorifice sepultus est, sepultura honestatus est; funeris, exequiarum, sepulture honore non caruit; habuit in funere, quæ illum decorarent, illi honorem adderent, decori essent, honori essent.

**To BURN;** urere, comburere, cremare, concremare, incendere, inflammare, exurere. Flamma, igne, ignibus, incendio, incendiis vastare, delere, populari, consumere, abolere, sepelire, in cineres redigere. Flammis, ignibus, incendio dare, committere, tradere. In ignem mittere, conjicere, projicere. Ignem, faces ardentes ædibus, tectis inferre, subjicere, fundere. In tecta faces ferre, servos cum facibus immittere. Subjectis urere flammis. Vulcano tradere. Flamma crepitante cremare.

**To BURN in sacrifice;** adolere.

**To BURN in the hand, &c.;** stigmatum inurere.

**To BURN up;** exurere.

**To BURN or singe off the hair of a swine;** glabrare, amburere.

**To BURN, neut.;** ardere, aestuare, flagrare.

**To BURN up as grass in hot weather;** exarescere.

**SUN-BURNT;** torridus, adustus.

**A BURNING heat;** ardor.

**A BURNING fever;** ardens febris.

**A BURNING in scars;** uredo, ustrigo, urigo.

**To BURN daylight;** lucernam in sole accendere; Cic.

**A rogue that is BURNT in the hand;** nebulæ stigmaticus, literatus.

*He was able to BURN his hand; to hold it in the fire and let it burn; manum uere potuit; Mart.*

*That village was BURNED with lightning; villa de coelo tacta est; Cato.*

*A great BURNING, a dangerous fire; grande incendium. Hac nocte non mediocre excitatum est incendium; vehemens ignis est accensus, ædes multæ combustæ sunt, igni corruptæ sunt, consumptæ, absumptæ; gravis admodum periculi, summi damni exorta flamma est.*

*To be BURNED or set on fire; ardere, flagrare, conflagrare, deflagrare, incendi, uri, &c. Domus et res familiaris in fumum et cineres abiit. Rapidis abolere flammis.*

*To BURN his father's house; patrios incendio lares absumere; ignem in ædes ejaculari paternas.*

*He BURNED the navy; navibus ignem iniecit, admovit.*

*The fire BURNS and consumes all things; ignis depascit et absumit omnia.*

*A BURNED child dreads the fire; ictus piscator sapit; rem factam stultus cognovit; post acerba prudentior.*

*Many houses were BURNED; ædes multas conflagrarunt.*

*That palace was wholly BURNED to ashes by a most lamentable fire; hæc regia sedes luctuoso incendio tota in favillas concidit; regia tota considit in cineres; Statius.*

*I saw all Troy BURNED; omne mihi visum considerare in ignes—Ilium; Virg.*

*He had commanded those verses to be BURNED; jusserrat hæc rapidis aboleri carmina flammis.*

*To BURN all about; amburere.*

*To BURN a little; suburere. To burn much; perurere, deurere, praurere.*

*To BURN together; concremare, comburere.*

*To BURN a malefactor in the forehead, hand, or shoulder; stigmatizare.*

*To BURST, or break; act. disrumpere.*

*To BURST; neut. dissilire, crepare.*

*To BURST forth as tears; prosilire, prorumpere.*

*To BURST with laughing; risu emoriri.*

*To BURST out into laughter; in risum prorumpere.*

*Tears BURST out; prosiliunt lachrymæ.*

*Fire BURSTS out if you strike the stone; exilit ignis si lapidem lapis percusserit.*

*Ready to BURST; adeo inflatus, ut prope crepet.*

*To BURST, or to break in; irruere in ædes; irrumper, cum violentia quadam; inferre se concitato impetu; Livius, pro irruere, facere impetum, habet, incedere.*

*BUSY; occupatus, sollicitus, intentus, negotiatus, versatus, impeditus, implicatus.*

*BUSINESS; occupatio, res, opus.*

*BUSINESS, or trouble; turba, tumultus; tumultuatio, molestia.*

*Full of BUSINESS; negotiosus, operosus.*

*A BUSY-body; ardelio.*

*To be BUSIED or occupied about a thing; occupari, sollicitari, versari, satagere.*

*To BUSY one's self; sese occupare, sollicitare, immiscere, versare; agere.*

*To do BUSINESS for another; dare operam alteri.*

*To manage BUSINESS; negotia tractare, res gerere.*

*To effect or perform a BUSINESS well; prospere, feliciter, ex animi sententia, rem, negotium aliquod efficere, perficere, conficere, exequi, peragere, transigere, expedire, absolvere, et ad exitum perducere. Pertexere quod exorsus est, et usque ad extremum exequi. Ad optatos exitus proveli, perveli.*

*I am full of BUSINESS; negotii sum plenus; Plaut.*

*A life full of BUSINESS; vita occupata; Cic.*

*I had BUSINESS in hand; eram occupatus; Cic.*

*Always about one BUSINESS or another; semper agens aliquid et moliens; Cic.*

*What BUSINESS have you there?—has he here? quid istic tibi (huic, hic) negotii est? Ter.*

*That he should have so little care in a BUSINESS of so great import! tantamne rem tam negligenter agere! Ter.*

*The BUSINESS went well on for me; bene prospereque hoc operis processit mihi; Plaut.*

*An ill BUSINESS; facinus improbum; Plaut.*

*It takes off from BUSINESS; avocatur a rebus gerendis; Cic. Abstrahit a—; Id. He has enough to do about his own business; is rerum suarum satagit; Ter.*

*To find one BUSINESS; facessere alicui negotium; Cic. This, I guess, is the business. Cogito id quod res eat; Ter.*

*The BUSINESS went better for me than I expected; felicius hæc res quam arbitraber successit mihi. Business hindered me from writing back; negotia impedierunt quo minus rescriberem.*

*To mind, follow BUSINESS; rei dare operam; Ter. Come to the business in hand; ad rem redi; Ter. Will you have me speak to your business? mene vis dicere id, quod ad te attinet? Ter. That is their business; in eo occupati sunt; Cic. He does not make this his business, to—; non enim id agit ut—; Cic.*

*In the height of your BUSINESS; in summa occupatione tua; Cic. I had nobody whom I could better put that business*

*to them yourself; non habui, cui potius id negotii darem, quam tibi; Cic. What business is this? quid hoc rei est? Ter. This is not our business; id non agimus; Cic. Business takes me off from; negotio impediō; occupationibus prohibeō; Cic. Cui.*

*To busy himself or be employed in many weighty affairs; animum negotiis multis, plurimis simul implicare, distingere, immiscere, degravare. Se temere ingerere in plurimas simul res. Industrias suas in plurimas studia distrabere. Molestis se involvere negotiis. Negotia sibi facessere, exhibere. Susceptorum rerum oneribus magnis premi, deprimi, opprimi. Occupationibus maxime, gravissimis impedi, distineri, detineri. Negotiorum undis fluctibusque obui, immergi: mole urgeri, onerari, defatigari. Laboribus assiduus et concursionibus confici. Plurimis negotiis contrahendis implicari.*

*Our Business is one, our causes are alike; res nostras similes. Rerum mearum imaginem video in tuis rebus; in rebus tuis meas agnosco, simillima rerum nostrarum ratio est; a rebus meis tum minimum differunt; nulla est rerum nostrarum dissimilitudo, plane res meas in tuis agnosco; res tuas nihil a meis intelligo differre, nihil discrepare; congruunt res tue cum meis, rerum nostrarum eadem ratio est, nulla dissimilitudo; qui tuas res intuetur meas intueri se dicit; tum res nihil differunt a meis, inter res nostras nihil interest, nihil est, quo res tue differant a meis.*

*A busy-body, or a meddler in other men's affairs; in aliena republica curiosus. Falceri in alienam mensam immittere. In alienum officium irrumpere. In alienam se rem intrudere. Ea curare que ad se nihil attinent, pertinent. Alienis rebus vacare, se ingerere, immiscere, implicare, interponere. Homo iniquus, ingenio agili et inquieto. Tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi ut cures aliena?*

*So many Businesses trouble me, that my mind is almost distracted; tot me impediunt curæ, quæ animum meum diversas trahunt. Great and troublesome businesses almost oppress and undo him; gravissima laborum opera eum pene opprimunt.*

*I have never so much as an hour to spare from Business; mihi nunquam tribuitur vacuum tempus et liberum. My brother, almost spent with continual Business, is now very ill; frater meus, laboribus assiduæ concursionibusque confectus, graviter se nunc habet.*

*Do not suffer yourself, I pray you, to be thus oppressed with so great Business; te oro, ne te obui, tanquam fuctu, sic in magnitudine negotii sinas.*

*Sylla is so distracted by so many and so great Businesses, that he can hardly take time to breathe; Sylla tot tantisque distentis est negotiis, ut respirare libere non possit. He is day and night in torture with the multiplicity of business; multis solitudinibus dies noctesque discruciat; torquetur. He is entangled in managing many businesses; in contrahendis negotiis multis implicatur; Cic.*

*To be distracted with the cares of a thousand troublesome Businesses, which this life is subject to; millibus curarum, quibus hæc vita est obnoxia, dilacerari.*

*Whilst the mind is not resolved about a Business, it is distracted and thrust hither and thither in a moment; quum in dubio est animus de re aliqua paulo momento huc illuc impellitur.*

*That wise man is little worth, who is not wise in his own Business; odi sapientem qui sibi ipsi non sapit; Cic.*

*He is a fool that minds my Business, and cares nothing for his own; stultus est qui meam quidem mentem observat, suam vero ipsius propriam nihil curat; Theogn. in Stobæo.*

*It is folly for one to be busy in that which is none of his own business; stultitia est quod sua minus interest percontari; in aliena republica curiosum, in sua negligentem esse.*

*I will withdraw myself from all public Business, and give myself to my studies; abducam meipsum ab omni republicæ cura, dedamque me literis.*

*I will not meddle with their Business; nolo me interponere.*

*To free himself from all troublesome Business; omnibus curis et angoribus semet eximere, abducere; animum habere ab omni molestia longe se junctum.*

*I am very busy now; felix otii nunc non sum. You have no business there; tibi isthic nec seritur nec metitur.*

*A busy bishop in another man's diocese; in aliena republica curiosus.*

*Do your own Business yourself; tibi ipsi sis Mercurius.*

*Very full of Business; non patienter me turbe, turmæ negotiorum quibus nunc undequaque involvor, circumcingor.*

*I am as busy as a bee, you must excuse me; dabis veniam occupationibus meis, per quas mihi non licet.*

*I have some other Business (something else) to do; majus opus moveo. He finds himself business. He does and undoes; the day's long enough; diruit, edificat, mutat quadrata rotundis.*

*I have Business enough to do; quid ego agam habeo. Many distractions called me off my business, which I cannot yet dispatch; negotia me multa impediunt.*

quam nunc quidem sunt expedita. *I have business, I must be gone; quendam me alio vocant negotiola.*

*I had my hands full of BUSINESS then; eram tunc sane occupator. Perhaps I am something uncivil to interrupt you in your business thus; ego te fortasse in seriis occupatum negotiis interpellor. He trusted that business with me; hanc mihi provinciam demandavit.*

*To a man so BUSY as—; homini praesertim occupatissimo. You are perhaps talking of some private BUSINESS, which I should not disturb you in; aliquid fortasse rei seriem inter vos nunc agitur, cui nolim esse impedimento.*

*A BUSINESS fell out which I never dreamed of; sed praeter expectationem obiectum est negotium.*

*Busy yourself with what you were bred to; tractent fabrilis fabri. My own business takes me up; meos corymbos necto.*

*I am so BUSY, I have no leisure to pare my nails; ne ad aures quidem scalpendas otium est.*

*He is ready for all BUSINESS; ad singula actionum momenta praesto est. I am so distracted with other men's business, that, &c.; agminatim in me jam irruentibus occupationibus aliorum adeo distractus sum, ut, &c. Multiplicity of business quite overwhelms me; unde negotiorum, quibus haud facile est onatari, me penitus obruant.*

*I can spare no time from my BUSINESS, whatever else I may spare; quaecunque habeam caetera, temporis vix, certe, satis habeo.*

*I have been so hurried these two years with BUSINESS, that I cannot be at quiet in myself, either to read or write any thing, or to see my friends; impraesentiarum ita a musis desideo, distrahorque, ut biennium jam, non amicia, non mihi vacaverim.*

*BUT; sed, autem, vero, at, atque, caeterum, verum, primo, enimvero.*

*I. BUT THAT, signifying if not, did not, were it not that, is rendered by ni, nisi, nisi quod, or quod nisi with a subjunctive mood: as,*

*But that I fear my father; ni metum patrem; Ter. And but that he was ashamed to confess; et nisi erubesceret fateri; Curt. But that we use the words otherwise; nisi quod verbis aliter utamur; Cic. But that Torquatus's cause held me in hand, I had time enough to—; quod nisi me Torquati causa teneret, satis erat diem, ut—; Cic. But that I supposed almost all of you knew it; I would discourse of that; ni hoc partem maximam existimarem scire vestrum, id dicerem; Ter. But that the care of his funeral detained*

*you; nisi cura te sepulture ejus moraretur; Curt. But that, when the cause is removed, even by common use and custom, we speak against truth; nisi quod etiam ubi causa sublata est, mentimur, et consuetudinis causa; Sen. But that I thought that all the city transactions, and town affairs are made known to you, I myself would write them; quod nisi res urbanas, actaque omnia ad te perferri arbitrarer, ipse perscriberem; Cic.*

*II. BUT, with for, is (in some cases) rendered by absque: as,*

*But for him, I should have looked well enough to myself; absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem; Ter. But for that, I was with you to-day, I should never have seen the sun set; si absque te essem hodie, nunquam ad solem occasum viverem; Plaut. But for you, I should have had him right enough; nam absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum; Plaut. But for her, how happy should I be in all other things; quam fortunatus caeteris essem rebus, absque una hac foret; Ter. But for you, saith he, he had been excellent in some one language, especially in the Greek; absque te, inquit, una forsan lingua, profecto Graeca, is longe antecesset; Gell.*

*Note: in those or such like expressions where the particles are thus used, the phrase will admit of these or the like variations, but for him; had it not been for him; had he not been; but for you; had you not been; had it not been for you; without you; without your help, hindrance, &c.*

*III. NOT BUT with that (signifying not that—not) is rendered by non quod non, or non quin: as,*

*Not But that there have been such as—; non quod non tales fuerint, quales—; Cic. Not but that it was right, but because—; non quin rectum esset, sed quia—; Cic. Not but that every full sentence may be called an enthymem, but, as Homer, &c.; non quod non omnis sententia proprio nomine enthymema dicatur, sed, ut Homerus, &c.; Cic. in Top. Not but that there may be many good men in the provinces; but—, &c.; non quin possint multi esse provinciales viri boni; sed—; Cic.*

*IV. BUT, coming alone after no, none, never, scarce, or seldom, is rendered by quin, qui non, or nisi qui: as, There is scarcely a day but he comes to my house; dies fere nullus est, quin domum meam veniret; Cic. There is none but is afraid of you; nemo est, qui te non metuat; Cic. None hath shaken it off but he that—; nemo illam excussit, nisi qui—; Sen.*

*Note: when the particle BUT is thus used, it stands for, and may be varied by, who not, which not, when not, or wherein not, &c.: as,*

*He never lets a day pass, But that he always comes ;* nunquam non intermittit diem, quin semper veniat ; Ter. *I indeed passed by none, but I sent letters to them ;* equidem neminem prætermisi, cui literas non dederim ; Cic. *When you said that no man was rich, but he who could maintain an army at his own charge ;* cum diceres neminem esse divitem, nisi qui exercitum alere possit suis fructibus ; Cic. *I never knew any poet but he always thought himself the best ;* adhuc neminem novi poetam, qui sibi non optimus videretur ; Cic. *There is none but may complain, at this time, both most grievously and yet most truly ;* nemo est, quin, hoc tempore, gravissime et verissime conqueri possit ; Cic. *Yet there scarcely passed a day but that I wrote to him ;* nullus dies tamen temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberem ; Cic. *You will find nowhere any, who says these things, but that he certainly thinks he knows what he says ;* neutiquam reperias, qui hæc dicit, quin scire se plane putet, quid dicat ; Gell.

V. *But, coming after nothing, or nothing else, is rendered by quam, non, or nisi ;* as, *She does nothing but grieve ;* nil aliud, quam dolet ; Ovid. *I saw nothing but what was commendable ;* nil non laudabile vidi ; Ovid. *I aim at nothing but your safety ;* nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis ; Cic. *He inquired about nothing in all the way, but whether the empire was safe and secured for him ;* nihil, tota via, quam essetne salvum sibi imperium requirere ; Sæc. *We possess nothing but what is perishing and mortal ;* nil non mortale tenemus ; Ovid. *He made nothing his business but to be revenged of his enemies ;* nihil nisi de inimicis ulciscendis agebat ; Cic. *I desire nothing but Philomena ;* nihil aliud volo, nisi Philumenam ; Ter.

1. *Note : if but after nothing may be varied by which not, it is rendered by quod non ;* as,

*There is nothing so incredible, But by language may be made probable ;* nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile ; Cic. *There is nothing to be called liberal, or ingenuous, but that which is also just and honest ;* nihil liberale, quod non sit idem justum ; Cic.

2. *Note : But after what, or what else, is so rendered as after nothing, or nothing else ;* get mostly by nisi ; as,

*What else But the secret woods did hurt Phillis ?* quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phillida sylvæ ? Ovid. *What else is it to fight against the gods, like the giants, but to be, or do, contrary to nature ?* quid aliud est, gigantum more, bellare cum diis, nisi naturæ repugnare ? Cic.

VI. *But, after, cannot, is rendered by*

*non with an infinitive ;* quin, or *ut non, with a subjunctive mood ;* as,

*I cannot But lament his calamity ;* non possum ejus casum non dolere ; Cic. *I cannot but cry out ;* non possum quin exclamem ; Cic. *It cannot be but you must say what you do not like ;* fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas quid non probes ; Cic. *I cannot but be a friend to him ;* non possum ei non amicus esse ; Cic. *There is scarcely any thing to prevent it, but that I must be in a most miserable and wretched condition ;* prorsus nihil abest ; quin sim miserrimus ; Cic. *It cannot be but that the same man, who blames the good, must also approve the bad ;* abesse non potest, quin ejusdem sit hominis probus improbare, qui improbos probet ; Cic. *Those things cannot be ruined, but that these also, by the same way, must fall to ruin likewise ;* rueræ illa non possunt, ut hæc non eodem labefactata motu concidant ; Quint. *I would, but for hurting him ;* velim, ni foret ei damnum.

VII. *But, after these words, not doubt, not fear, not make question, &c. is rendered by quin, or ne non ;* as,

*There is no doubt But— ;* non est dubium quin— ; Ter. *I do not fear but I shall cloy you with letters ;* non enim vereor ne non scribenlo te expleam ; Cic. *Nobody doubted but that he would again be restored to the kingdom ;* erat nemini dubium, quin is in regnum restitueretur ; Cic. *Whosoever remembers these things, there is little or no danger but that he shall think death either to be wished for, or not to be feared ;* quæ qui recordetur, haud sane periculum est, ne non mortem aut optandum, aut certe non timendam putet ; Cic.

*Note : quin, and ne non, with their subjunctive mood, are variable by turning the nominative case into the accusative, and the subjunctive into the infinitive ;* as,

*There is no doubt But that my son will not—, &c. ;* non dubium est quin nolit filius, or—nolle filium. *I fear not but that I may prove, or approve that ;* non vereor ne hoc non probem, or, me hoc probaturum.

VIII. *But, signifying only, is rendered by tantum, solum, and modo ;* as,

*Thou hast But the name of virtue in thy mouth ;* what itself is thou knowest not ; nomen tantum virtutis usurpas ; quid ipsa valent ignoras ; Cic. *They disagree but about one thing ;* in re una solum dissident ; Cic. *Be but ruled by me ;* mihi modo ausculta ; Plant. *Be but true and faithful to your sister ;* tu tantum fida sorori esse velis ; Ovid. *We have but the report, the consuls and the rest of the ma-*

*gistrates have also the real knowledge; nuntiationem nos solum habemus, consules et magistratus etiam inspectionem; Cic. I will but say my prayers, and then I will come to you; deos salutabo modo, postea ad te; Plaut. What ails you but that you may do it? quid impedit quo minus fiat?*

IX. But, *signifying saving, unless, or except, is rendered by exceptive particles, nisi, extra, præter, præterquam: as,*

*I will trust the money with nobody but himself; ego ipsi nisi nummum credam nemini; Plaut. He was condemned by all but one; omnibus sententiis præter unam damnatus est; Cic. Nobody living ever touched me but you; extra unum te, mortalis nemo corpus corpore attigit; Plaut. Nobody said so but Cicero; nemo id dixit præterquam Cicero. Whom we can see with no eyes but those of the mind; quem nullis nisi mentis oculis videre possumus; Cic. They declare that nothing is left to them but the very ground itself; demonstrant sibi, præter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui; Cæs. For those so great affairs I require no reward but the everlasting remembrance of that day; pro tanta rebus nullum postulo præmium, præterquam illius diei memoriam sempiternam; Cic. There was no kindred or relation there present but the little female friend; neque cognatus, extra amiculum, quisquam aderat; Ter.*

*Note: if no casual word immediately follow but, when it is used in this sense, then it is not rendered by extra or præter, but only by nisi or præterquam: e. g. in this English; There can be no friendship but amongst good men, the particle but cannot be rendered by extra or præter, but by nisi or præterquam: as, Nisi [or præterquam] in bonis non potest esse amicitia; not extra, or præter in bonis.*

X. But, in most other uses, is an *adversative particle, and rendered by at, atque, autem, cæterum, nisi, quod si, sin, sed, vero, verum, &c.: as,*

*If you intend to stay in one place, expect frequent letters from us; But send also more frequently to us; ta si uno loco es futurus, crebras a nobis literas expecta; at plures etiam mitto; Cic. What further is to be inquired? Was the thing done? but that is evident. By whom? but that is also known, &c. Quid porro querendum est? Factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at patet, &c.; Cic. But we were then sensible of no vexation; atqui nullam sensimus tum vexationem; Sen. But there is nothing more lovely to me than your duty and diligence; mihi autem nihil amabilius officio tuo et diligentia; Cic. I know not, but that I have*

*said so to nobody, that I certainly know; nescio, nisi me sic dixisse nemini, id certo scio; Ter. But if fortune threaten any mischievous accident; sin aliquem infandum casum fortuna minatur; Virg. He remembered not only whatever he had done, but also whatever he had said; omnia ejus non solum facta, sed etiam dicta, meminit; Cic. A good and honest man indeed, but yet not so well educated, as that — &c.; vir bonus equidem, verutamen non ita institutus, ut —, &c.; Cic. He is about another business, although not with the same eagerness, but yet no less difficult; aliam rem aggreditur, non eadem asperitate, cæterum haud secus difficilem; Sal. But if he should once know that she were lost; quod si resciverit periisse eam, &c.; Ter.*

1. Note: autem and vero are not to begin a sentence.

2. Note: But is sometimes put for before, or before that, viz. when scarce, hardly, or some similar word, goes before it with a verb, and then it is rendered by cum, or dum, with vix, as in these examples:

*Vix prior tumultus conticuerat, cum Scipio ab defessis jam vulneraticque recentes integrosque alios accipere scalas jubet; hardly was the former stir ended, but [i. e. before that] Scipio bade —; Liv. Vix agmen extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli flumen transire non dubitabant; Cæs.; no sooner was the army gone out of their camp but the Gauls confidently undertook to pass over the river. Vix dum triclinio egressum confidi jussit; he was scarcely gone out of the dining-room, but [i. e. before] he commanded him to be run through; Suet. Hæc ego omnia vix dum jam cætu vestro dimisso comperi; your company was scarcely broken up, but [i. e. before] —; Cic.*

In these two the expressed participles may be resolved into a verb with cum: as,

*Vix triclinio egressus erat, cum confodi eum jussit. Vix dimissus erat cætus vester, cum jam ego hæc omnia comperi.*

And so may the participle that is understood in that: as,

*The day after, when it was scarcely light, they began to surrender; postero die vix dum luce orta [sc. ente or existente] deditio fieri cæpta; Liv. Vix certa erat lux, cum deditio.*

Sometimes cum is expressed together with dum: as,

*I had scarcely read your letter But Curtius came; vix dum epistolam tuam legeram, cum Curtius venit; Cic. The way was no sooner made open but the fugitives rushed with violence through the*

gate; vix dum satis patebat iter, cum peragere certatim ruunt per portam; Liv.

*Sometimes it is understood with it:*

*I had scarcely spoken one half, But he understood; vix dum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat; Ter. i. e. Vix dum dixeram, cum intellexerat.*

*Cicero uses commodum in this sense with cum.*

*Commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit; you were scarcely gone yesterday, But Trebatius came. Commodum ad te miseram Demeam, cum Eros ad me venit; I had no sooner sent Demeas to you, but that Eros came to me.*

*Some other phrases.*

*He came But yesterday; heri primum venit. But a while since; nuper admodum, non ita pridem. But just now; nunc primum; Cic. He is but just now gone; jam nuper [or minimum] est quod decessit. Not but that he had wit; non quod ei deesset ingenium; Cic. This happens to none but a wise man; soli hoc contingit sapienti; Cic. There is nothing but may be marred by ill telling; nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari; Ter. There were but two ways out; erant omnino itinera duo quibus exire possent; Cæs. But sparingly; omnino modice; Cic. He did but lay him in irons; non ultra quam compedibus coercuit; Sueton. There wanted but a little but he had struck him; tantum non percussit; parum absuit quin percuteret; propius nihil est factum, quam ut, &c. The last but one; proximus a postremo; Cic. So may be said; a primo proximus; the first but one, i. e. the second, or next to the first. Hæc sunt a primis proxima vota meis; Ovid. There is none but knows; nemo est qui nesciat; Cic. They are forced to live on nothing but honey; melle coguntur solo vivere; Val. Nobody but I; ego vero solus; Ter. To be commended with a but; cum exceptione laudari; Cic. There was nobody at home then but I; unus tum domi eram; Plaut. He is nothing but skin and bone; ossa atque pellis totus est; Plaut.*

*To BUY; emere, mercari.*

*To Buy to sell again; promercari.*

*To Buy beforehand, or to buy out of one's hands; promercari.*

*To Buy and sell; mercari, nundinari, negotiari.*

*To Buy meat or victuals; opsonari, opsonare.*

*To Buy any thing; emere, mercari ali-quid; rebus contractis dare argentum; solvere, persolvere pretium; pretio, ære, pecunia, nummo, argento, auro, aliquid acquirere, parare, comparare; ex ali-*

*Phrase.*

*eno suum facere.—Libra mercatus et ære est.*

*Things BOUGHT at advantage; promercalia, -ium, n.*

*You cannot Buy it, but at a very dear rate; non parabis nisi immenso pretio. I am not for buying a pig in a poke; ego spem pretio non emo; Ter. He has not wherewith to buy a halter; non habet quo restim emat.*

*To Buy of one that has not a right to sell; a malo auctore emere. To show he has a mind to buy; digitum tollere.*

*To Buy together; coemere, commercari.*

*To Buy again; redimere.*

*To Buy under the price or value; ad-emere.*

*To Buy often; emptare, emptitare.*

*Communication of BUYING and selling; commercium, n.*

*That may be BOUGHT; mercabilia, emptivus.*

*It is good BUYING with other men's money; scitum est periculum ex aliis facere tibi quod ex usu sit.*

*To Buy with ready money; Græca fide mercari. To buy farms; pecuniam in prædiis collocare. To make gain by buying farms; pecunia in prædiis locata quæstum facere. You have bought at too dear a rate; nimio magno pretio conduxistis. I would not buy it for a straw; ego ne culmo quidem emerem.*

*You will not come up to the BUYING price; pretio fortassecan deterreberis.*

*I have bargained and BOUGHT it; trans-egi. Nobody will give me what I bought it for; constituit pluram quam revendi potest. I bought none but these; has solas a mercatu sumpsi.*

*Buy any thing else that is cheap; aut si quid aliud parvo parabile. He would not buy it for a farthing; vix semi-obolo emeret. You must come by it by buying; argenteo illic piscandum est hamo. You may buy any thing for money; quidvis nummis presentibus opta, Et veniet; clausum possidet arca Jovem.*

*Either get it for less, or Buy it for money; vel prece vel precio. You do not bid as if you meant to buy; quid liceris, vel licitaris, cum nihil sis empturus? He gives too much that buys it for a farthing; qui teruncio emerit, is nimio emerit.*

*Know what books are come, and what they may be BOUGHT for; cognosce qui sint libri et quanti venales. I would not buy it for a fig's end; fumi umbra non emerim.*

*I will not Buy, you sell too dear; non emam; nimio vendis. Buy, for I will sell as cheap as can be; eme, minimo namque vendam.*

I. BY, before the original agent or efficient cause, and signifying from, of, or out of, is rendered by a, ab, e, ex and de : as,

*He shall perceive nothing By me ; e me nihil sciet ; Plaut. He knows I am coming by the scent ; de odore adesse me scit ; Plaut. There was afterward no less loss by the water, than by the enemies ; non minor ex aqua postea, quam ab hostibus clades ; Flor. We know his mind by our own doings ; ejus animum de nostris factis noscimus ; Plaut. Most specious plays, but not agreeable to your genius, as I conjecture by my own ; ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi, conjecturam enim facio de meo ; Cic.*

*Note : By signifying of (as of is used for concerning) is rendered only by de : as, They do not yet know so much by themselves ; hoc illis de se nondum liquet ; Sen. Not a se, or e se.*

II. By, before the instrumental cause or means whereby or through which a thing is, is done, or comes to pass, is rendered by the ablative case without a preposition, or by the accusative case with per : as,

*He subdued him not By arms, but by death ; non armis subegit, sed morte. You are a father to him by nature, I by counsel ; natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego ; Ter. It is no matter whether you do it by your proctor, or by yourself ; nihil interest utrum per procuratorem agas, an per teipsum ; Cic. He will undo his father by his villany ; per flagitium ad inopiam rediget patrem ; Ter. He said he would see his country by my means ; meo beneficio patriam se visurum esse dixit ; Cic. To be broken by virtue ; to be crushed by delay ; frangi virtute ; comminui mora ; Flor. Cæsar being advertised by intelligence, or a spy ; Cæsar per indicem certior factus ; Cæs. A father by adoption ; per adoptionem pater ; Plin. That it might be evident, by the testimony of all men, that the commonwealth was preserved by my means ; ut omnium testimonio per me remp. conservatam esse constaret ; Cic.*

*Note : The ablative sometimes has ab with it ; but that is, when not the instrument, but the means are referred to : as,*

*War often overthrows the insolent and insulting enemy By small means ; Mars sæpe spoliantem hostem et exultantem evertit abjecto ; Cic.*

III. By, before the English of the participle of the present tense, is rendered by the gerund in do, or an ablative case put absolutely : as,

*Cæsar acquired glory By giving ; Cæsar dando gloriam adeptus est ; Sal. The flame increases by moving the torch ; nota*

*face crescit flamma ; Ovid. I punish bad citizens by good government, and treacherous friends by not trusting them ; ulciscor malos cives remp. bene gerendo, perfidos amicos, nihil credendo ; Cic.*

IV. By, after verbs of taking, is rendered by an ablative case of the part taken hold of : as,

*Who is this that takes me By the cloak ? quis me prehendit pallio ? Plaut. For if I had taken him by the hand ; nam eum si manu prehendiissem ; Cic. I have a wolf by the ears ; lupum auribus teneo ; Ter. Prov. And the deformed carcass was dragged forth by the feet ; pedibusque informe cadaver protrahitur ; Virg.*

V. By, after a passive verb or participle, is rendered either by the dative or the ablative of the agent, with a preposition : as,

*He is not seen By any body ; nec cernitur ulli ; Virg. He is praised by some, he is blamed by others ; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis ; Hor. That fault was observed by none ; id vitium nulli notatum erat ; Ovid. They do not know that these things are taught by them ; hæc esse ab his præcepta nesciunt ; Cic. I am not understood by any body ; non intelligor ulli ; Ovid. I thought these things had been heard by you ; hæc ego audita tibi putaram ; Cic. Yet neither these could be read patiently by any body ; nec tamen ista legi poterant patienter ab ullo ; Ovid. And when the fight was maintained constantly and stoutly by the enemies ; et cum ab hostibus constanter et non timide pugnaretur ; Cæs. Contempt itself must be contemned by him that resolves to be virtuous and honest ; ad honesta vadenti contemnendus est iste (al. ipse) contemptus ; Sen. We will be helped by you, but even almost reproached by others ; ab te adjuvandi, ab aliis prope reprehendendi sumus ; Cic.*

*Note 1. By also after verbs passive may be rendered by per : as,*

*Res agitur per (By) eosdem creditores ; Cic. Id asequitur, si per (by) prætores consules creantur ; Cic.*

*Note 2. If the English passive be to be rendered by a Latin neuter passive, or neuter signifying passively, then By will be to be rendered by the ablative with a preposition, as in the English of these, or similar passages :*

*A præceptore vulpabilis ; ab hoste venire ; virtus parvo pretio licet omnibus ; mundus a se patitur ; Cic. Anima calecit ab ipso spiritu ; Cic. A vento qui fuit unda tumet ; Ovid. Nihil est valentius a quo intereat ; Cic. Occidit a forti, sic Dii voluistis, Achille ; Ovid. Dextra occidit ipsa sua ; Virg.*



VI. *By*, before proper names of place after verbs of motion, is either rendered by the ablative case of the word of place, or by an accusative with *per*, or *præter* : as,

*I took my journey By Laodicea*; iter Laodicea faciebam; Cic. *He will go by Ticinum to the Bœthycæ province*; provinciam Bœthycam per Ticinum eat petiturus; Plin. *The fourth day he went by Arbella to Tigris*; quarto die præter Arbellam penetrat ad Tigrim; Curt. *They had passed by Miletus*; Miletum transiunt; Curt. *Pelopidas, when he marched by Thebes, took the castle*; Pelopidas cum iter faceret per Thebas, arcem occupavit; Æmil. in Pelop. *They directed their course by Thebes to Demetrias*; præter Thebas Demetriadem cursum dirigebant; Liv.

Note 1. *Per*, properly denotes through; *præter*, beside; but we use *By* for both.

Note 2. Common names of place admit of a similar construction with *proper*; *Sea terra, seu mari (by sea, or by land)* obviam eundem hosti foret; Liv. *Fabulantur per viam*; Plaut. *Præter ipsum theatrum transeundum est*; Sen. *So*; si secundum mare ad me ire cepisset; Cic.

VII. *By*, before any person, part, thing, or place, proper or common, and intimating something to rest, and be, or to be doing, or done near it, is rendered by *ad*, *apud*, *juxta*, *prope*, *propter*, *secundum*, and *sub* : as,

*He has gardens hard By Tiber*; habet hortos ad Tiberim; Cic. *By him sat Sulpitius*; apud eum Sulpitius sedebat; Cic. *The maid stands by her father*; juxta genitorem astat virgo; Virg. *He sat down by the bank of the Anien*; prope ripam Anienis conedit; Cic. *He lies down by the river's side*; propter aquam rivum procumbit; Virg. *He received a sword in his head hard by his ear*; vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem; Cic. *By the town's side, hard by the town*; sub ipso oppido; Gell. *I studied not only by the instruction of Aristophanes, but also of Cleanthes*; non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis locubravi; Varro. *He commands them to stay all night by, or at the water side*; apud aquam noctem agitare jubet; Sall. *Jug. She flew low by the sea side*; humilis volat æquora juxta; Virg. *That you may not only dwell near by me, but altogether with me*; ut non modo prope me, sed plane necum habitare posses; Cic. *God himself is near by you*; prope est a te Deus; Sen. *Vulcan possessed the isles near by Sicily, which are called from him, the Vulcanian islands*; Vulcanus tenuit insulas propter Siciliam, quæ Vulcaniæ appellantur; Cic. *He sits or*

*dwells near by you*; propter te sedet; Cic. *Some few guards of horse were seen near by the river*; secundum flumen paucæ stationes equitum videbantur; Cæs. *There were monuments on sepulchres or graves, and by the way side, that passengers might know, &c.*; monumenta in sepulchris erant, et secundum viam, quæ prætereuntes admonerentur, &c.; Varr. *Such as I was, when I vanquished the first army near by Præneste itself*; qualis eram, cum primam aciem Præneste sub ipsa stravi; Virg. *There is but little ground or land here near by the town*; agelli est hic sub urbe paululum; Ter.

Note 1. *Ad* is hardly, if ever, in this sense applied to person; secundum rarely, and therefore to be sparingly used.

Note 2. *Juxta*, *prope*, and *propter*, are used in this sense without any case.

*Furiarum maxima juxta Accubat*; Virg. *Alterius gladium prope oppositum e vagina educit*; Cic. *Etenim propter est spelunca quædam*; Ter.

Note 3. Some have used *secus* with an accusative case in this sense: as *Quintilian*:

*Conductus est Cæcus secus viam stare. So Pliny: Secus fluvios.*

*So some have used procul, as Virg. Et procul illam Turba ferox juvenum telis confixa procorum. And Ter. Quem cum istoc sermonem habueris, procul heic (as Palmerius reads that which others read procul hinc) stans accipi: but that is a thing to be observed only, and not followed.*

VIII. *By*, after a comparative degree, is rendered by the ablative case of the word which signifies the measure of excess or defect: as,

*The towers are higher than the wall By ten feet*; turres denis pedibus, quam moenia altiores sunt; Curt. *He is taller than you by a foot and a half*; sesquipedes est, quam tu longior; Plaut. *If a verse be pronounced shorter or longer by one syllable*; si versus pronuntiatus est syllaba brevior aut longior; Cic. *Yet that other man is less vicious at least by one vice*; ille tamen alter uno vitio minus est vitiosus; Cic. *By as much again greater*; altero tanto major; Liv. *Greater or more by twice as much*; duplo majus; Cic. *He bought the house by almost the half dearer than it was thought to be worth*; is emit domum prope dimidio carius quam aestimabatur; Cic. *By how much the more difficult, by so much the more famous*; quo difficilior, hoc præclarior; Cic. *By how much the longer absent, by so much the more desired*; quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto; Ter.

IX. *By*, in protesting, beseeching,

swearing, and adjuring, is rendered by per: as,

*I beseech you By the memory of my father; per, te, parentis memoriam obtestor; Sen. I beseech you, by the immortal gods, have especial care of this; incumbere, per deos immortales, in eam curam; Cic. The which I beseech you by this right hand; quod ego per hanc dextram oro; Ter. I swear by Mercury that Jupiter does not believe, &c.; per Mercurium juro Jovem non credere, &c. Plaut.*

X. By, referring to authority, agreement, counsel, example, or event, and signifying according to, is rendered by de, or ex: as,

*Reckon thus, that what I write to you is By his advice and authority; sic habeto, me de illius ad te sententia atque auctoritate scribere; Cic. I knew presently that it was done by agreement; scivi extemplo rem de compacto geri; Plaut. Men will judge of your doing, not so much by your intent, as by the event; facti tui judicium non tam ex consilio tuo, quam ex eventu homines sunt facturi; Cic. That the money business may be settled or appointed by public or common consent; ut res nummaria de communi sententia constitueretur; Cic. It is built by the senate's authority; ædificatur ex auctoritate senatus; Cic. To build by example; de exemplo ædificare; Plaut. We should soon see men judge of your counsel by the event; ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimatos cito videremus; Cic. And being brought forth before the tribunal, he named the authors by agreement; productusque pro rostris auctores ex compacto nominabat; Suet.*

*Note: The preposition is not always necessarily to be expressed.*

XI. By reason, having of, with a casual word following it, is rendered by per or propter: as, *Nor indeed could she by reason of her age; neque per statem etiam poterat; Ter. I can make no camp by reason of the time of the year; nec castra propter anni tempus facere possum; Cic. Neither could there be any thing done by reason of the seldom sitting of the senate; nec aliquid quicquam per infrequentiam poterat senatus; Liv. By reason of the sharpness of your wit, you perceive things that are most hidden; propter acumen tuum occultissima perspicias. But if it have that with a verb following it, then it is rendered by propterea with quod, or quia: as, No agreement could be made, by reason that he was not content; res convenire nullo modo poterat, propterea quod site contentus non erat; Cic. So, I have made you, of a servant, my freeman, by*

*reason that you did serve freely or ingenuously; feci ut e servo esset libertus mihi, propterea quod serviebas liberaliter; Ter. That is a sad kind of comfort, by reason that they by whom that should be done, are the same way affected; genus hoc consolationis acerbum est, propterea quia, per quos id fieri debet, ipsi pari modo afficiuntur; Cic.*

Ob, with a casual word, and a passive participle, may in this sense be used for By reason of, and for by reason that. Ob intenta Lepidæ pericula; by reason of the danger he had brought Lepida into, or by reason that he had brought Lepida into danger; Tacit.

*Note 1. After the same manner are because of and because that rendered.*

*Note 2. Præ metu, ira, gaudio, lachrymis, &c. are better rendered for fear, anger, joy, tears, than by reason of anger, &c. but the sense is the same, and the Latin very elegant.*

XII. By, with self, or selves, following it, is often put for alone, and rendered by per, and solus: as,

*We will do the rest By ourselves; reliqua per nos agemus; Cic. I shall sit down by myself, if he come not hither; ego decumbam solus, si ille huc non venit; Plaut. I learned this by myself to say, God save you, Cæsar; hoc per me didici dicere, Cæsar, ave; Mart. Beat them both in a mortar by themselves; conterito in mortario per se utrumque; Cato. To whom when it seemed more profitable to reign by himself than with another, he killed his brother; cui cum visum esset utilius solum se, quam cum altero, regnare, fratrem interemit; Cic. He took cognizance of capital things alone by himself; cognitiones capitalium rerum, per se solus exercebat; Liv. We are here now alone by ourselves; soli nunc sumus hic; Ter. Also, Hic nos sumus, i. e. solæ; Plaut.*

XIII. By AND By signifies presently, instantly, forthwith, within a little while, and is rendered by jam, mox, illico, continuo, confestim, e vestigio, ex continenti, extemplo, protinus, &c.: as,

*I will be here BY AND BY; jam hic adero; Ter. I believe he will come by and by; credo illum jam affuturum esse; Ter. I will by and by return hither; mox ego huc revertar; Ter.*

XIV. By THE WAY sometimes signifies incidentally, by the by, not on set purpose, in passing, &c. and is rendered by obiter, in transitu, or transcursum, &c.: as,

*That By the way I may avoid those Homer-scurges; ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas; Plin. I had lightly by the way touched those things in the fifth book; quæ libro quinto leviter in trans-*

*curva attigeram*; Quin. *Those things our men have handled by the way, but the Grecians somewhat more diligently*; in *transcursu ea attigere nostri, paulo diligentius Græci*; Plin. *And by the way, or by the by, he will read, or write, or sleep, within*; atque obiter legat, aut scribat, vel dormiat intus; Juv. *But the nature of these things is not so simple as to be handled or discoursed of by the way, or by the by*; eorum autem non simplex natura, nec in transitu tractanda; Quint. *There are also, at this time, some very famous, but to be mentioned only by the way, or by the by*; sunt etiamnum non ignobiles quidam, in transcursu tamen dicendi; Plin.

*When By the way refers to any journey, or travelling, then it is most properly rendered by in via, itinere, per viam, &c.:* as,

*The man confesses he had vitiated By force one, I know not whom, by the way*; homo se fatetur vi, in via, nescio quam, compromissum; Ter. *We heard by the way that Pompey was departed from Brundisium*; in itinere audivimus Pompeium Brundisio profectum esse; Cic. *They discoursed by the way*; fabulabantur per viam; Plaut.

XV. *By, with its casual word, is sometimes to be rendered by an adverb in im: viz.*

1. *When manner of action is referred to:* as,

*To do a thing By stealth*; furtim facere aliquid; Cic. *To come by degrees to any place*; gradatim aliquo pervenire; Cic.

2. *When the casual word is repeated with By, or some other particle between:* as,

*Street By street, all the servants' names are set down*; vicatim omnes conscribantur; Cic. *He made a law to divide the land man by man*; legem de agro viritim dividendo tulit; Cic.

*And so also, to be affected with joy and grief By turns*; item, gaudium atque æritudinem alternatim sequi. *To conclude, we have by degrees attained to all your honors*; vestros denique honores, gradatim singulos sumus assecuti; Cic. *He (or she) pines or falls away as it were by drop and drop*; guttatim contabescit; Plaut. *The sedition by little and little growing less and less*; deflagrante paulatim seditione; Tac. *To answer to every thing one by one*; singulatim rei cuique respondere; Cic. *Clodius falling down at the feet of them all, one by one*; ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidente Clodio; Cic. *He distributed to the people men by man forty acres of land*; quaternis dena agri jugera viritim populo divisit; Plin.

*Hither may be referred other ways of*

*rendering By, with its casual word, when it is thus used: as,*

*In vicos*; *By turns*; Ovid. *In singulos dies*; *day by day*; Cic.

XVI. *By, joined to a verb or participle, often serves only to complete the sense of it, and has nothing more to be rendered for it than the Latin of the verb or participle: as,*

*Money is every where much set By*; plurimi passim sit pecunia. *I was not by*; ego non affui; Ter. *They lay by for their ships oaks half consumed by the flames*; flammisque ambesa reponunt Robora navigiis; Virg. *That I would not tell you whilst he was by*; i. e. present; id ego hoc præsto tibi nolebam dicere; Ter. *He was by, or present, at that discourse*; ei sermoni in interfuit; Cic.

*Some other phrases.*

*I will get them both down By night*; effectum hoc hodie reddam utrumque ad vesperum; Plaut. *By the hour's end, ten days' end*; intra horam, decimum diem; Liv. *By this time twelvemonth*; ante annum elapsum. *By the space of twenty year's*; per viginti annos; Quintil. *By break of day*; cum prima luce; diluculo; Cic.

*By night*; per noctem, noctu; Flor. Cic. *By that time I shall have ended my year's office*; ego jam annum munus confecerō; Cic. *By that he had ended his speech*; sermone vixtum finito; vix bene finierat, cum—

*He is hard By*; præsto est; Ter. *He lodges hard by*; in proximo divortitur; Plaut. *Be ruled by me*; me audi; mihi ausculta; Plaut. *Metinks I may do it by my office*; pro mea auctoritate videor posse; Cic. *By this time I suppose she has got some one to be her friend*; arbitror jam esse aliquem amicum ei; Ter. *I have by me, i. e. in my possession or power, a commendation of the man*; est in manibus viri laudatio; Cic. *To try pillars by a plumb-line*; ad perpendiculum columnas exigere; Cic.

*By weight*; ad pondus; Macrob. *By the space of two furlongs*; per stadia duo; Plin. *By the mother's side*; per matrem; materno ortu; Ovid.

*By candle light*; de lucerna; Petron. *By moonlight*; ad lanam; Juv.

*By, of measure, after a comparative, a sign of the ablative: as, altior pede*; higher by a foot. *By, of place, or near, (of rest,) prope, juxta, secus*; (of motion,) per, præter. *Hard by*; in proximo. *By what place or way?* qua? *By some way or place*; aliqua.

*A thing By the by*; accessorium. *Day by day*; quotidie. *To come by a thing*; assequi, consequi, obtinere. *By*

*my faith; merchandise. A by-place; recessus, latebra. A by-way; via devia, diverticulum. A by-word; divertibum, adagium.*

## C.

*To CALL; vocare, appellare, compellere, accessare, vel accessare; citare.*

*To CALL by name; nominare; nuncupare, compellere.*

*To CALL to account; ad questionem vocare, rationem exigere.*

*To CALL to mind or remembrance; recolorere secum, reminisci.*

*To CALL to witness; testari, appellare; testem laudare.*

*To CALL afar off; provocare.*

*To CALL after one; inclamare.*

*To CALL again; revocare.*

*To CALL aloud; exclamare.*

*To CALL aside; sevocare.*

*To CALL away; avocare.*

*To CALL back; revocare.*

*To CALL back or deny what one has said; recantare, retractare, denegare.*

*To CALL down; devocare.*

*To CALL for one; accessere, accersere.*

*To CALL for a thing; poscere.*

*To CALL for help; implorare opem.*

*To CALL forth; evocare, excire.*

*To CALL in an order, law, &c.; regere, abrogare, antiquare.*

*To CALL into court; citare.*

*To CALL one off; dehortari.*

*To CALL often; vocitare, appellitare, clamitare.*

*To CALL over names, &c.; recensere, recitare.*

*To CALL to one; advocare, acclamare.*

*To CALL together; convocare.*

*To CALL up in a morning; suscitare, excitare, expurgare.*

*To CALL up spirits; cire manes.*

*To CALL upon God; invocare Deum.*

*To CALL upon a friend in one's way; compellere, salutare de via.*

*Can you CALL it to mind? numquid meministi? Ter. I call to remembrance what I said; quid dixerim commemoro; Cic. Call to mind, remembrance; redige ad memoriam; Ter. I cannot call it to mind now; mihi nunc non occurrit; suppetit; memorie non est; Cic. Gell. Now I call to mind; jam redit in memoriam.*

*CALL Dawns out hither; evocate huc Davum; Ter. He is gone to call the nurse; nutricem accessitum iit; Ter. Obstetricem accerso; Ter. Call me thence; inde me vocatote; Plant.*

*To sound a CALL; classicum canere.*

*He will call you to an account; rationem de te repetet; Cic.*

*I CALL God to witness it; id testor Deos; Ter. They called for our help; opem et auxilium nostrum flagitarunt; Flor. That which you call the chief good; id quod summum bonum dicitis; Cic. So they called her; illi id erat nomen; Ter. They called her by another name when she was little; fuit aliud huic parvæ nomen; Ter. He calls him after his own name; suo dicit de nomine; Virg. Thou callest almost every one by his name; prope omnes nomine appellas; Plin. Call me not by this name any more; ne me isthoc posthac nomine appellassis; Ter. He shall be called Venus's grandson; Veneris nepos audiet; Apul. I call your countenance to mind; venit mihi in mentem tui oris; Cic.*

*What do they CALL you? qui vocare? Ter.*

*They CALL for quarter; armis positæ ad imperatorum fidem confugiant; Cic.*

*To CALL to be gone; conclamare vasa. Cæa. They are called to arms; conclamatur ad arma; Cæa.*

*To CALL to mind or remember the chances of this life; to think on the mutability of this world; cogitare mutationes rerum humanarum. Intendite animos vestros, ipsi vobiscum consulite, invite consilia cum animis vestris, et quæ sit fortunæ vicissitudo, quæ mutatio, qui fluctus rerum humanarum, quam varia tempestate jactetur hominum vita, cogitate, animadvertite, attendite, examine, perpendite, cum ratione tanquam æquissima lance, diligenter æstimate.*

*A CALLING or trade, order, state, or condition of life, &c.; professio, ars, genus vitæ; vocatio, studium, ratio, institutum, cursus, consuetudo vitæ; artificium; propositum, ordo, via vivendi.*

*To follow his CALLING or profession diligently; officio suo satisfacere, non deesse; sua munera indefesso labore exercere; ex vocatione præscripta munera et officia facere; munus suum obire, præstare; partes suas exequi; intra officii cancellos se continere; res suas non indiligenter tractare; sui muneris administratione laborare; in suo munere diligentem omnem adhibere; in suis rebus strenue operam dare, navare.*

*Be constant to and careful of your CALLING and profession; provinciam, spartam, quam nactus es, orna.*

*To CALL incessantly for a thing; fatigare, as,*

*To CALL for battle; fatigare Martem. That may be CALLED back; revocabilis.*

*That cannot be CALLED back; irrevocabilis, adj.*

*I have CALLED till I am hoarse; jamdadam rancesco clamore; clamatum est usque ad ravim. I call till I am out of breath; anhelus clamo. He makes a noise and bellows like a mad bull, when he calls; Arcadia pecuaria rudere credas, quum iste clamat.*

*I CAME; veni. He came; venit, &c. See COME.*

*They CAME to me; ad me aditum est ab illis. It came by chance; fortuito cecidit. It came into my mind; subiit animum.*

*How CAME your name to be Menæchmus? quomodo Menæchmi nomen factum est tibi? How came that suspicion into your head? qui isthæc cecidit tibi suspicio? This evil came of you; hoc a te ortum est malum. How came this disease on you? unde contraxisti morbum? Diseases came suddenly on the country people; in agrestes ingruerunt morbi.*

*Night CAME on them while they were fighting; intervenit nox illis præliantibus. Marcellus came upon them as they were making the fortifications; monientibus ipsis supervenit Marcellus; Liv.*

*He CAME at length, or it was long before he came; post longum tempus rediit. Aliquando, denique, demum, post diurnum tempus, longo temporis intervallo, cum temporis multum abiisset, transacto jam multum annorum spatio, rediit, revertit, reversus est, recepit se ad suos lares, patriam, cunabula, patrias sedes.*

*Your talk CAME to my ears; sermo tuus ad me perlatus. Tuus ad me sermo per honestissimos perlatus est, tuum ad me sermonem detulerunt homines honestissimi, mihi significaverunt, aperuerunt, narrarunt, ipsa mihi verba sua exposuerunt; perlatus est, delatus, allatus est ad me tuus de me sermo.*

*A CAMP; castra, præsidium.*

*A standing CAMP; stativa, æ. f. vel pl. n.*

*To pitch the CAMP; castrametari, castra metari.*

*To pitch a CAMP or tents; castra, tentoria agere, ponere, locare, collocare, facere, habere; signa defigere; exercitus consoedit; stativa habere; consoedere castris; late loca militie complet.*

*The pitching of a CAMP; castrametatio.*

*The master of a CAMP; præfectus castrorum. Of or belonging to a camp; castrensis, adj.*

*To remove (raise) his CAMP; castra movere; Cæs. His camp was like to be taken; castris capi imminabat; Flor. We have our camp at the very gates; nos ad portas*

*castra habemus; Cic. I pitched my camp hard by the walls; ad murum castra posui; Cic.*

*The CAMP was attacked; adsaltatum est castris. Others assaulted the camp; alii castra adpugnarunt; Tacit. To put forces in array before a camp; legiones in acie pro castris constituere; Cæs. They took our camp; nos castris expulerunt; Cæs.*

*To raise works about his CAMP; castra operibus munire; Cæs. To guard the camp; castra defendere; Cæs.*

*To raise or move his CAMP or siege; movere, amovere, refigere castra, tabernacula defendere; Cæs. Locum commutare, exercitum alio deducere, solvere obidionem; ab obidione desistere; oppugnationem remittere; colligere papilionæ, i. e. tentoria colligere.*

*One that follows the CAMP; ready to do any thing; lixabundus, adj. And those that follow the camp; lixæ, calones. Lixa autem, æ, m. est, qui exercitum sequitur questus gratia; unde a liguriendo questu dict. vel quod cui extra ordinem militiæ sit, ei liceat quod libeat; Fest. Vel a lixando, i. e. coquendo cibos militibus; ut sit sicut a scribo, scriba; ita a lixo, lixa.*

*I CAN; possum, queo, valeo; polleo.*

*I CANNOT; nequeo.*

*To do what one CAN; eniti, conari, dare operam.*

*That CANNOT; impotens, nescius, adj.*

*That is as like the sea as CAN be; id simillimum est pelago.*

*Can you never be satisfied? nunquamne expleri potes? Plant. Do what you can to save my son; serva, quod in te est, filium; Ter. I will do what I can; faciam ut potero; Cic. Dabo in eam rem operam ædulam. What I can; quantum in me erit; Cic. Quod potero; Ter. Pro viribus; virili parte; Cic.*

*This is all that (thus much only) I CAN promise; tantum habeo polliceri; Cic.*

*You CANNOT but know—; sed te non præterit—; Cic.*

*One CANNOT tell which way it will go; non intelligitur utro ierit; Plin. He cannot tell which is which; uter sit, non quit discernere; Plaut. How can you tell? qui scis ergo istuc? Ter. quomodo id cognoscis?*

*It is more than you—I—CAN tell; nescias; Ter. ignoro; Mart. Haud scio, an; Cic. Nobody can tell so well as you; you can tell best of any; tu es optimus testis; Cic. They can tell when to take out honeycombs, by—; eximendorum favorum signum sumunt, ex—.*

*They CANNOT speak Greek; Græcœ-nesciunt; Cic.*

*All I CAN; quantum potero; quam potero; Cic. Ter. Every man must do all he can; omnia facere omnis debet; Cic. Make all the haste you can; quantum poteris festina; Plaut. Quantum potes abi; Ter.*

*They CAN ill away with it; graviter ferunt; Ter. They can tell how to keep their distance; in loco verentur; Ter. Do what you can to get it done; operam, ut fiat, da; Ter. It can be no otherwise; fieri aliter non potest; Ter. It is as ill as it can be; it can be no worse than it is; pejore res loco non potest esse; Ter.*

*CAN you be quiet? potin' ut desinas? Ter. I can find my brother nowhere; fratrem nusquam invenio gentium; Ter.*

*CANNOT you hold your tongue? etiam taces? Ter. There cannot be a safer course taken; that is the safest course that can be; id tutissimum est; Ter.*

*As soon as CAN be; primo quoque tempore. I will do what I can in that business; faciam in eam rem operam sedulam; faciam pro virili parte in ea re. How can you tell unless you try? qui acis, nisi periculum feceris? Ter. Can it be so? potestne fieri? I cannot tell; nescio.*

*To CANCEL, blot, or erase; rescindere, obliterare, inducere, delere, refigere, antiquare, expungere.*

*A CANCELLING; litura, inductio, obliterationo, &c.*

*To CANCEL a law; refigere, obliterare legem.*

*To CANCEL a will; testamentum, testamenti scripturam cancellare.*

*To CANCEL the will of the dead; voluntatem mortui rescindere; Cic.*

*A CAP; pileus, pileolum.*

*A little CAP; pileolus, pileolum.*

*A furred CAP; cappellia.*

*Does he think I will come with CAP in hand to him? is sibi me supplicaturum putat? Ter.*

*Off with your CAP, boy; aperi caput, puer. To cap verses; versibus alternis contendere; Virg. Certare repetendis versibus.*

*To put a CAP on one's head; pileolum comis imponere; Ovid. They go to the market (to be sold) with caps on their heads; pileati venum eunt; Gell. We may thank our caps for this; nobis hæc pilea donant; Pers. They save their heads with putting on fur caps on them; caput his cudone ferino stat cautum; Sil.*

*CARE or diligence; cura, diligentia, sollicitas, studium.*

*CARE or regard; ratio, cura.*

*CARE or heed; cautio.*

*To have a CARE or take heed; cavere,*

*attendere.*

*To take CARE, or be careful; adhibere curam, accurate; de re aliqua sollicitum esse; anxie, vehementer laborare; assidue cogitare; curam habere præcipuam. Rem aliquam probe, sedulo, diligenter curare; rei alicujus rationem diligentissime habere, tota mente, toto pectore, in curam aliquam incumbere; in aliqua re cogitationes versare; omne suum studium ponere; omnes vigilias, curas, cogitationes configere; omnia studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem figere et locare; hæret in animo meo assidua cogitatio de hac re; erit mihi cura vel maxime; in hoc versantur; hoc spectant, huc spectant curæ, cogitationesque meæ.*

*To take no CARE; nihil pensi habere. To care little for a thing; vili æstimare. To be in great care; sollicitum esse, angli. To take care or give heed to; attendere, accurate, advigilare, studere.*

*I perceive she CARES not for me; ejus alienum esse a me animum sentio; Ter. I have a care; est mihi cura; Ter. I will have a care of that; illud erit nobis cura; Cic.*

*I will commit it to your CARE; committo et mando hoc tui fidei; Ter. He has a care of his master; huic dominus cura est; Ter.*

*They did not CARE for one another; non amici fuerunt; Gell. What care I? quid mea? You must take care for them; iis consulendum est; Cic. I care not, so I but have her; mea nihil refert, dum potiar modo; Ter.*

*He CARES for nothing; otiosus ab animo; Ter. People care much for that; id populus curat, scilicet; Ter. Care must be taken; cavendum est; danda est opera; adhibenda est cura; Cic.*

*I CARE not for your safety; salutem tuam nihil moror; Plin. I care not for knowing; nihil moror scire; Plaut. Not to be cared for by his own; suis contemptui esse; Just.*

*I must have a CARE that—; videndum est ne—; Ter. Mihi cautio est ne—; Ter.*

*A man must have a CARE of that; id videndum est viro; Cic. How little care I for it? Quam hoc non curo? Cic. And we must have a special care to remember; sitque nobis antiquissimum meminisse.*

*Nor have you any CARE of yourself; neque te respicis; Ter. So long he has a care; tantisper cavet; Ter.*

*Where is there any CARE taken that—; ubi cavetur, ne—; Cic. For these things I take no great care; de his non ita valde (non magnopere) laboro; Cic.*

*To cast away CARE; mœneriam doloris*

abjicere; Cic. *There is sufficient care taken; satis provium est*; Cic. *Theodorus cares not a pin*; Theodori nihil interest; Cic.

*CARE must be taken that they be not killed with heat*; providendum ne propter aestum dispareant.

*To take CARE for future time; the next age*; alteri saeculo prospicere; Cic.

*That he should have so little CARE in a business of so great importance*; tantumne rem tam negligenter agere; Ter. *We will take care of that*; curabitur; Ter. *I entreat you to have a care of me*; i. e. *have regard to, or respect*—; peto a te ut mei rationem habere velis; Cic.

*We must take CARE of our health*; habenda est ratio valetudinis; Cic. *What a deal of care has he brought on me*; magnam mihi iniecit curam; Ter. *You have taken good care of yourself*; te curasti molliter; Ter. *He cared for none but himself*; sibi vixit; sumptum fecit; Ter.

*I have had the CARE of them ever since they were children*; ego istos usque a pueris curavi; Ter. *To free from care*; cura levare; Cic. *He cares not to be troubled with much company*; non videtur delectari turba.

*Let us divide this CARE between us*; partiamur inter nos hanc curam. *That care shall be laid out in things worth knowing*; id in rebus cognitione dignis opere, curaque ponetur; Cic. *To have care taken of one*; curae esse alicui, cordi esse alicui.

*To CARE for, or regard a thing*; curare, estimare.

*To be much disquieted with CARES*; solitudine, curis angī, distineri, discrucari, confici, enecari. Excubare animo, nec partem ullam capere quietis. Solitudine gravissima noctes atque dies cruciari. Molestiarum magnitudine, anxietate multa, curarum acerbitate frangi. Molestiarum mole opprimi; aestu, curisque variis jactari, in diversa distrahi. Continuis, perpetua molestiarum vicissitudine exagitari. Molestiis, curis multis, plurimis, infinitis impediti, urgeri, implicari, dilacerari, divelli, distrahi, detineri, conteri, involvi. Nullam diurnae vel nocturnae quietis partem sibi impertire. Cujus in vita nulla est intercedo molestiae. Omnes in unum spectant, unus omnia gubernat; tot tantisque molestiis distentus, districtus atque distractus est, ut respirare libere non possit; ut sine cura ne punctum temporis respirare possit; ut ne respirandi sit locus; ut liberum respirandi spacium vix habeat, vix reperiat.—Magno, vario curarum fluctuat aestu. Curis mordacibus urī. Pondere curarum; curis ingentibus sger. Tristes agitat mens anxia curas.—Mens perpetuis

liquefiunt pectora curis. Vario turbidus aestu Angitur.—Multa fatigant pondera curarum.—Patet in curas area lata. Cura—Te coquit et vexat sub pectore fixa. Quid reterais minorem Consilii animum fatigas? Pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari. Nec fruitur somno, vigilantibus excita curis. Versare graves mœsto sub pectore curas.

*I do not much CARE*; non magnopere curo.

*What CARE I for that?* Quid mea refert?

*A CARE or regard of liberty or freedom*; libertatis cura. Nihil aliud a communi libertate, nihil præter communem quæssivi; curavi, secutus sum, spectavi; ad unam civium libertatem meas curas intendi, cogitationes retuli, studia contuli, præter communem libertatem proposita mihi nulla res fuit.

*I will have a special CARE both for your profit and honor*; commodæ et honor tuus curæ mihi sunt. Toto animo de tuis commodis et ornamentis cogito; mihi tuus honor, et tuæ fortunæ etiam atque etiam curæ sunt; de utilitate, ac laude tuæ æquæ ac de meipso cogito; ita cogito, ut pame magis; tam cogito quam qui maxime.

*CAREFUL or diligent*; diligens, industrius, sedulus, studiosus.

*CAREFUL or heedful*; cautus, providus; *CAREFUL or pensive*; anxius, sollicitus.

*I am CAREFUL over you, or my mind always runs upon you*; curæ mihi es. Nunquam de te non cogito; nullam a me tempus prætermittitur, de te tuisque rebus cogitandi; nunquam mihi ex animo effluvis, excidia, discidia; tota mente in rerum tuarum curam incumbo; in te tuisque rebus animus meus perpetuo est; meæ curæ omnes in te sunt; te semper spectat animus meus; meæ cogitationes in te tuisque rebus consumuntur omnes.

*I am CAREFUL of your welfare, or I am thinking of your profit, and devising how to do you good*; curæ mihi tuæ res sunt. Toto animo de tuis commodis, ornamentisque cogito; tuam utilitatem assidue specto; hæret in animo meo, de tuis commodis assidua cogitatio; si quid e re tua est, id maxime laboro; tuæ mihi res, tuæ fortunæ curæ vehementer sunt; tuæ rationes quid postulent, nunquam non attendo; omnia mihi de te, tuisque commodis cogitatio est; tuam utilitatem meæ spectant cogitationes omnes; meæ curas ad tuum commodum omnes contuli; animus meus in tua utilitate fixus et locatus est.

*To ease CARES and troubles of mind with music*; curis et angoribus Musarum, musicis adhibere solatia. Ad strepitum citharæ cessatam ducere curam. Fide Cylleniale varum diris pectora sollicitudinibus.

*To be CAREFUL or much troubled ; angī, satagere, aestuare, laborare. Like care is to be had of the public, as of your own private wealth ; publica et privata æque curanda. Debet unusquisque suam voluntatem ad publicam causam aggregare ; reipublicam curare, reipublicæ rationibus consulere eo studio debemus, quo rem nostram familiarem, quo fortunas nostras, quo privata commoda tueri, complecti, fovere solemus ; unusquisque æque publicam rem curet ac privatam.*

*To keep my honor I CARE not what loss I suffer ; dignitate integra, fortunæ damna contemno. Si modo dignitas incolumis, adimi de fortuna, detrahi de fortuna, fortunam comminui, fortunarum jacturam fieri, fortunæ detrimenta non recuso, contemno, nihili duco, in minimis pono.*

*From a less CARE to a greater ; ex minore cura in gravem conjectus. A minore cura maximam ad sollicitudinem tractatus sum ; curam equidem antea sustinebam, ferendam tamen ; nunc sollicitudine premor, quæ ferri non possit ; hac sollicitudine nihil gravius ; vincitur animus meus, planeque frangitur hac tam gravi sollicitudine.*

*I had great CARE on me ; gravem curam suscepi, gravis me exceperit cura, gravis in me incubuit sollicitudo ; acerba mihi invasit sollicitudo.*

*Put away CARES ; bono animo sis, esto. Animum recipe, releva. Ad ingenium redi. Solve curas. Omittetristitiam. Animus redeat. Virili præsentique sis animo. Ne time. Quid trepidas ? Dolorem minue. Luctum absterge. Ejice animi anxietatem. Depono, onitte sollicitudinem. Ne te afflictes, crucies, excrucies, laceres. Quæ te res sollicitat, excruciat ? Quid tristis es ? Curas adime. Omnis evanescat dolor. Cura ex corde excidat. Valeant curæ.*

*CARELESS, or at ease ; securus, lentus, otiosus.*

*All my CARE and trouble of mind is gone ; omni onere, pondere curarum levata mens est. Evanuit dolor. Cura corde excidit. Depulsæ curarum sunt nebule. Mens reponit onus.—Sedatis requierunt pectora curia.—Omnis corde reseedit Tristitia, affixique animo cessere dolores.*

*CAREFUL of a friend's business ; summam in amici rebus curam adhibere. Amici rebus summo studio, diligenter prospicere, invigilare. Omnes tuæ res non minori mihi curæ sunt quam meæ. De te tuæque rebus vehementer sollicitus sum. In cogitatione curaque rerum tuarum totus sum, excubo animo, venor studioso. Rerum tuarum cura me maxime intentum habet. Quod præcipis diligenter curabo.*

*CARELESS or negligent ; inconsideratus, negligens, improvidus.*

*CARELESSLY, or negligently ; secure, neglectim, perfunctorie, oscitanter, inconsiderate.*

*CARELESSNESS ; incuria, securitas, oscitatio, negligentia.*

*To be CARELESS or negligent ; in otio considerare parum de re sollicitum. Oscitanter, indiligenter, solute, dissolute, incuriose, parum attente, parum considerate, supine, negligenter, lente omnia agere, gerere suas res. Nulla adhibita diligentia suas res administrare. Nulla de re sollicitum, susque deque habere omnia. Omni cura, sollicitudine, molestia vacuum in otio desiderare. Quasi Lethæo rure soporatum ; quasi de flumine Lethæo biberi ; ita rerum suarum oblivisci omnium. Omnem curam et sollicitudinem remittere, deponere, abjicere. Secure, otioseque in utramque dormire aures. Quasi veterno laboret, ita nihil meminit suarum rerum. Homo incuria et oscitantia summa ; somnolentia et torpore mirabili ; socordia segnitique singulari, incredibili. Soluta, remisso esse animo. Temere præterire quod factu sit opus ; de rebus suis ut habeant se nihil moratur, non magnopere laborat.*

*I have been CARELESS of my own advantage, I have not respected my profit ; commodis meis non consului. Nullam hactenus utilitatis meæ rationem habui ; nullam rationibus meis operam dedi ; de utilitate minimam laboravi ; utilitatem minime spectavi, curavi, quæsi, secutus sum ; nullum in utilitate studium posui, nihil industria locavi, nihil opere consumpsi ; diligentiam commodorum meorum causa nullam adhibui, ad res meas nullam contuli ; res meas indiligenter administravi, tractavi. Quid esset e re mea, in rem meam, quid ad vel in rem meam pertineret, faceret, conveniret ; nihil industria, prodesset, conducere, utile esset, utilitatem afferret, vile æstimavi.*

*I am CARELESS of any thing ; or I care not a straw for it ; omnia nihil facio. Trahanter per me pedibus omnia, non laboro ; nihil me afficit, nihil me tangit ; nulla re moveor, de quavis re susque deque fero, æque omnia contemno, fastidio, respuo ; nulla res apud me pondus habet ; nullus momenti est, in pretio est, ne minimi quidem est.*

*I have been very CARELESS ; nullam operam dedi, non laboravi, minime spectavi, curavi, quæsi, secutus sum ; nullum studium posui ; nihil industria, opere locavi, posui ; diligentiam nullam adhibui, contuli.*

*Be CAREFUL in doing ; take some pains, look to it, &c. ; cura, age curam, habo curam, fac, dispo, evigila ; da operam,*



care tibi sit; tua curatam abeas.

*To put or take away CARE, thought, or sorrow; liberare, exsolvere curis; finem curis imponere; curas secludere, demere, deponere, dimittere, avertere; nubes curarum pellere.*

*Wine takes away CARE; cura abit, fugit, excedit, deserit, dilabitur, lentescit, diluitur, mero.*

*I CARE not; susque deque fero, habeo, in nullo discrimine pono; æqui bonique facio, apud Ter. Equo animo sum; nihil laboro; mea non refert; manum non verterim, moverim, etiamsi domus ruat; minime æstimarim; securus quoniam res cadunt; non magni pendo.*

*I CARE not a pin for it; illud non emerim crepitu digitorum.*

*This has taken away all CARE and comfort from me; hoc mihi curas omnes, omnia solatia ademitt.*

*Great memories are vexed with CARES; excedunt animos memores conficiuntque curis.*

*This makes me CAREFUL; hoc me sollicitum habet.*

*To vex and weary one with continual CARES; novis curis, solitudine continua aliquem afficere, fatigare, curis continuis alicujus animum excruciare; aliquem curis districtum tenere.*

*This CARE vexes me; hæc me cura remordet, angit, torquet, sollicitat; hæc cura mentem excruciat.*

*The mind is distracted with abundance of CARES; in curas animus deducitur omnis; solitudinibus variis pæne mens mea frangitur; curis undique districtus teneor; lassus, cura confectus stupet animus; Ter.*

*To be quiet without CARE or cares; curas rerum intermittere; Tac. Omnes curarum nubeculas pellere; curas relaxare; omnino fallere, laxare curas; Virg. Animum curis solvere, exsolvere; sepositis mentem componere curis; fessam curis abducere mentem.*

*But now another CARE troubles me; jam nunc alia cura impendit pectori; Plant.*

*I am as CAREFUL of you and yours as of myself and mine; omnes tuæ res non minori mihi curæ sunt, quam meæ; salutis, liberisque tuis summo cum studio præsto semper pro; Cic.*

*To have a CARE of another's business; alicujus rebus prospicere; rationibus alicujus consulere. That care did then chiefly trouble the Romans; ea tum cura maxime intentos habebat Romanos; Liv.*

*If any thing concern you, I am chiefly CAREFUL of that; si quid e re tua est, id maxime laboro.*

*I will be CAREFUL of what you command, because I am obliged to it; quod*

*præcipia, diligenter (ut teneor) curabo.*

*I never CARED so much as I ought for my own business; aumquam spectavi satis quid esset e re mea, in rem meam.*

*To be extremely CARELESS of any thing; aliquid supine posthabere. The city was wholly careless; veteranus civitatem occupavit.*

*To be CARELESS of the best and most profitable things, and careful of things pernicious and hurtful; salutaria negligere, perniciosas consecretari, utilia despiciere, salubria contemnere.*

*We find by experience that if we be but a little CARELESS, we are presently ensnared; videmus enim, si tantulum animos dejecerimus, præsto esse insidias.*

*To live CARELESSLY; in diem vivere; non esse sollicitum de crastino; Cic.*

*Who can be so CARELESS? quis tam dissolutus est animo?*

*It shall be our CARE; nostras partes erunt.*

*Leave this to my CARE; let me alone with this; hoc mihi curæ erit.*

*How CAREFUL should men be! quanto caverent studio!*

*A peck of troubles; a peck of CARES; curarum sarcina.*

*All the CARE lies on my back; omne onus in meos procumbit humeros.*

*My chief CARE was that; discussis aliis curis, cogitationem ego huc verti meam—*

*I CARE not for—; non laboro de—*

*Take no CARE for that; let not that trouble you—; mitte hanc de pectore curam; Virg. You care not for me; me plane negligis.*

*I am in much CARE (or am puzzled) about—; variis distringor curis. What care I for that; neque hoc ego morabor admodum. Let this be your chief care; hæc res tibi sit cordi. Do not you take any care; do not make nor meddle; never break your sleep for the matter; to fac in utramvis dormias aurem. I will take this care upon me; ad me recipio provinciam. That is and shall be my chief care; Hæc mihi prima curarum est, et erit. Let him have a care of that—; ipse viderit qui—*

*You must omit no possible CARE; omnia tibi movendus est lapis, ne—. Who cares for all that? id populus curet scilicet! Ter. Have you a care of that; tutemet videris. I know full well your care is as great; tibi æque magnam curam esse, certo scio.*

*I am so full of CARE; curarum fluctibus inundor adeo. He has taken a special care; invit rationem commodissimam. New cares arise; emergunt novæ anxietates.*

*A special CARE; explorata et provisata ratio.*

**CARELESS** people; securi otiosique in utramque dormiunt aurem.

*Idle fellows take CARE for their back and their belly, and for nothing else;* oscitantes ac supini cuticulam curant, genio duntaxat indulgentes.

*To be idle and CARELESS;* in sinu, sub pallio, manum habere; sedere compressis manibus.

*Nobody can be so CARELESS;* nemo tam audacis est negligentie.

*Supinely or stupidly CARELESS;* Lethaeore, verno, soporatus.

*He is alike CARELESS and negligent of all things whatsoever;* divina atque humana sunt illi promiscua; nihil pensi neque moderati habet.

*What makes you so CARELESS? Do you think that victory will fly down from heaven into your bosom, being asleep?* te quid supinat? quid? credis dormienti tibi in sinum de caelo devolaturam victoriam?

*I had a special CARE of that; or, that care was my chief business;* curæ habui hanc curam.

*To CAROUSE;* potitare, Græcari; pernultum, largius, intemperantius, Græco more bibere, potare. Exaurire, exsiccare ingentia pocula. Plenas vini amphoras ingurgitare. Majoribus, capacibus poculis; æqualibus haustibus certare, poscere, provocare, invitare, respondere. Magnitudine poculorum bibendoque decertare, concertare, contendere. Usque ad fæces potare. Potationibus, poculis indulgere. Flore Libyco se complere.—Multis urgere culullis.—Impiger hausit Spumantem pateram, et pleno se proluit auro. Nocturno certare mero, putere diurno. Certando plenos evacuare cados. Ducere multa pocula lunæ.—Immodico venas distendere Iaccho. Threicia vicit amyntide. Bacchi tibi sumimus haustus. *Drink health;* siccant inæquales calices conviva solutus ligibus.

*To CARRY;* ferre, portare, gestare.

*To CARRY by cart or water;* vehere.

*To CARRY, or behave himself;* gerere se.

*To CARRY often;* vectare, vectitare, gestitare, portitare.

*To CARRY water;* lixari.

*To CARRY wood;* lignari.

*To CARRY on the shoulders;* bajulare.

*To CARRY the day, cause, &c.;* vincere, superiorem evadere; palmam reportare.

*To CARRY about;* circumvehere, circumferre.

*To CARRY about with him;* circumgestare.

*I will CARRY myself so in this office, that—;* sic-me in hoc magistratu geram, ut—; Cic. *They carried themselves so,*

*that—;* ita se gerebant, ut—; Cic. *How I shall carry myself;* quo pacto me geram; Cic. *Have you carried yourself so, that—?* itane parasti, ut—? Ter. *So to carry himself, that—;* sic se adhibere, ut—; Cic. Quint.

*Where are you CARRYING that boy?* quo portas puerum? Ter.

*Unused to CARRY burdens;* insueti ad onera portanda; Cæs.

*To CARRY over the sea to sell;* trans mare (æquora) venum asportare; Plant. Claud.

*They were CARRIED away to Rome;* asportata sunt Romam; Cic. *Will he carry her away?* an illam hinc abducet? Ter.

*To CARRY a thing closely;* occulte ferre; Ter.

*To be CARRIED straight down;* directe deorsum ferri; Cic.

*They shall not CARRY it so;* inultum id nunquam auferent; haud sic auferent; Ter.

*They are CARRIED with full sails;* passis velis pervehuntur; Cic.

*What answer shall I CARRY from you?* quid nunc responsum abs te responsum? Ter.

*They think to CARRY their wealth thither;* illuc opes deferre cogitant; Cic.

*They will CARRY any weight you will lay on them;* quicquid imponas, vehunt; Plaut. *She should have been carried in a coach;* illam in curru vehi (reportari) jus erat; Cic.

*The horse which CARRIED me, or which I rode on;* equus in quo vehebar; Cic. *Let him be carried on a horse;* vehatur equo; Ovid.

*He was CARRIED back by a chariot and horses;* equis et curru reportatus est; Cic.

*To CARRY on one's back, neck, shoulders;* reportare dorso, collo, humeris.

*To CARRY back the good-will of his province, glory from his proconsulship, esteem from his enemies;* reportare benevolentiam de provincia, gloriam ex proconsulatu, laudem ex hostibus; Cic. Plin.

*It is but the other day almost since I CARRIED him in my arms;* quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis; Ter. *Carried a long way about;* longis acti erroribus; Patern.

*He is CARRIED on by his own desire;* sua cupiditate impellitur; Cic.

*To CARRY one's demands to another;* alicujus ad aliquem postulata deferre; Cæs.

*CARRIED away by the strength of the river;* vi fluminis abreptus; Cæs.

*As he used always to CARRY things*

with a brave mind; ut erat corde semper inflecto et alacri.

To CARRY in; invehere, invectare, inferre, importare.

To CARRY with himself; ducere, trahere secum.

To CARRY away; avehere, auferre, abducere, asportare.

To CARRY away by force; rapere, abripere.

To CARRY back; referre, reportare. To carry before; præferre, prævehere, prætere.

To CARRY beyond or by; prætervehere, præterferre.

To CARRY down, or along; devehere. To carry forth or far off; provehere, proferre.

To CARRY from one to another; deferre.

To CARRY in doors; intro auferre.

To CARRY over; transferre, transvehere, transportare, trajicere.

To CARRY out or forth; evehere, exportare, efferre, egerere.

To CARRY to a place; advehere.

To CARRY to and fro; transvehere.

To CARRY together; congerere, conferre, comportare.

To CARRY up; subvehere, supportare.

A ship for CARRIAGE; navis vectoria, oneraria.

A CARRIER or bearer bajulus, gestator, gerulus.

A CARRIER's horse; jumentum.

A CARRIER of letters; tabellarius, tabellio.

CARRIAGE of a man's self, or behaviour: mores, vita, vitæ consuetudo, compositio, sui conformatio; vitæ, vestis, victus, actionum ordo.

He CARRIES fire in one hand, and water in the other; altera manu fortiaquam, altera ignem.

They CARRY two faces under one hood; utroque parietis linunt.

He will CARRY his mark to the grave; quam diu viverit habebit stigman, nec illam nisi Orcus delebit.

To CARRY coals to Newcastle; Alcinoos poma dare.

A CASE, or condition; status.

A CASE, or question; questio, hypothesis.

A CASE in law; causa.

A CASE to put any thing in; locus, capsa, theca, æ, f.

Our CASES are alike; res nostræ similes.

Were you in my CASE; tu si hic sis; Ter. If it were my case; si ego in isthoc nem loco; Plant.

It is a tried CASE; acta res est; Ter.

Phrase.

Aetum, quod aiunt, ne agas; Ter. It is a plain case; res in medio est, apparet; res ipsa indicat; Ter.

As the CASE stands now; in hoc rerum statu; e re nata; quomodo nunc est; Ter. Cic. Ut quidem nunc est; Cic. You see how the case stands; viletis quo in loco res hæc sit; Ter. If the case be so; si sic sit; Ter. So stands the case; sic res est; sic se habet; ejusmodi est; Ter. Cic. To argue the case pro and con; manum conserere; in contrarias partes disserere; Gell. Cic.

I thought it a very hard CASE; durum admodum mihi videbatur; Cic. You are every whit in as bad a case; in eadem es nave, causa; Cic. Cæs. In very good case; perbono loco res est; Cic. As if it were their own case; quasi sua res agatur; Cic. The case is not the same; dissimilis ratio est; alia causa est; Cic. The case is altered; mutatio fit; Ter. Mutata ratio est; Cic. Now the case is plain; nunc verum palam est; Ter.

He says it is not right that I should meddle in (with) that CASE; negat recte fuisse me causam istam attingere; Cic.

A CASE of conscience; casus de fide, questio de fide, casus conscientia, controversia de religione.

In no CASE; haudquaquam.

Alteration of state, another condition, or the CASE is altered or changed; mutatio rationis. Diversa nunc mea ratio est, non eadem est; immutata est ratio rerum mearum; alius est rerum mearum status; aliter se me res habent, non eodem loco sunt.

Make it your own CASE; quid mihi nunc animi sit ad teipsum refer: tu si isthic esses haud aliter sentias; fuge modo animis, vobis ejusmodi sortem obtigisse.

As the CASE then stood; ut se fortuna dederat; e re nata melius fieri non potuit. Item pro re nata, &c. In eo rerum articulo, in eo casu, ut se res habuit.

In good CASE; bene, belle, pulchre.

To CASE; immittere capsæ.

In good CASE for flesh; pinguis, nitidus, bene curata cute;—for estate, beatus. To be in good case; belle se habere.

To CAST; jacere, conijcere.

To CAST a dart; jaculari, vibrare, torquere.

To CAST a bowl, &c.; mittere globum.

To CAST accounts; computare, rationes subducere.

To CAST one's clothes; projicere, exuere.

CAST-clothes; exuvie, veteramenta.

I hare CAST a block in his way; injecti scrupulum homini; Ter.

He has CAST off all goodness; virtuti nuncium remisit, bellum indixit; Cic.

*He CASTS up his accounts; rationes colligit, conficit, computat, subducit; Plaut. Cic.*

*To be CAST in one's suit; lite, causa cadere; causam perdere; damnari; Ter. Cic. Plaut.*

*He may perhaps CAST us off; forsitan nos rejiciat; Ter.*

*Why do you go about to CAST away yourself? cur te is perditum? Ter.*

*He wilfully CASTS himself away; prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque perit; Ter.*

*It was at the last CAST; res erat in extremum discrimen adducta; Cic. Ad extrema perventum est; Curt.*

*To CAST away care, all remembrance of grief; memoriam doloris abjicere; Cic. He cast his helmet at their feet; galeam ante pedes projecit; Virg. The sea daily cast up the spoils upon the shore; spolia in ripam assidue revomebant; Flor. What was left he cast out of the cup; reliquum e poculo eiecit; Cic.*

*That he could not be CAST out of the town; ut ex oppido ejici non posset; Hirt. If we but cast our eyes never so little down; si tantulum oculos dejecerimus; Cic.*

*It is not long since he CAST his teeth; illi haud diu est cum dentes exciderunt; Plaut.*

*A winning, lucky, CAST; jactus pronus, plenus, senio, venus, cokus. A losing cast; jactus supinus, inanis, canis, canicula, chius.*

*To CAST accounts with a pen; scribendo conficere rationes.*

*I have no luck in my CAST; ne ego homo sum infelix; Ter.*

*They CAST themselves down the wall, into the river; de muro se dejecerunt; se in flumen precipitaverunt; Cæs.*

*To CAST into prison; in vincula conjicere; Cæs. To cast himself down to the ground; in solum se sternere pronum.*

*To CAST darts at one; dirigere spicula in aliquem. He cast the dart into the open air; æthereas telum contorsit in auras.*

*To CAST away; abjicere, depellere, rejicere, projicere, procul amovere.*

*To CAST his eyes; oculos conjicere, volvero.*

*One that has a CAST in his eye; strabus.*

*To CAST lots; sorti.*

*To CAST metal; conficere, fundere.*

*To CAST a mist before one's eyes; nubem objicere, offundere caliginem.*

*To CAST one's nativity; horoscopus ad calculos vocare.*

*To CAST a prisoner at the bar; condemnare.*

*To CAST his rider; excutere sesso-*

*ron.*

*The snake CASTS her skin; exuit anguis pellem seu senectam.*

*To CAST a smell; afflare odorem.*

*To CAST her young; abortiri, abortum facere, abigere partum.*

*To CAST abroad; expandere, dispergere.*

*To CAST about; circumjicere.*

*To CAST about or consider; considerare, deliberare, versare animum.*

*To CAST aside; rejicere.*

*To CAST himself away; illudere vitam suam.*

*CAST away at sea; naufragus.*

*To CAST back; rejicere. To cast back his eyes; reflectere oculos. To cast behind one's back; a tergo rejicere.*

*To CAST between; interjicere.*

*To CAST down; dejicere, deturbare, demoliri. To cast down his eyes; demittere vultum.*

*To CAST forth; projicere, emittere, profundere.*

*To CAST headlong; præcipitem dare, præcipitare.*

*To CAST in; injicere, ingerere.*

*To CAST in one's mind; animo revolvere, secum recolere, recogitare.*

*To CAST into prison; in carcerem conjicere, compingere.*

*To CAST into form; in formam redigere.*

*To CAST into a dead sleep; consopire.*

*To CAST off; rejicere, abdicare, repudiare.*

*To CAST out; ejicere, exigere, expellere.*

*To CAST out of company; exterminare e consortio.*

*To CAST to and fro; agitare, ultro citroque jactare.*

*To CAST under foot; pessundare.*

*To CAST up a reckoning; colligere summam.*

*To CAST up his eyes; erigere oculos.*

*To cast up a vapor; exhalare, evaporare.*

*To cast up a bank of earth; aggerere. To cast up a heap; accervare, concervare.*

*To CAST the fault on one; transferre crimen, trajicere culpam in aliquem.*

*To be CAST in law; causa cadere.*

*A CAST (at dice); jactus. A losing cast; jactus supinus. A winning cast; jactus plenus, or, pronus.*

*The gates CAST off the hooks; postes emoti cardine.*

*To CAST in one's teeth, or to upbraid; exprobrare, objicere; objicere culpam, improbare, increpare, objectare; ingrati- tudinis dicam alicui scribere, refricare ulcus, probum objicere, criminari.*

*We will CAST a mist before his eyes; glaucomam ob oculos objicimus.*

*To CATCH; rapere, arripere.*

To CATCH, or overtake one; assequi, apprehendere.

To CATCH, or lay hold of; prehendere.

To CATCH in a net; irretire, illaqueare.

To CATCH birds; aucupari.

To CATCH hastily or greedily; captare, raptare.

To CATCH as fire does; concipere flammam.

To CATCH a cold, an ague; frigore, febre corripi.

To CATCH the distemper, or the plague; afflicti pectore.

To CATCH at; appetere, anniti, prensare, captare.

To CATCH before another; praeripere.

To CATCH up; corripere.

A CATCH or song; cantilena, cantinacula alternatoria.

CAUGHT with a sudden shower; subito imbre oppressus; Varr.

The girl was CAUGHT, and carried away from Attica; puella ex Attica abrepta est; Ter.

Why do you CATCH me, or lie at catch for me? quid me captas? Plaut.

CATCH me in a lie and hang me; si quidquam mentitum invenies, occidito; Ter.

You have got a great CATCH of it; spolia ampla refertis; Virg.

He kills all he CATCHES; quos deprehendit, interficit; Cms.

To CATER; opsonare, opsonari, seu obsonare, &c.

A CATERER, or provider of victuals; opsonator, structor annonae.

They are not CATER-cousins; ira inter eos intercessit.

CATES; opsonia, pl. n.; dapes, pl.; cibi delicati.

I will be CATERER; ego opsonabo; Plaut. To cater for dinner; opsonare prandium; Plaut. I have catered for supper; carum opsonavi; Plaut.

To CAUSE, or make; facere, efficere, causare.

To CAUSE, or procure; concitare, creare, parere, gignere, parere.

To CAUSE sorrow; inferre dolorem.

To CAUSE sleep, love, &c.; conciliare, parere.

To CAUSE trouble; ciere, concitare turbas.

A CAUSE, or occasion; causa, occasio, gralia.

A CAUSE, or reason; causa, ratio.

A CAUSE, or action at law; dica, lis.

The chief CAUSE or original of a thing; origo, initium, fons.

For good CAUSE, or reason; hoc non temere, injuria, immerito; sed jure, jure optimo, justis, justissimis, gravissimis de

causis factum est. Optimo consilio feci. Causae me graves impulerunt.

For what CAUSE? cur? quomobrem? quo nomine?

For that CAUSE; ergo, ideo, idcirco, propterea.

For many CAUSES; multis nominibus; causis plurimis. It is not without cause; non temere est; Ter.

I will give you CAUSE to remember me; faciam ut mei memineris; Ter.

I have no CAUSE to be angry; nihil est quod succenseam; Ter. And not without cause; nec injuria; Cic.

He sees the beginnings and CAUSES of things; principia et causas rerum videt; Cic.

You will find you blamed me without CAUSE; me abs te immerito esse accusatum resciscas; Ter.

They will have CAUSE to rejoice afterwards; fiet, ut postmodo gaudeant; Liv.

For so small a CAUSE; tantula de causa; Cic.

Do not give CAUSE for any to think—; noli committere, ut quisquam putet—; Cic.

For this CAUSE, that—; eo nomine, ut—; Cic.

I see no CAUSE why you should commend me so; ego nihil reperio, quam ob rem tantopere lauder; Ter.

I see no CAUSE why you should hope; qua causa speres non video. Non video cur speres, quare, quomobrem, qua causa, qua de causa, quam ob causam, qua ratione adductus, qua commotus causa, quo impulsus argumento; quae te ratio, quid rationis in hanc spem adduxit, impulit; cum in hanc spem venisti, quam rationem secutus es, quae te duxit, aut hortata spes est, quid effecit ut sperares? tum spei causam ignorare me confiteor; spei tuae causa me latet, praeterit, fugit; mihi quidem aperta, perspicua, manifesta, satis clara non est; perobscura apud me est, explorata mihi non est; obscuritatis apud me habet plurimum.

The CAUSE, author or beginning of all evil; auctor mali. Tu horum malorum causa, tu fons, et origo; tu tantas malorum faces incendiisti; tu horum malorum initium attulisti; tu haec mala peperisti, haec mala excitasti; actor horum malorum praeter te nemo fuit; a te fluxerunt haec mala, haec incommoda, calamitates, acerbitates, infortunia, damna, detrimenta, perniciēs, exitium, rerum eversio; horum malorum culpam sustines; horum in te malorum culpa conferenda est omnis; haec tibi sunt ascribenda, assignanda; has calamitates uni tibi acceptas referre debemus; tuo beneficio vivit haec pestis.

*My CAUSE was overthrown by chance; casu causa cecidi. Ut causa ceciderim, litem perdidderim, evenit, obvenit, contigit, obtigit, accidit, factum est, casu factum est, casus tulit, fortuna fecit, fortunam placuit.*

*What CAUSE have you to despair? quid est quare desperes?*

*The CAUSE went on our side; nostra omnis lis est. He has lost his cause; causa cecidit.*

*The length of the war, &c. which has been the CAUSE of all impiety and licentiousness; belli diuturnitas, &c. quæ omnis impietatis et licentiæ fenestram aperuit.*

*But they have been the CAUSE of this mischief to themselves; sed ipsi hoc malum sibi confecerunt.*

*They will CAUSE them to be punished by death; eos curabunt morte mulctari.*

*His avarice put me on that wretched CAUSE; ejus avaritia me in hanc perditam causam imposuit.*

*The love of viewing the country was the CAUSE of their coming hither; amor perlustrandæ regiones in locos hosce protulit.*

*But who can deny but that he was a great helping CAUSE to that thing? quia autem inficietur hunc, eam ad rem, plurimum adjumenti attulisse?*

*The exceeding great rigor or fierceness of the generals, or chief captains, had been the CAUSE that the Roman commonwealth was brought into such a condition, that, &c.; nimia superiorum ducum ferocia, in talem statum rem Romanam deduxerat, ut, &c. It was easy to be known what strong desire of revenge the remembrance of his father's death would be the cause of; facile cognitu erat, quantas faces, quam vehementes ardores ulciscendi, allatura esset paternæ mortis recordatio.*

*A CAUSE, reason, an occasion, or means, &c.; res, causa, negotium. Gratia, apud antiquos, pro canna ponebatur: Unde fluxerunt honores, mea vel tua gratia, i. e. pro mea vel tua causa, in ablativo tantum; nuptiarum gratia, apud Ter. Nomina sæpe pro causis vel negotiis a Cicerone poni invenias; cum tot ibi nominibus acceptum Curii referent; ergo adverbium, ultima circumflexa, ponitur pro causa, Æneid. Virg. in 6. Æneid. illius ergo venimus; peregrinationis ergo; virtutis ergo, for virtue's sake.*

*To declare the CAUSE wherefore; rationem reddere; Cic. Quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit.*

*I have CAUSE to rejoice; est quod gaudem.*

*Can any man show me a CAUSE or reason why—? potest aliquid causæ divinari—?*

*There is no reason or CAUSE; nihil est causæ.*

*The CAUSE of my now writing is—; harum ad te litterarum occasio est—.*

*They never inquire into the true CAUSE; totius negotii caput et fontem ignorant.*

*This is the CAUSE or reason; hoc causæ est.*

*We come for his sake or CAUSE; illius ergo venimus.*

*In which regard, or, for whose CAUSE; quo nomine.*

*Without giving a CAUSE, or paying why, or wherefore; indicta causa.*

*His negligence is the CAUSE of his pain; negligentia suæ ergo vapulat.*

*I gave him no CAUSE to be angry; is præter meritum succenset meum.*

*To give up the CAUSE, to quit claim; vadimonium desistere.*

*I am sorry I was the CAUSE of your sorrow; ex me doluisse te doleo.*

*Here lies the weight of the CAUSE; in hoc pendet rerum cardine.*

*Upon the same grounds, pretence, or CAUSE; eodem colore.*

*For these especial CAUSES; tribus potissimum de causis.*

*For no CAUSE at all; nulla certe ratione.*

*I can give no CAUSE or reason why; nec possum dicere quare.*

*They gave him no CAUSE; nulla ab iis provocatus injuria.*

*Good CAUSE why; haud minima de causa.*

*To CEASE; cessare, desinere, desistere, supersedere: incipit, inceptum opus; rem inchoatam, propositam sistere, dimittere, intermittere, mittere, omittere, deponere, in medio relinquere, suspendere. Incepto desistere, supersedere. Ab incepto sistere. Desinere, conquiescere, considerare; operæ suæ, labori parcere. Ultra, ulterius non progredi. Recipere in aliud tempus. Finem modumque ad tempus ponere, facere. Anchoram jacere, Receptui canere. Manum de tabula tollere. Studia remittere. Rem imperfectam, in suspensio relinquere. Incepto desistere. Sistere opus præsens. Intermittere labore. Ludum incidere. Cursum sistere. Grossum comprimere.*

*Kingly government CEASED at Athens; Athenæ sub regibus esse desierunt; Patet.*

*The work CEASES; cessat opus; Ovid. He CEASES not from backbiting me; non cessat de nobis detrudere; Cic.*

*The work was forced to CEASE for a while; opus necessario intermittebatur; Cæs.*

*To CEASE, or leave off for a while; facere intermissionem; Cic. Intermittere; in medio rem relinquere, suspendere rem,*

ifferre in aliud tempus; in suspensio relinqui, et relinquere; apud Plin. Anchoram jacere.

To **CRASE** from the revenge which he was meditating; supersedere a vindicta seu ultione, quam parabat.

To **CELEBRATE**; celebrare, concelebrare.

To **CELEBRATE** a festival; celebrare festos dies; — a birth-day; natales celebrare; Hor.

To **lend one's house** for the **CELEBRATION** of nuptials; accommodare sedes ad nuptias; Cic.

**CELEBRITY**; celebritas, fama, claritas, dignitas, splendor.

He obtained the first **CELEBRITY** in the forum; clarus in toga et princeps fuit.

Men of the first **CELEBRITY** for learning and wisdom; homines doctissimi sapientissimique.

To **give more CELEBRITY** to the triumph; ad triumphum frequentandum; Cic.

To **CENSURE**; judicare, censere, sententiam ferre; censorem, animadversorem, Aristarchum, magistrum disciplinæ, exagitorem culpe acrem, asperum, gravem, austerum, admodum severum agere. Censorium supercilium distinguere in aliquem. Censuris criticis, criminationibus, obsecrationibus, increpationibus severe et acriter insequi, verberare, cedere. Acri censura in aliquem animadvertere.

To **CENSURE one for false Latin**; Latinitatis violatas alicui notam inungere.

To **CENSURE other men's vices and pass by his own**; vitia aliena censuræ nota perstringere, sua præterire.

To **CENSURE one's wit**; iudicium de ingenio alicujus facere.

He was **CENSURED by all**; in omnium reprehensionem incurtebat.

This action met with a variety of **CENSURES**; hoc facinus non pari modo probatum est ab omnibus.

Nor could the great men escape the **CENSURES of the vulgar**; neque potentiores calumniis vulgi caruere.

A **CENSOR**, or reformer of manners; censor.

**CENSORIOUS**; criticus, censorius.

A **CENSURE**; censura, -æ, f.

A sharp **CENSURER**; acris animadversor, in—; austerus iudex; censor severus, magister disciplinæ.

**CERTAIN**, or sure; certus, indubitatus, ratus, exploratus, manifestus.

Some **CERTAIN thing** or person; quidam, aliquis, quispiam, plur. aliquot.

**CERTAIN others**; aliqui alii.

For **CERTAIN**; pro certo.

To be **CERTAIN**, or manifest; constare. It is certain; liquet, constat, impersa.

To be **CERTAIN of**; certo scire. To know for certain; perspectum, seu exploratum habere.

**CERTAINTY**; certitudo.

**CERTAINLY**; certe, profecto, sane, nam, plane, prorsus, certo, indubitanter, proculdubio.

For a **CERTAINTY**; explore, adv. I know for certain; mihi est exploratissimum; Cic.

To say for **CERTAIN**; pro certo dicere; Cic. Do you say it for certain? pro certon' tu iathæc dicis? Ter.

A **CERTAIN chance** fell out that hindered me; casus quidam ne facerem impedit; Cic. It is certain that he studied Greek very hard, when he was an old man; Græcarum literarum constat eum perstudiosum fuisse in senectute; Cic.

A man that has no **CERTAIN abiding place**; homo incerti laris; Ter.

At **CERTAIN distances**; certis spatiis intermissis; Cæs.

As sure or **CERTAIN as you live**; certius quam te credo esse hominem.

I do **CERTAINLY believe it**; nihil habeo persuasius. Had I any thing certain, you should hear of it; si quid haberem certi, id ad te scriberem.

When I myself am **CERTAIN**, or, am fully resolved; cum certus ipse fuero; quum constituerò.

It is too **CERTAIN and true**; it is sure enough; certo enim certius est. We know no certainty; nihil comperti habemus; explorati nihil novimus.

It is **CERTAIN**; there is no doubt of the matter; certa res est.

I shall resolve on something, or be at some certainty; ipse fortassis ero certior.

There is no **CERTAINTY of any thing**; incerta sunt omnia. I am as certain of it as that I live; tam scio, quam me vivere.

To **CERTIFY** a thing; certificare.

To be certified of a person; certiorum fieri.

To **CERTIFY**, or acquaint a person with a thing; significare, certiorum facere. Certified; certior factus.

**CERTIFY me**, or let me hear of all your business, or affairs; de rebus tuis me certiorum redde. Fac me certiorum, redde certiorum de toto statu tuo, et de omnibus consiliis; significa mihi, expone, aperi, explica, perspicue demonstra, qui sit rerum tuarum omnium status, quis tuus animus, qui sensus, quæ consilia sint; fac ut de tuis rebus, tuisque consiliis, cognoscam, intelligam, certior flam, ex tuis literis erudiar, instruar; imaginem rerum omnium, cogitationumque tuarum literis ostende.

To **CERTIFY one**; docere, attestari, confirmare, commonefacere; admonere

aliquem de re aliqua; explanare quid alicui; rumores ad aliquem deferre; non celare aliquem.

*We were CERTIFIED by a sad message; tristis nuncius ad nos delatus est.*

*Ought not I first to have been CERTIFIED, or acquainted, &c.? nonne prius communicatum oportuit? nonne oportuit praeosci me antea? Ter.*

*The letters, &c. which did very gratefully CERTIFY us of your health; literas, &c. quæ nobis gratum admodum salutis tuæ indicium præstiterunt; Cic. But I will not certify my mistress of that mischief; sed cesso heram hoc malum imperitare; Ter.*

*To CERTIFY one, and put out of all doubt; omni dubitatione aliquem liberare, exsolvere, eximere.*

*I will CERTIFY you of his coming; certiorum te faciam, faciam ut intelligas, ut scias, ut sis sciens, de ipsius adventu.*

*I am credibly informed or CERTIFIED both by letters, and word of mouth, lately, that—, &c.; et scriptum est, et nunciatum mihi nuperius, quod—, &c.*

*CERTIFY me and let me hear what news; si quid acciderit novi, facias ut sciam.*

*CERTIFY me, I pray thee, or let me know immediately; facias tū mox ut intelligam.*

*A CERTIFICATE; libellus, m., literæ certificadorie.*

*To CHAFE, warm, or make hot; calefacere, ferverefacere.*

*To CHAFE, or rub with one's hand; terere, mollire, fricare.*

*To CHAFE, fret, or fume; indignari, stomachari, succensere, excandescere ira.*

*To CHAFE within himself; ringi.*

*To CHAFE one, or make angry; movere alicui bilem, commotum reddere.*

*CHAFED, or made angry; commotus.*

*CHAFING; æstuans ira.*

*To be grievously CHAFED or vexed in anger; substomachari, tumere; zelari, apud Prophet.; incensum, periclitum, concitum esse; mordere labrum, seu frænum mordere, proverbialia sunt. Molestie, indigne, graviter, ægre ferre; magno irarum fluctuare æstu; Virg. Iracundia turgere, exardere, bile tumere atra, corrugare nares; plumbeas iras gerere; apud Plaut. Bilem ex alicujus rei lædio conceptam effundere; in fermentum jacere; supia modum et impotenter indignari; dare vela indignationi, iræ; apud Plin. Ad furorem præ nimio animi impetu vergere. E contra; deferbere, seu deservere, refrigerare vel refrigerari, deslagrari, et relanguescere, dicitur ira et indignatio, quando homo mitescit et placidus fit, et fervor animi consedisse, recedisse, dicitur [to cease*

*from being chafed, to be quiet or well pleased again.]*

*He is apt to CHAFE; cito indignatur; Cic. See ANGRY.*

*To CHALLENGE, or lay claim to; vindicare, asserere, arrogare.*

*To CHALLENGE one into the field; provocare ad pugnam, lacerare.*

*To CHALLENGE or accuse one; postulare, accusare.*

*To CHALLENGE openly, or gainsay; reclamare.*

*To CHALLENGE or except against a witness; elevare testimonium.*

*To CHALLENGE, or dare to fight; ad pugnam, certamen, duellum, in arenam, palastram vocare, provocare, excire, irritare, lacerare, evocare, puscere. Alicui duellum, singulare certamen indicere. Poscere cum quo concurrat. Voce lacerare ad pugnam. Minimo me provocat. Via ergo inter nos quid possit uterque experiamur? Ancipitis deposcit munera Martis.*

*To fight upon a CHALLENGE; ex provocatione ducicare.*

*To send a CHALLENGE to fight; arietem emitte; arietem objicere; Prov. In rixæ, pugnae cupidum dicebatur. Antiquitus enim bellum suscepturi faciem mittebant, qui arietem adductum in hostium fines immitteret; hoc significans pacto civitatem et agros illorum hostibus compascuos fore. He has sent him a challenge; challenged him into the field; arietem emisit.*

*He gives him a CHALLENGE; minimo provocat.*

*I think I may CHALLENGE that as my right; videor id meo jure quodammodo vindicare; Cic.*

*The Chians CHALLENGE Homer for theirs; Homerum Chii suum vendicant; Cic.*

*He CHALLENGES all to himself; totum sibi vendicat; Quint.*

*Since he CHALLENGES me to it; quando hic me provocat; Ter.*

*To CHALLENGE one to sing; aliquem voce lacerare; Virg.*

*To CHALLENGE one about learning; incertamen, palastram, literarum aliquem provocare.*

*To CHANCE or happen; accidere, contingere, evenire.*

*To come by CHANCE; incidere.*

*To get by CHANCE of lots; sortiiri.*

*It CHANCETH; contingit, accidit, evenit, impers.*

*CHANCE; casus, -us, m.; fortuna, sors, eventus.*

*Ill CHANCE; infortunium.*

*As it CHANCETH; pro re nata.*

*CHANCING, or happening by chance;*



fortuitus, adj.

*By* CHANCE; forte, fortuito, obiter, ex accidenti.

*By* CHANCE, a pretty youth passed by; casu formosus puer præterit; Cic.

A wonderful CHANCE happened; casus mirificus intervenit; Cic. *It might seem not a thing that happened by chance*; non fortuitum videretur; Cic. *He bears the chances of fortune stoutly*; fortuitos casus magno animo sustinet.

*If any man CHANCE to ask*—; si forte requirat aliquis—; Ovid. *You do not know what chance has befallen me*; nec scis quid mihi obtigerit; Ter.

*An ill CHANCE, a losing cast*; jactus supinus, inania, canis, clius.

*Let us try the CHANCE of war*; Martis experiamur aleam.

*It CHANCES in an hour, that happens not in seven years*; plus fati valet hora benigni, Quam si te Veneris commendet epistola Marti.

*CHANCE what chance may*; or, *hap what hap may*; sive læta contingant sive tristia. Quemcumque sors tulerit casum; utcumque res dant sese; quid me futurum sit Deus viderit. Quodcumque acciderit; ut ut erit.

*CHANCE better, chance worse*; sive abhollandantur tempora, sive obnubilantur.

*Have a care of the main CHANCE*; quid opus est, ut res tempunque postulant, administres atque provideas.

*If some MISCHANCE happen*; sicubi novercantis fortunæ Boras insultaverit.

*We have but one CHANCE for it*; hoc unum experiendum est.

*How many CHANCES are against me!* quotæ sunt sortes adversæ!

*We must take our CHANCE*; jacta est alea.

*To CHANGE, or alter*; mutare, alterare, immutare. *To change, neut. immutari.*

*To CHANGE to the better*; in melius mutari.

*To CHANGE color*; impallescere.

*To CHANGE by turns*; alternare.

*To CHANGE habitation or lodging*; demigrare.

*To CHANGE money*; commutare, cambire.

*To CHANGE his opinion*; flectere iudicium, decedere de sententia.

*To CHANGE from one place to another*; transferre, deportare.

*To CHANGE out of one form into another*; transfigurare.

*To CHANGE out of one hand into another*; transumere.

*To CHANGE or alter things*; rem mutare, immutare, commutare, novare, inno-

vare, variare, invertere, transformare; variam et diversam facere, alterare. Aliud ex alio facere. In lupum transfigurare. Vocem variare et mutare. Variat fortuna, variat sententia.

*It is CHANGED*; mutari, et in alias formas transire.—Nomen faciemque novavit. Verte omnes te in facies. Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum. Quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis, Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.

*The moon CHANGES*; luna coit, vel, novatur.

*CHANGE*; varietas, vicissitudo.

*The CHANGE of the moon*; interlunium, coitus lunæ.

*He CHANGED his mind*; a sententia spaciatus; Cæs. *His mind may change*; sententia ejus mutari potest; Ter.

*Never CHANGING countenance for it*; ne oris quidem colore mutato; Curt.

*He is driven to CHANGE his mind*; de mentis statu (de sententia) dejicitur, deturbatur; Cic.

*To CHANGE one's purpose*; cedere, demigrare de gradu.

*I love no CHANGING*; antiquum volo; Cic.

*To CHANGE his apparel*; mutare vestem.

*Fortune began to CHANGE*; fortuna se inclinaverat; Cæs.

*To make a good CHANGE, i. e. of fortune, estate*; in cælum abire; ex angulo subillire; Petr. Sen.

*They are given to CHANGE*; novis plerumque rebus student; Cæs.

*My state is CHANGED, the case is altered*; diversa nunc mea ratio. Non eadem est, mutata est ratio rerum mearum. Alius est rerum mearum status. Aliter se mæres habent, non eodem loco sunt. Novata, innovata, mutata, immutata mea sunt omnia.

*His mind is CHANGED*; mens mutata. Ad eundem furorem rediit; iterum deficit a fide; a pristina mente descendit, discessit, abductus est.

*The malice of others has CHANGED my mind*; a sententia depulsus aliorum malevolentia. Istorum malevolentissimis obtreccationibus, improbis artibus, iniqua insensaque imprimis opera, de veteri illa mea sententia depulsus sum, detrusus, dejectus, veterem sententiam deposui, abjicere sum coactus, discedere a sententia, desciscere, animum abducere, institutæ cursum opinionis alio convertere, flectere, mutare. Istorum malevolentissimis obtreccationibus de veteri illa mea sententia depulsus sum, dejectus, deturbatus; factum est horum culpa, commissum est horum iniquitate, ut a mea sententia desciverim,

nt veterem illum sensum deposuerim, ut abjecta vetere illa sententia, novam susceperim.

*I have no cause to CHANGE my mind*; non est causa mutanda sententia. Quid est, quod in aliam partem traducere me debeat? cur hanc opinionem abiciam? Cur hunc deponam sensum? Cur ab hac sententia desciscam, discedam? Cur aliter sentiam? Cur a meipso dissentiam?

*A man much CHANGED or altered*; qui alius plane factus est; a seipso, a consuetudine sua longe discessit, recessit, descevit; sibi longe se dissimilem præbet; eum se qui hactenus fuit, sui similem non præstat. Non ejus hic mos, hi mores fuerunt. In virum transit alium, diversum, plane novum. Multum a se discrepat. Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illa, &c.

*To CHANGE one's mind or counsel about a thing not well resolved on at first*; vertere consilium rei non satis commode institutæ; parum bene institutum recantare; a proposito incommode resillire, declinare, referre pedem; imitari nepam; Prov. i. o. cancrum. *To go back from his word*; apud Plaut. Nam qui retrocedit, nepam imitari dicitur; nepa autem, auctore Fest. Pomp., Afrorum sidus, appellatur Cancer, vel, ut quidam putant, Scorpis; unde Plaut. in Cas. retroversum cedam in parietem, imitabor nepam.

*He CHANGED or declined by little and little from the way and custom of his ancestors*; deflexit paulatim de via et consuetudine majorum.

*To be CHANGED from himself, or from his own opinion*; a seipso dissentire; a sententia sua labare, vacillare, in sententia seu opinione sua non permanere, perstare, persistere; palinodiam canere; Prov. i. o. diversum ab his, quæ prius dix-eris, dicere, atque in contrarium vertere sententiam.

*He is strangely CHANGED!* quantum mutatus ab illo!

*He turns or CHANGES with every wind*; instat. Vertumni Romanorum, Protei Ægyptiorum, Empusæ Græcorum.

*You look not like yourself; you are much CHANGED*; totus alius rediisti; pro imberbi nobis rediisti barbatulus.

*You are much CHANGED, become very grave*; e Phædro mihi videris factus Cato; fit subito cygnus qui modo curvus erat.

*The wind soon CHANGED or turned into another quarter*; subito reflat fortuna.

*To CHANGE, or alter his purpose*; resillire ab instituto.

*He CHANGED his mind*; propositi illum sui pœnituit.

*I will see if I can CHANGE him*; nihil non experiar quo mutem illi sententiam.

*Our affections are very CHANGEABLE,*

*we loathe what we loved lately*; affectu nostri temporarios habent impetus, qui simulatque relanguerint, odisse cepimus, quod ante vehementer amavit.

*Fickle folks, they ring the CHANGES*; plausus vertitur in sibilum; laus vertitur in vituperium.

*He is no CHANGELING; he is still the same man*; antiquum obtinet; est idem qui pridem; veteris servat vestigia formæ.

*What is the cause of these great CHANGES?* unde ista tropica putamus, tam brevi temporis intercapedine accidisse?

*You may as easily fit a garment for the moon that CHANGES every day*; citius, et facilius lunæ crescenti subinde ac decrecenti, variosque in orbem habitus sument, deponenti et resument, certa ac stata vestis possit induci, quam—&c.

*You seem to be CHANGED into some strange creature*; mihi videris aliud quoddam animal.

*All the CHANGES and metamorphoses in Ovid come short of yours*; nam tu magnificam passus es Metamorphosin.

*No water will CHANGE a blackmoor*; piscis semper olet piscem, etiam si ugentis oblinas.

*All things are CHANGEABLE as the weather*; nasci, denasci, oriri, aboriri, nec quicquam stabile esse, vel firmum.

*The world is well CHANGED or mended*; sed ecce! consumpta lacrymarum tûbe.

*There is CHANGE for fair weather again after all*; mihi solem fortuna reduxit sereniorum.

*A money-CHANGER*; nummularius.

*A CHANGING*; mutatio, commutatio, variatio, immutatio.

*I must CHANGE my note, or turn my discourse elsewhere*; oratio alio mihi demutanda est mea.

*Fortune, happening to CHANGE, gave a fresh proof of her inconstancy*; fortuna fidem mutata novavit; Virg.

*Who wished to make CHANGES*; qui novari aliquid volebant.

*Women, like children, are CHANGEABLE in their sentiments*; iidem mulieres, ut sunt pueri, levi sententia; Ter.

*To bear a borrowed CHARACTER*; alienam personam gerere; Liv. *Remember what becomes your CHARACTER*; digna tua persona quæ sunt, ea reminiscere; Cic.

*To CHARGE, or command*; imperare, jubere, mandare, præcipere, in mandatis dare.

*To CHARGE by proclamation*; edicere.

*To CHARGE one against a thing*; interdicere.

*To CHARGE upon pain*; interminari.

*A CHARGE, or commandment*; manda-

turn, præceptum.

A CHARGE, office, or government; munus, negotium, ministerium, provincia.

To assign to some CHARGE; delegare.

To have the CHARGE of; curare.

To have the CHARGE of another man's business; procurare.

To take CHARGE of any thing; suscipere, capere, curam gerere.

To perform one's CHARGE well; defungi munere; susceptum perficere munus.

Committed to one's CHARGE; commendatus.

The executing of a CHARGE or business; functio, administratio.

A CHARGE or trust; cura, custodia, procuratio.

To CHARGE, or trust; mandare fidei; curam alicui delegare.

To take a great CHARGE on him; durum in se provinciam suscipere.

To lay to one's CHARGE; inanimulare, accusare, incusare.

To lay to one's CHARGE falsely; calumniari.

To CHARGE with a thing; vitio dare, exprobrare, objicere.

A CHARGE, or indictment; accusatio.

CHARGED with; obnoxius, adj., accusatus, part.

CHARGE, or cost; sumptus, -us, m. impen-  
sa, -æ, f.

To bear part of the CHARGE; in partem impensas venire.

To CHARGE an enemy; adoriri, invadere, aggredi.

A CHARGE in war; impressio.

The trumpets on both sides sound the CHARGE; tubæ utrinque canunt; Plaut.

He delivered what he had in CHARGE; mandata exposuit; Patere.

He CHARGED him to give his answer, before—; jussit prius respondere, quam—; Patere.

Did I not CHARGE you, you should not do it? interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter.

He CHARGES through the thickest of his enemies; per confertissimam hostium turbam impetum facit; Liv.

To CHARGE the enemy's horse; in hostium equitatum facere impressionem, dare; Hirt.

They CHARGED the enemy's left wing; in laevum cornu hostium invecti sunt; Curt.

He CHARGES into the thickest of his enemies; in confertissimos hostes incurrit; Sall.

Ease me of this CHARGE; leva me hoc onus; Cic.

Worthy of (fit for) that CHARGE; dignus eo munere; Cic.

To stand to one's CHARGE; imperium exequi; Curt.

Did I not CHARGE you? edixin' tibi? Ter.

Lay what CHARGE you will on me; quidvis oneris impone; Ter.

I CHARGED him to watch a time; præcepi ei ut tempus observaret; Cic.

He gave it me in CHARGE; hoc mihi in mandatis dedit, mandavit, imperavit; Plaut.

He CHARGED the enemy in front; in hostium faciem irruit, impetum fecit; hostes a fronte adortus est; Cic.

They were routed at the first CHARGE; primo impetu pulsi sunt; Liv. Ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferebant; Cæs.

The first CHARGE is the hottest; prima coctio acerrima est; Ter.

In the first CHARGE we lost about threescore and ten men; nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt; Cæs.

The whole CHARGE resteth on you; ad te summa rerum redit; Ter.

You have undertaken a great CHARGE; durum cepisti provinciam; Ter.

He went to his CHARGE; ad delegatam sibi officium ibat; Plin.

They were provided at a small CHARGE; parvo (quam minimo sumptu) curata sunt; Cic. Plaut.

He could never be able to undergo the CHARGES of her; suffere nunquam ejus sumptus queat; Ter.

It is less CHARGE to keep an ass than a cow; facilius asellus quam vacca alitur; Varr.

In so little CHARGE did it stand; tantulo impendio stetit; Curt.

My coming was not a penny's CHARGE to him; adventus noster ne nummum quidem sumptui fuit; Cic.

Free from taxes and public CHARGES; tributis et oneribus publicis immunis.

I will not CHARGE him with any greater matters; nolo in illum gravius dicere; Ter.

He lays felony to his CHARGE; charges him with felony; eum furti alligat, inanimulat; Plaut.

I have had the CHARGE of them from children; ego istos usque a pueris curavi; Ter.

They are CHARGED with arms, i. e. to provide, to bear arms; arma imperantur; Cæs.

They CHARGE directly up the hill; impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt; Cæs.

They stood (received) our CHARGE;

nostrorum impetum sustinebant ; Cæs.

*They CHARGED up the hill with their drawn swords ; montem districtis gladiis ascenderunt ; Cæs.*

*They were not able to endure the CHARGE of the horse ; equitum vim sustinere non poterant ; Cæs.*

*To receive the CHARGE ; signa inferentibus resistere ; Cæs.*

*To CHARGE with high treason ; læmæ majestatis reum facere.*

*To undertake a CHARGE ; in se negotium, munus suscipere. Oneri alicujus muneris se subicere, submittere. Munus impositum subire, sustinere. Rempublicam capessere. Provinciam cepisti durum.*

*To neglect his CHARGE, duty, or office ; muneri suo deesse. Officium susceptum, quod cum fide impositum est, aut propter perfidiam abjicere, aut propter infirmitatem deponere. Officii partem non implere, deserere. Suscepti negotii molem, molestiam subterfugere.*

*To commit a thing to one's CHARGE ; negotii conficiendi curam alteri deferre, designare ; alterius fidei, potestati committere, permittere, concedere, delegare, mandare, commendare ; in alterius fide deponere. Alium rebus præficere, rei curatorem constituere. Alteri provinciam demandare, imperare, tradere, causam tuendam, defendendam, agendam committere, credere ; rei gerendam, muneris obeundi potestatem, facultatem facere. Quibus in rebus interesse ipsi non possumus, in iis operæ nostræ vicariam fidem amicorum supponimus. Hanc mihi Spartam legavit, quasi legato suo tuendam atque ornandam commendavit. Has mihi partes imposuit.*

*I am in doubt whether it be best to take CHARGE of the commonwealth on me, or not ; dubito de capessenda republica. Integra mihi res non est ad consulendam, capessam necne rempublicam ; non est mihi libera, non expedita, non soluta de capessenda rep. deliberatio ; liberam non habeo capiendi consilii facultatem, de suscipienda, gerenda, administranda republica ; teneor implicatus, nec mea expedire consilia possum de suscipienda republica.*

*Let him assign the CHARGE of that business to me ; exhibet mihi hoc negotium.*

*To execute his CHARGE, or to do his duty well ; officio suo non deesse ; officio magnifico satisfacere ; penum absolvere, conficere ; susceptæ legationis munus obire ; redilitatem summa cum laude gerere ; nihil facere non egregie.*

*Give him the CHARGE of what you would have done well ; huic mandes quod quidem curatum recte velis.*

*Masinissa being an old man executed all the CHARGES and offices of a good king ; Masinissa senex omnia boni regis officia et munera executus est ; Cic.*

*Now I will go to the rest, and recall myself to my own CHARGE and office ; nunc ad reliqua progrediar, meque ad meum munus pensumque revocabo.*

*To contain himself within the bounds of his own CHARGE or office and duty ; regionibus officii sese continere ; Cic.*

*When he had well performed the CHARGE and duty of an excellent captain, and of a brave soldier ; cum is sanctus fuisset optimi ducis et strenui militis officio.*

*To leave his CHARGE ; a regione officii discedere, abduci, declinare, desistere ; officio et muneri suo deesse ; susceptum officium deserere, intermittere ; ab occupationibus se expedire ; negotiorum vinculis se exsolvere ; supersedere labori ; sevocare animum a negotiis.*

*I will not either by treachery throw away, or for weakness lay aside, that which was once assigned to my trust and CHARGE ; nolo id quod mihi cum fide semel impositum est, aut propter perfidiam abjicere, aut propter infirmitatem deponere ; Cic.*

*I fear lest I should seem either to have exceeded, or to have come short in the performance of, my duty and CHARGE ; vereor ne aut excessisse, aut non impleisse officii mei partes videar ; Plin.*

*To take the CHARGE of the commonwealth ; rempublicam capessere, gubernare, suscipere, gerere, administrare.*

*To lay the CHARGE of business upon one ; imponere humeris, vel, in humeros provinciam aliquid ; curam rerum demandare ; rei gubernaculis, negotiorum molibus, præficere ; summam rerum alicui committere.*

*He neglects his CHARGE ; muneri suo deest.*

CHARITY ; charitas.

CHARITABLE ; munificus, pius, misericors, liberalis.

CHARITY begins at home ; charitas incipit a se ; proximus sum egomet mihi ; omnes melius esse sibi malint, quam alteri.

CHARITABLE in censuring, equal, just ; candidus, æquus, charitate omnia metiens ; omnia in mitiorem partem interpretans, faciliq, benevolus, pallio charitatis tegens novos.

CHARITY is piety and kindness towards our friends and relations ; and a dutiful and affectionate observance of them that love our country ; charitas est pietas erga propinquos et amicos ; patriæque benevolus officium et diligens cultus ; Cic. affectus ; Quint.

*We should be guarded by CHARITY more than by arms; charitate septum esse oportet. A nequitia, rapina, et sceleribus virum bonum abesse oportet; charitate autem (ut inquit Salvanus) et benevolentia, non armis, septum esse.*

A CHASE, *or forest*; saltus, -us, m.

To CHASE, *or hunt*; venari, sectari, agitare.

To CHASE away; abigere, in fugam conjicere.

CHASED away; fugatus, part.

The beast is CHASED up and down; coarctate agitur pecus.

He CHASES the geese out of the corn; de frumento anseres abigit; Plaut.

They followed the CHASE too eagerly; elati studio temere insecuti sunt fugientes; incitati studio inconsultius processerant; Cæs.

They CHASED them into the port; in portum compellunt; Cæs.

To follow the CHASE; cursum tenere.

CHASTE, and pure; illibatus; castus, perus, integer, pudicus, continens, munda. Pudicitia, castitas, continentia summe, singularis; laude celebris; incorrupte, illibate, intemerate, inviolate, immaculate. A Venere alienus, ab illicitis voluptatibus temperans, pudicitia inexpugnabilis. Hippolyto, Bellerophonte castior. Spectatum satis et magnum continentia exemplum. Ducit vitam alienam ab omni mulierum consortio, Venere abdicat. Caste pureque vivere. Se integrum castumque, pudicitiam illibatam servare. Pudicitiam colere.—Pudicus ab omni non solum factio, verum opprobrio quoque turpi.—Me natura pudicum fecerat, et casto pectore durus eram. Constanti juvenis fide.—Laudem de me nullus adulter habet. Tenor vite est sine labe meæ. Fama (velim quæras) crimine nostra vacat.—Scopulis eurdior, Icarum voces audit adhuc integer.

A CHASTE and pure virgin; virgo integra viro, impatiens viri.

To keep himself pure and CHASTE; servare se castum et integrum; pudicitiam illibatam servare; impia lascivi fugiens consortia cœtus; ab omni muliebri congressu alienus; thalami expertem vitam degens.

That house never saw any thing but what was CHASTE and pure; and every thing which is of the best discipline and manners; quid enim domus illa viderat, nisi pudicum et honestum, nisi ex optimo more, et sanctissima disciplina?

CHASTITY is grateful and acceptable to God; castitas Deo grata; Tibul. Casta placent Superis.

To CHASTISE; castigare, corripere, punire; animadvertere in.

To CHASTISE the body and keep it under;

carnem cohibere, macerare; castigare corpus, et in servitutem redigere, ut est apud Apost. Fraudare, defraudare genium, i. e. naturam; naturæ negare quod appetit; naturæ non satisfacere; afficere carnem, ut obediat spiritui; ut rationis imperio et consilii obtemperet; apud Ambros. Fraudare corpus voluptate; subducere cibum et potum; cibo ad tempus abstinere; parco, continenter, sobrieque vivere.

To CHASTISE one's faults; vindicare aliquis delicta; in aliquem, ob delicta, animadvertere.

CHEAP; vilis, adj.; Pervilis; nullius pretii.

CHEAPER; vilius, minoris pretii.

To grow CHEAP; vilescere, evilesce.

It is CHEAP at twenty pounds; vile est viginti minis.

Corn is very CHEAP; frumentum vile est; annona pretium non habet; Cic. praeluto est; Petron.

Farms may be had, will be let, or may be bought, CHEAP; jacent pretia prædiorum.

He or she sells CHEAPER than others; vendit minoris quam alii; Ter.

To CHEAPEN; liceri, licitari, rogare pretium.

To CHEAT; fraudare, defraudare, decipere, circumvenire, emungere.

To CHEAT one cunningly of his money; tondere aliquem auro; Plaut.

You are fairly CHEATED; tibi os est sublitum plane et probe.

To CHECK, stop, or hinder; reprimere, inhibere, cohibere.

To CHECK or chide; carpere, perstringere, reprehendere.

To give one a private CHECK; submonere or summonere, aurem vellere et admonere.

A sharp CHECK; dictionum, convitium.

To CHECK or interrupt one's talk; obrogare, reclamare, refragari.

To CHECK one severely or very harshly; asperius aliquem admonere, redarguere, increpare, appellare; severius aliquem tractare; rem cum aliquo asperius exposulare; verbis graviter accipere; verbis aliquem castigare, exagitare, corripere; maledico dente aliquem carpere; notam censoriam alicui inaurere.

I will not CHECK him harshly; nolo in illum gravior quid dicere.

To CHECK, or chide one gently; molli brachio aliquem objurgare.

The very stings, if you had any in your reproving and CHECKING of me, were yet very grateful and acceptable to me; ipsi etiam aculei, si quos habuisti in me reprehendendo, tamen mihi non ingrati acciderunt.

CHEER, or good fare; dapes, lautus apparatus.

**CHEER**, or *gladness*; gaudium.  
**Poor CHEER**; tenuis apparatus.  
**To make CHEERFUL**; exhilarare, latifcare.

**To CHEER**; *encourage*; exhortari, animare.

**To CHEER the hounds**; hortari canes.

**To CHEER up**; solari, consolari.

**To be of good CHEER**; bono esse animo.

**To make good CHEER**; epulari hilare, indulgere genio; genialiter agere, vivere.

**We had royal CHEER**; regio apparatu accepti sumus; Cic.

**Be of good CHEER**; habere bonum animum; Plaut. Bono animo fac sis; Ter.

**Small CHEER**; paulum obsoni; Ter.

**Dainty CHEER**; Saliarum dapes. Sic pro, pontificales, dixit Horatius, ponens speciem pro genere; opiparum enim convivium ac magnificum, saliare dicitur.

**Great CHEER**; cœna recta; cœna dubia. Dubiam enim cœnam, opiparam variis instructam ferculis appellabant: unde Phormio apud Ter., cœna dubia apponitur. Sed dubia cœna posait etiam intelligi, quæ non careat suspitione veneni: unde apud Hor.—Vides ut pallidus omnis—Cœna desurgit dubia. Item cœna popularis; Plautus enim cœnam popularem appellat magnificam, egregieque lautam, atque adeo gratuitam quoque, quales solent exhiberi populo.

**Slender CHEER**; cœna ambulatoria; (viz. in qua ferculum unicum tantum pluribus convivis apponitur; quod proinde circa mensam oportet quasi ambulare, et totam mensam circumire.)

**CHEERFUL**; alacer et alacris, adj.; hilaris, lætus.

**To be CHEERFUL**; hilarescere.

**To look CHEERFULLY**; frontem exporrigere; ponere supercilium; explicare frontem; vultu esse hilari.

**He does not look CHEERFULLY**; excidit illi vultus.

**They all departed CHEERFUL and full of confidence to Alexia**; omnes alacres et fiducia pleni ad Alexiam proficiuntur.

**To receive or welcome one with a CHEERFUL countenance**; hilari admodum et benigno vultu aliquem excipere, intueri; læta fronte aspicere; item, tranquilla et serena fronte; induere faciles gaudenti pectore vultus.

**To CHEW meat**; mandare, manducare, masticare.

**Chewing of meat is helped by the tongue**; esearum confectio a lingua adjuvatur.

**To CHEW the cud**; ruminare, ruminari. A chewing of the cud; ruminatio.

A CHICK, or CHICKEN; pullus gallinaceus, pullulus.

A hatch of CHICKENS; pullities.

A CHICK new hatched, or very young; pullaster, pullus recens exclusus.

You count your CHICKENS before they are hatched; ante victoriam canis triumphum; incerta pro certis deputas.

To CHIDE; jurgare, objurgare, increpare, arguere, inclamare, iucessere. Expostulare cum aliquo.

Should I CHIDE him for this wrong done me? cum eo injuriam hæc expositulem? Ter. Cause enough to chide; satis vehemens causa ad objurgandum; satis causæ ad—; Ter.

What can he CHIDE you for? quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. He began chiding his brother; adortus est jurgio fratrem; Ter. Did you not then chide and scold him out of doors? nonne tu illum excipis jurgio?

I CHID him soundly; sentiebat me non esse mutum.

I have mischief enough on me, I need no more CHIDING too; satis malorum est, etiam si non accedat objurgationis molestia.

They CHID and braveried so long till they fell together by the ears; incruduit rixa usque ad verbera.

He CHID him soundly; objurgavit eum graviter.

He CHID me to some purpose; verbis everberavit acrius.

CHIEF, or principal; primarius, princeps, principalis, præcipuus, primus, supremus.

One's CHIEF care; cura potissima, antiquissima.

CHIEF persons of a city or commonwealth; optimates, primates. He that is chief, or principal in any order; coryphaeus, -ei, m.; Cic.

The CHIEF, or principal; a ringleader of a party, the leader of the dance; quasi in vertice positus; Suid.

The CHIEF rule, place, or authority; primatus, principatus, -us, m., princeps locus.

To be CHIEF; principatum obtinere, primas tenere.

CHIEFLY, principally, or especially; præcipue, præsertim, maxime, potissimum, imprimis, apprimè.

The CHIEF, and in a manner only, hope; præcipua spes et propemodum unica; Curt.

In Spain, Rufus was commander-in-CHIEF; Hispaniæ præerat Rufus; Tacit. No one was left commander-in-chief; ad neminem unum summa imperii redit; Cæs. He was in chief command, or commander-in-chief; erat summo in imperio; summam imperii tenebat; Cæs. Rerum potiebatur; Cic.

A CHIEF heir; hæres primæ cæræ; ex toto asse.

*To be commander-in-CHIEF*; esse cum imperio.

*That is the CHIEF point, that—*; caput illud est, ut—; Cic.

*To give or hold the CHIEF place*; primas alicui deferre, tenere; Cic.

*A CHIEFTAIN, or captain*; capitaneus, dux, princeps.

*The CHIEF good*; summum bonum.

*A CHILD*; puer, puerulus, infans.

*A little CHILD or baby*; pusio, infantula, pupus.

*A female CHILD*; virguncula, puella, pupa.

*A CHILD born before its time*; abortivus, m.

*A CHILD new born*; infans recens natus.

*A CHILD born after his father's death*; posthumus, posthuma proles.

*A fatherless CHILD*; orphanus, pupillus, m.

*A CHILD whose father liveth*; patrimus, m., and patrima, f.

*A CHILD taken away by elves, and changed*; puer suppositivus.

*A CHILD exposed and left in the streets, whose father is unknown*; expositus, vel expositus, projectivus, projectus puer.

*A sucking CHILD*; puer lacteus.

*A foster CHILD*; alumnus, altellus.

*A nurse CHILD, or one that sucketh the same milk*; puer collectaneus.

*A CHILD one year old*; puer anniculus.

*A CHILD two years old*; bimulus.

*A CHILD three years old*; trimulus.

*A word-CHILD*; pupillus.

*A nobleman's CHILD*; pretextatus.

*In CHILD, or great with child*; gravida, pregnans, adj.

*To be with CHILD*; gravidari; utero ferre, gestare.

*To have a CHILD by one*; filium suscipere de aliquo.

*To be the father's own CHILD in manners*; patriare.

*To play the CHILD*; pueriliter se gerere.

*To grow a CHILD again*; repuerascere.

*Of or belonging to a CHILD*; puerilis, infantilis, adj.

*CHILD-bearing, or the deliverance of a child*; nixus, us.

*CHILDRED*; puerperium.

*A woman in CHILDRED*; infantaria, puerpera.

*CHILD-birth*; puerperium, parturitiō, partus, us.

*Great with CHILD*; mulier gravida, pregnans; uterum ferens, gerens, gestans; utero gravis; quæ utero ingravescit. Uteri tumet uterus, Jamque tumescabant vi-

Phrasæ.

tiati pondera ventris, Ægraque conceptum membra gravabat onus. Jam gravibus justo pondere venter erat.—Tulit, vexit gravem maturo pondere ventrem. Cum jam prope partus adesset. Utero tumente laborare.

*A comfort in virtuous CHILDREN*; voluptas ex liberorum virtute. Magnam virtutem e moribus filiorum pater suscipit; magna voluptate patrem afficiunt bene morati liberi; magnæ voluptati sunt parenti, qui moribus excellent filii; capit ex honestis filiorum moribus voluptatem summam et lætitiā pater.

*CHILDHOOD*; pueritia, infantia, ætacula, ætas tenella.

*Up from his CHILDHOOD*; a pueritia, ab infantia, ab ineunte ætate, a teneris annis, ab incunabulis; a parvis, a parvulo.

*From my CHILDHOOD*; ab ætate ineunte, prima; infante, infantia prima; ortu primo; ætatis initio, annis primis, ipso vitæ exordio; ineunte prima pueritia; ipso statim lacte. A teneris unguiculis; puero, puerulo, pusillo; pueritia, parvulo, tenero, teneris crepundiis, cunabulis primis; temporibus primis ætatis. Jam inde a puero. Ex quo primum natus; primum spiritum havi; vitæ limen attigi. A pueritia huic me doctrinæ dedi; hæc studia colui, hæc studiorum rationem inivi, secutus sum, in hæc studia incubui. Ad hoc literarum genus me contuli puer.

*Given to some study even from his CHILDHOOD*; a puero alicui studio deditus. Huic me doctrinæ a pueritia dedi; hæc me a puero doctrina delectavit; hæc ego doctrinam, hæc studiorum rationem, hoc studiorum genus ab ineunte ætate sum secutus; meam operam ad hæc studia jam inde a puero contuli; in hoc studiorum genere consumpsi, collocavi, his studiis dedi; hæc studia a primis annis colui; huic literarum generi a teneris annis devinctus fui; incubui puer in hæc studia.

*Desirous of glory or praise even from a CHILD*; a puero gloriæ cupidus. Infamatus ad gloriam a puero fuisti; jam inde a pueritia gloriæ studio atque amore flagasti; spectasti gloriam ante omnes res; a primis annis, tibi erat gloria omnium rerum antiquissima, in animo erat, in oculis erat, in amoribus erat, in deliciis erat.

*CHILDISH*; puerilis, ludicræ. Childish pastimes; nuces, pl. f. crepundia, pl. n.

*CHILDREN*; liberi, filii, pl. m. Soboles, pignora, proles.

*Without CHILDREN, or childless*; improlis, orbis, adj.

*To bear CHILDREN, or, to be delivered of children*; filios, liberos, prolem, sobolem parere. Partum eniti. Factum educere. Liberos, partum, &c. edere, dare, ferre, producere, in lucem dare, proferre. Ven-

P

tris onus ponere, reddere. Puerperii laboribus defungi. Uteri pignora dare. Factum nixibus edere.

*My daughter was brought away from your house big with CHILD; abducta a vobis prœgnans fuerat filia; Ter.*

*From a CHILD; a teneris unguiculis; jam inde a puero; a puero parvo; ab ineunte ætate; Plaut. Ter. Cic.*

*When he was a CHILD; se puero; Hor. When I was a child; nobis pueris; Cic. He is past a child; nuces reliquit. Excessit ex æphebis; Ter.*

*A woman of her first CHILD; primo partu mulier; Ter.*

*She is with CHILD by Pamphilus; gravida e Pamphilo est; Ter.*

*The man immediately cries like a CHILD; homini illico lacrymæ cadunt, quasi puero; Ter.*

*To play the CHILD, or act like a child; pueriliter facere; Cic.*

*A sweet (pretty) CHILD; peracitus puer; Ter.*

*She is past CHILD-bearing; parere hæc per annos non potest; Ter.*

*CHILDREN and fools live merry lives; in nihil sapiendo jucundissima vita.*

*CHILDREN will act like children; parvulus facit ut parvulus.*

*She is big with CHILD, and very near her time; gravida est, et jam ad pariendum vicina; hæc adeo gravida est, ut appropinquare partus videatur. My wife is great with CHILD; uterus uxoris meæ tumet. Dionysius's mother, when she was big with CHILD, dreamed that &c.; mater prœgnans, quum Dionysium in alvo contineret, somniavit quod, &c.*

*To beget CHILDREN; uxores gravidas reddere; quam gravidam reliqui meo congressu; Plaut. Liberos gignere, generare, procreare, suscipere, sobolem propagare.*

*The mother by poison destroyed her own CHILD; mulier partum sibi ipsa medicamentis abegit.*

*From a CHILD, or from the very cradle; ab ipso statim lacte; a primis suæ nutricis amplexibus.*

*The CHILD may do well if he happen right; in lubrico virentis ætatuæ.*

*CHILDREN under age; minores pueri atque puellæ.*

*CHILDHOOD or infancy; primæ ætatis auroa.*

*CHILDREN but newly crept out of the shell; pueri ab ovo vix dum emergi. Very babies; little CHILDREN; admodum pueri; in ipso vitæ suæ limine.*

*A CHILD four years old; puer quadri-mulus.*

*You must be spoon-fed like a CHILD or baby; similis regum pueris pappare mi-*

nutum.

*The CHILD is angry with the teat and will not lullaby; pocis et iratus mamme lallare recusat.*

*You are but a CHILD yet, your time is before you; adhuc tua messis in herba est.*

*You may teach a CHILD any thing; soft wax takes any seal; argilla quidvis imitaberis uda; ætas cerea—; udum et molle lutum.*

*A guardian to orphan CHILDREN; pater fiduciarius.*

*Whose pupil is the CHILD? in cujus fide est, ac clientela?*

*He thinks he must be a CHILD and suck still; quasi ex nutu matris adhuc pendeat.*

*A CHILD (or boy) not above fourteen years old; adolescens vixdum pubescens.*

*CHILDREN that were born to be heirs; liberi in hæreditatem omnium facultatum successuri.*

*A CHILD basely born; a bastard; qui ex legitimis nuptiis non est natus.*

*It came from father to CHILDREN for many generations; a patribus in natos, perpetua succedendi serie, fuisse devolutum.*

*From his CHILDHOOD, ever since he was born and known; ex quo natus notusque primum fuit, ad hæc usque tempora.*

*CHILDREN and children's children; Et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis.*

*A poor and CHILDISH thing; in nutricum cunas eliminandum; in primo vitæ actu; a primis suæ nutricis amplexibus; hujusmodi maculas ab infantia sua contraxerunt.*

*The little CHILD, my sister; sororecula mea.*

*CHILDREN are certain cares, uncertain comforts; spesque metusque parentum; certa cura, incertum solamen.*

*A CHILD born before day; manius, -ii, m. Prænomen; qui scil. mane nascitur.*

*A CHILD born at sun-rise; lucius, a luci solari dict.*

*A CHILD born slowly, or such a one as is long before the mother be delivered of it; chordus puer, vel cordus, adj.*

*A CHILD born with his feet forward; Agrippa, -æ, m. ab ægro partu; Nonn.*

*A CHILD born when the father is out of the country, or, is a very old man; proculus, -i, m. a procul; est enim cognomen ejus, qui natus est patre peregrinante procul a patria; sunt etiam qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus, qd. procul progressis ætate, nati sunt; Fest.*



A CHILD whose father dies before his grandfather; opiter, -eris, m. et opitrix, -icis, f. dict. quod obito patre genita sit, aut, quod avum ob patrem, i. e. pro patre, habeat; Fest.

A CHILD or twin, which being born with another, that being miscarried, comes to perfect birth; vopiscus, -aci, m. Plin. Quem mater quasi vi adipiscitur; i. e. cum difficultate acquirit; vel, qui ope naturæ servatur, cui et opem fert. That one of twins which comes to perfect birth.

A CHILD suckling long; mammothreptus, m.

To CHINK, as the ground does; rimas agere, faticere.

To stop CHINKS; obstipare.

A CHINK, or cleft; rima.

Full of CHINKS; rimosus, plenus rimarum, or rimis.

To CHINK, or sound as money; tinare.

To CHIP; præsecare, dstringere.

To CHIP bread; dstringere crustas panis.

To CHIP with an axe; asciare, dedolare.

To CHIP, or cut to chips; dissecare, in frusta discindere.

A CHIP; secamentum, assula, segmen, frustulum.

A CHIP of the old block; patriæ est filius.

CHIPS of wood that carpenters make; scidia, pl. n., assulæ, pl. f.

CHIPS to kindle fire; cremia, quinquilia.

The CHIPPINGS of bread; resegmina panis, strictura crustarum.

A CHOICE; electio, optio, delectus, -us.

CHOICE, or variety; varietas, diversitas.

To make CHOICE; agere vel habere delectum.

To give one the CHOICE; optionem facere vel permittere.

CHOICE or excellent; eximius, lectus, egregius.

Of my own CHOICE; sponte. We may be at our choice; in nostra potestate est; manu est situm; Cic.

Take your CHOICE; optio sit tua; Cic.

Things delivered in CHOICE words; electis verbis dictatæ res; Cic.

The most CHOICE men of the city; electissimi viri civitatis; Cic. pro Quint.

I shall not be long in the CHOICE of the death; in necis electu parva futura mora est; Ovid.

He may take his CHOICE; ei liberum est; Cic.

If it were put to your CHOICE; si condi-

tio proponatur.

It was my chance, not my CHOICE; sortitio obvenerat.

By the general CHOICE of all; calculis omnium designatus.

To give the people a free CHOICE; libera dare populo suffragia.

By the CHOICE of the best part; potioris partis suffragio.

No free CHOICE: emendicata suffragia.

CHOLER; bilis, cholera, f.

CHOLER adust; melancholia, atra bilis.

CHOLERIC; biliosus, cholericus.

CHOLERIC or peevish; iracundus, morosus.

CHOLERIC or testy; homo iracundus, paulo iracundior, difficilis, morosus, asper, impotens sui. Qui de nihilo irascitur, facillime quovis minimo facto verbore exasperatur, exacerbatur, scintilla quavis accenditur. Igenii irritabilis. In iracundiam præpæ. Proclivis, pronus, propensus ad iram. Immodicus iræ.

To CHOOSE, or make choice of; eligere, deligere. Delectum agere, habere, facere. Bona quæque, commodissima seeligere. Quod in quaque re optimum excerptere. Populi suffragiis, omnium calculis deligi, ascisci, designari, allegi, constitui.

To be CHOSEN; optio datur, deferitur.

We have the CHOICE of; ad munus eligere.

To CHOOSE, or appoint; designare, constituere.

To CHOOSE into one's place; sufficere, sublegere, allegere.

To CHOOSE out or call; excerptere, seeligere, delibare, eximere.

To CHOOSE into a company; allegete, cooptare, asciscere.

To CHOOSE one as heir; adoptare.

To CHOOSE by lots; sortiri.

To let one CHOOSE, or give him his choice; optionem facere, vel permittere.

You may CHOOSE whether you will or not; in potestate tua situm est; optio sit tua.

To CHOOSE rather; malle.

I cannot CHOOSE but; non possum non, non possum facere vel pati, quin.

He CHOOSE rather to return, than—; redire maluit, quam—; Cic.

It is of our own CHOOSING; a voluntate nostra proficiscitur; Cic.

He hath time given him to CHOOSE in; tempus ad deligendum datum est; Cic.

I cannot CHOOSE but weep, cry out; nequeo quin lacrymem; Ter. Non possum quin exclamem; Cic.

Let her CHOOSE whether she will or no; non fiat, si non vult; Plant.

*The mind cannot CHOOSE but be doing; nihil agere animus non potest; Cic.*

*We may CHOOSE; in nostra potestate est; Cic.*

*CHOOSE you whether you had rather have; utro frui malis, optio sit tua; Cic.*

*CHOOSE it; quid mea; Ter.*

*To CHOOSE one fellow of a college; cooptare in collegium; Cic.*

*They CHOOSE me to be their arbitrator or judge; me ceperant arbitrum.*

*Let him CHOOSE one of the people; summat aliquem ex populo; ubi, sumere est pro eligere, apud Plaut.*

*He was elected and CHOSEN not so much by men, as by God himself; non tam hominum suffragiis, quam divini numinis calculo defectus atque ascitus erat.*

*To CHOOSE all the best; optima quæque seligere.*

*We ought not only of evils to CHOOSE the least, but also to pick out if there be any thing that is good in them; non solum ex malis oportet eligere minima, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis oportet, si quid inest boni.*

*Titus Gracchus was CHÓSEN in his place; in ejus locum T. Gracchus erat suffectus.*

*He was elected and CHOSEN by the common and public approbation and assent of them all; summo consensu, omnium sententia, omnium comprobatione, constitutus, designatus, allectus.*

*To pick and CHOOSE the best; commodissima quæque excerpere.*

*If I might CHOOSE, or, were it in my choice; si mihi esset integrum; si mihi daretur optio.*

*There is no CHOOSING, where every thing is so choice; nihil non est optimum.*

*A CHURL; rusticus, inurbanus, rudis, barbarus, Demea, agrestis, sordidus, illiberalis, parvus.*

*CHURLISH; inaffabilis, inclemens, inurbanus, asper, inurbanus, tetricus.*

*You are so froward and CHURLISH that no man cares for your company, or desires to be acquainted with you; nimium acerbus es, nimium in consuetudine difficilis, durus, asper; tua consuetudo difficilior est; abest consuetudo tua ab omni suavitate; non ea est consuetudo tua, quæ propter suavitatem expetatur; minime jucunda est, amara potius atque odiosa tua consuetudo; quis naturæ tuæ perversitatem in consuetudine ferat? Quis te possit uti homine omnium diffillillimo, severissimo, asperissime? Quis tuam consuetudinem expetat, carentem omni suavitate, nulla re jucundam? asperitatis et perversitatis tantum*

*habet naturæ tuæ, quantum in consuetudine ferri vix possit, vel potius plane non possit; usus tibi nullo cum homine diurnus intercedit; ita difficilis ac durus es, iis moribus, eo præditus ingenio. Neque benignitas neque copia apud te sunt.*

*CICERO; Marcus Tullius Cicero; Arpinas, homo novus, at orator summus. Romani maximus auctor Tullius eloqui. Disertissimus Romuli nepotum. Optimus omnium patronus. Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit. Gloria Romanæ togæ. Varicosus Arpinas.*

*To study CICERO above all; uni Ciceroni eum studium dicare, suam operam, studia, vigilias dare, dedere, tradere, addicere. Ad unum Ciceronem suam operam conferre. Summum in uno Cicerone studium ponere, collocare, consumere. Unius lectione pasci, unico capi, delectari, teneri.*

*CIRCUMSPECT; cautus, circumspetus, oculatus, providus, consideratus, prudens, cantus; oculos in occipitio gerens; Prov. a fronte simul et occipitio oculatus; alter Janus; Prov. Quadrabit vel in providum ac circumspectum, vel in accipitem et perfidum. Persius; O Janus, a tergo cui nulla ciconia piasit; sumptam a Jano bifronte, et sic dici potest ut in Prov. præced. a fronte simul et occipitio oculatus, viz. quum indicabimus admirabilem rerum omnium cognitionem aut singularem prudentiam, quæ constat non præsentium modo scientia, sed et memoriæ præteriorum, perspicacia; de tali etenim recte versam hunc userpabimus: Quæ sint, quæ fuerint, quæ mox ventura trahantur; Virg.*

*Very CIRCUMSPECT; percautus, adj.*

*To be CIRCUMSPECT or wary; cavere, providere, prospicere, circumspicere, vigilare; rationem veluti ducem sequi; ratione et consilio omnia facere.*

*I wish you may be CIRCUMSPECT in that affair; ut cogitationem hujus rei suscipiatis, velim.*

*A CITY; urbs, civitas.*

*A little CITY; urbecula, civitatula.*

*A CITY or town walled; oppidum.*

*A chief CITY; metropolis, f.*

*A CITY or town incorporate, having their laws and offices; municipium, -ii, n. Municipis sunt cives Romani, ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes, muneris tantum cum pop. Romano honorarii participes; a quo munere capeundo appellati videntur; Gell. 16. 13.*

*Dwelling in a CITY; urbanus, adj.*

*Near the CITY, or pertaining to the city; suburbanus.*

*A CITY great and mighty; urbs, civitas amplissima, ornatissima, celeberrima, copiosa, munitissima, florentissima, ampla, et potens; et situ loci et descriptione*

edificiorum elegantissima, ipsis nobilibus. Oppidum preclarum, et ingenio loci et solerti opera permunitum.

*To make free of a CITY*; civitate donare.

*To banish out of the CITY*; alicui aqua et igni interdicere; hominem proscribere.

*Not very far from the CITY*; non ita procul ab urbe.

*I lived a CITY life*; vitam urbanam secutus sum; Ter.

*He threatened the CITY with fire and sword*; urbi ferrum flammamque minatus est; Cic.

*Plots are laid to destroy the CITY*; iniuncta sunt consilia urbis delendae.

*Very few accompanied him out of the CITY*; ex urbe parum comitatus exiit; Cic.

*To leave, quit, fly out of the CITY*; profugere ex urbe; Cæsar.

*The CITY is up in arms*; civitas in armis est; Cæsar.

*It is free for any man in the CITY*; omnibus civibus patet; Cæsar.

*He is made governor of the CITY*; urbi præficitur; Cæsar.

*A CITIZEN*; civis, municeps; c. g.

*The company or estate of CITIZENS*; civitas; civium societas.

*A good CITIZEN, or a good subject, will have his chief regard to the public weal, or to the commonwealth*; boni civis est publica curare. Boni civis est, ad bonum civem pertinet, bonum civem decet, suam voluntatem ad publicam causam aggregare, accommodare adjungere, conferre, cum publica causa conjungere, in omni sua voluntate, quid rationes publicæ ferant, quid respub. postulet, spectare, iactari, attendere; nihil unquam vello a publica re sejunctum, alienum, disjunctum, separatum, remotum, quod respub. rationibus non conducatur, expediat, utile sit; quod respub. commoda non postulet.

*Show yourself a good CITIZEN*; take heed you be not found an ill subject; da operam, enitere, ut bonum civem, bonum te civem præbeas, præstes, ut boni civis partes tueare, sustineas, agas; exequare, ut boni civis officio satisfacias, ut ea præstes quæ bonum civem decet, quæ expectantur ab eo qui boni civis nomen occupat; noli committere, cave ne boni civis in officio reprehendaris; ne boni civis officium prætermittas; ne quid a te fiat, ne quid committatur bono cive minus dignum, indecorum bono civi; ne civis ejus, qui civitate dignus haberi velit, partes in te requirantur, officium in te desideretur; obeunda tibi sunt, præstenda sunt, non negligenter aut languide munera boni civis.

Non reprehendar in officio boni civis; non committam, ut officium boni civis in me desideretur.

*A triumphant CITY*; urbs trophæis ornata, triumphis ditata.

*A maritime CITY*; urbs maritima, maxime vicina, mari congrua.

*In that CITY where reason itself, and civility or moderation of life and manners, is, as it were, naturally born, bred, or nourished*; in ea urbe ubi nata et alta est ratio et vitæ moderatio; Cic.

*That CITY divine providence established for the seat of the empire, the castle or fortress of the people, the light of the nations, and the theatre of the whole world, &c.*; hanc, divina designavit manus, sedem imperii, arcem populorum, lumen gentium, theatrum orbis terrarum, &c.; Cic.

*A most stately CITY or town, strongly fortified both by nature and art*; oppidum elegantissimum, loci ingenio et solerti opera permunitum.

*A CLAMOR, or cry*; clamor.

*To CLAMOR, or make an outcry*; clamare; magna contentione clamare, exclamare, vociferari. Plenis faucibus ejulare. Ingenti clamore obstrepere. Magna vociferatione uti, strepitu turbas dare, turbare, perturbare, complere omnia. Altissima voce, tragice, quam potest maxime, altissime, exclamare. Magnos, ingentes clamores tollere, edere. Vocem contentius emittere, nimis intendere, contendere. Stentore clamorior. Quantum potero voce contendam, ad ravim usque.—*Jactare ad sidera voces*. Magno clamore fremebant. Clamas ut Stentora vincere possit. Fertur ad astra sonus. It clamor cælo. Sublatus ad æthera clamor. Ferit ardua sidera clamor, ingeminat, se tollit ad auras. Resonant magnis clamoribus ædes.—*Caves clamoribus ædes fœminis resonant*.

*A CLAP, or crack*; crepitus, -us, m.

*A CLAP, or blow*; ictus, -us, m.

*At one CLAP*; uno ictu.

*A CLAP of thunder*; fulmineus fragor.

*To CLAP hands*; plaudere.

*To CLAP the wings*; quater vel concutere alas; aliis plaudere.

*To CLAP, or give one a clap*; ferire, percutere.

*To CLAP an actor on the stage*; applaudere.

*To CLAP the door to*; claudere ostium cum fragore.

*To CLAP, or wrap up together*; colligere.

*To CLAP up an agreement, &c.*; finire, consummare.

*To CLAP up in prison*; compingere in carcerem.

*To CLAP in, act.*; immittere.

*To CLAP in, neut.*; irruere.

*To CLAP one on the back*; demulcere.

*To CLAP on a piece*; assuere.

*A CLAPPING of the hands*; plausus, applausus, m.

*The CLAPPING of the wings*; jactatus pennarum.

*The CLAPPER of a bell*; campanæ malleus, martellum.

*A CLAPPER of a mill*; crepitaculum.

*A CLAPPER of a door*; cornix pulsatoria, marculus.

*To CLAP spurs to the horse*; equo calcar (calcaria) addere, adhibere, admoveere, subdere, equum calcaribus concitare; Ovid. Liv. Plaut. Cic.

*Boys, CLAP your hands*; pueri plaudite; Plaut.

*To CLAP one's hands aloud*; plausum clarum dare; manibus clare plaudere; Plaut.

*CLAP up a bargain with Apella for the pillars*; cum Apella confice de columnis; Cic.

*CLAP up a bargain with him at any rate*—; ut secum aliquid qualibet conditione transigeret—; Cic.

*All on a sudden there arose a storm with a loud CLAP of thunder*; subito coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore, tonitribusque; Liv.

*He will CLAP his right hand on his breast and pray*; dextra pectori applicata, Dei nomen invocabit.

*He shot the pigeon as she was CLAPPING her wings*; alia plaudentem figit columbam; Virg.

*An ill CLAP*; magnum malum; casus acerbus; infortunium crassum; Ter. Virg. Plaut. Jactura atque damnum; damnum maximum; Cic. Ter.

*The door gave a great CLAP*; fores hæc crepuerunt clare; Plaut.

*To CLAW, or scratch*; scabere, scalpere, fodicare.

*To CLAW, or flatter*; palpare, blandiri, demulcere.

*A CLAW*; unguis, m. i.

*CLAWED*; laceratus unguibus.

*A CLAW-back, or flatterer*; palpo, m.

*They CLAW one another*; tradunt operas mutuas.

*CLAW me, and I will claw you*; damihimatum testimonium.

*CLAWING, i. e. flattering*; adulatorius.

*Having CLAWS*; unguibus instructus.

*Having great CLAWS*; unguibus prælongis.

*CLEAN, or pure*; mundus, tersus, immaculatus, purus.

*CLEAN, or neat*; politus, expolitus, nitidus, elegans.

*Quite and CLEAN*; funditus, radicitus; prorsus, omnino.

*To be CLEAN*; nitere, enitere, niterere.

*To CLEANSE, or make clean*; purgare, expurgare, mundare, emaculare. Sordes, labe, maculas abluere, eluere, detergere, auferre, delere. Sentinam magnam, perniciosam exhaurire. Purgatum, purum, mundum reddere, facere. Maculas, sordibus liberare.—Maculas læsis de vestibus aufert.

*To make CLEAN by wiping, as, shoes*; abstergere, detergere; as, the nose; emungere.

*To make CLEAN by washing*; abluere, eluere, diluere.

*To make CLEAN by brushing*; everere.

*To make CLEAN by scouring*; emaculare.

*To make CLEAN by filing*; elimare.

*They are CLEAN as a clock, as a penny*; nihil videtur mundius; Ter.

*They become CLEAN otherwise*; sunt contraria; Cic.

*The most men do CLEAN contrary*; quod a plerisque contra ait; Cic.

*Therefore the vessels must be the oftener made CLEAN*; ob id vasa crebrius mundanda; Plin.

*They make their feathers and quills CLEAN*; plumam pinnaeque emundant; Colum.

*We shall give them the CLEANEST water that can be*; quam purissimam præbebitus aquam; Colum.

*I am of a CLEAN contrary opinion*; ego longe secus existimo; Cic.

*This waistcoat is CLEAN enough*; hæc subucula satis est munda; Lud. Viv.

*A CLEAN, or pure heart*; cor purum, mundum, tersum; conscientia mens recti; cor liberum, et a vitiiis castum; expurgatum a peccatorum sordibus; nullius sibi mali conscius; sine macula, sine labe, sincerum; bona fide, recta mente, aliquid facere, efficere.

*To CLEANSE, or purge by sacrifice*; piare, expiare, lustrare.

*CLEANSED by water*; elotus; by sacrifice; expiatus.

*CLEANSED from dregs and filth*; defmatus, depuratus.

*CLEAR, or pure*; purus, liquidus, limpidus. Bright; lucidus, clarus. Fair; serenus, candidus, albus. Calm; imperturbatus, serenus. Plain; manifestus, evidens, luculentus. Entire; totus, integer. Simple; simplex, purus, merus. Easy; facilis, proclivis.

*CLEAR like glass*; vitreus. Clear without mixture; meracus. Clear without clouds; innubilis, serenus. Clear that one may see through; pellucidus, translucidus, perspicuus, limpidus.

**Clear** *without dregs*; defecatus. **Clear of sight; oculatus, perspicax. **Clear from debt; solutus fenore. **Clear from guilt; insons, innoxius, immunis.******

**A house** **Clear** *from the infection*; domus contagione libera.

**A** **Clear** *judgment*; acutum, perspicax iudicium. **A clear spring; fons illinis, perspicuus.**

**A** **Clear** *sight*; clara oculorum acuminis acies.

**A** **Clear** *estate*; opes intactae. **A clear reputation; bona fama; fama illibata. **Clear or bright weather; lucidum, sudum cælum.****

**A** **Clear** *fire*; focus luculentus. **A clear voice; limpidæ, liquidæ, canora vox. **A clear sound; acutus sonus. **Clear wine; vinum mæscum.******

**The coast** **is** **Clear**; vacua, non impedita via.

**It is a** **Clear** *case*; liquido patet.

**With a** **Clear** *conscience*; liquido.

**A** **Clear** *day*; cælum mire serenum, nec ulla usquam nubecula offuscatum. **Vide ut** blandiatur cælum. **Dies** clara, nitida, pura, placida, amœna.

**To be** **Clear**; clarere, clarescere, nitere, elucere.

**To become** **Clear**; lucescere, illucescere, inclarescere, albescere.

**It** **Clears** *up*; albescit lux, dies clarescit.

**It is** **Clear**, *or apparent*; liquet, claret, imp.

**To** **Clear**, *i. e. to make clear, fair, or bright*; collustrare, illustrare, elucidare, serenare, clarificare, purificare.

**To** **Clear**, *or acquit*; absolvere, excusare, expurgare.

**To** **Clear**, *or pure himself*; purgare se; elucere, diluere, excutere crimen; crimina sibi objecta, criminationem diluere, dissolvere. **Se** noxa, culpa eximere, exsolvere; innocentem probare; criminis accusatione, iudiciorum poena liberare; reum a crimine, a culpa expellere. **Criminis** suspicionem a se amoveri. **Ingenii** presidio innocentiam suam tueri, ad salutem vocare: quod obiectum est, vitio datum, propulsare, refellere, nihil tale factum ostendere. **Calumniam** obtere, obtundere.

**Most** **Clear**, *manifest, or evident*; sole meridiano clarius nitens; solaribus radiis lucidius radiantibus; vitream habens perspicuitatem; quod vel cæco apparet.

**As** **Clear** *as day*; luce clariora; Cic.

**He** **Clears** *himself very much*; purgat se multum; Cic.

**Let me** **Clear** *myself*; sine me expurgem; Ter.

**To** **Clear** *one of a fault*; aliquem ex

crimine eripere; de crimine purgare; Cic. Ter.

**Clear** *yourself of this blame*; te hoc crimine expedi; Ter.

*These things are so* **Clear**, *there is no need of dispute about it*; hæc ita sunt in promptu, ut res disputationes non egent; Cic.

*That I* **account to be** **all** **Clear** *gain*; omne id esse in lucro deputo; Ter.

**I** **am** **Clear** *against it*; animus abhorret a—; Cic.

*It is a* **Clear** *case, or it is clear that it is so*; palam est; manifeste patet; perspicuum est; Cic. Plin.

**I** **am** **Clear** *of another opinion*; longo militalia mens est; Sall. Secus existimo; Cic.

*It is a* **Clear** *sky*; *a fine clear day*; sudum est; Plaut. cælum serenum est; Mart.

**I** **promised to** **Clear** *it by witnesses*; id testibus me pollicitus sum planum facturum; Cic.

**Come**, **Clear** *up your brow*; frontem exporrigere.

**I** **am** **Clear** *out of love with myself*; totus displiceo mihi; Id.

**I** **am** **Clear** *from this fault*; a me culpa hæc procul est; Ter.

**To** **Clear** *a doubt*; rem dubiam expellere.

**To** **keep** **Clear** *of danger*; periculum vitare.

**Clear-sighted**; perspicax.

**Clear-spirited**; sincerus, candidus.

**Clearly**, *or wholly*; in totum, prorsus.

**To** **Cleave**, *cut, or divide*; findere, discindere, secare.

**To** **Cleave** *asunder*; act., diffindere; neut., dehiscere, findi.

**To** **Cleave**, *or chap, as the ground*; rimas agere, dehiscere.

**To** **Cleave**, *or stick fast to*; adherere, adherescere.

**To** **Cleave** *in, or to*; inherere.

**To** **Cleave** *together*; cohærere.

**To** **Cleave**, *or grow together*; coalescere.

**Cleaving**, *or sticking*; glutinosus, viscosus.

**Cleaving** *fast*; affixus.

**Let us** **Cleave** *the wood with wedges*; scindamus (findamus) lignum cuneis.

**Every** **Cleaves** *close to those that are highest*; invidia altissimis adheret; Pat.

**It** **Cleaves** *to the rocks*; ad saxa adherescit; Cic.

**He** **Cleaves** *the air*; æra findit; Ovid.

**To** **Cleave** *to pleasures*; inherere voluptatibus; Cic.

*Can this sin CLEAVE to this man?* potest hoc homini huic herere peccatum? Cic.

*They CLEAVE as to a mother;* sicut matri inhaerent; Colum.

*To CLEAVE an oak;* quercum cuneis scindere.

*To CLIMB, to mount, to ascend;* ascendere, conscendere; niti gradibus.

*To CLIMB up to the top of the house;* summi fastigia tecti ascensu superare; Virg. Evadere ad summa fastigia culminis.

*To CLINCH;* contrahere, stringere, clingere.

*To CLINCH one's fist;* pugnum contrahere.

*To CLINCH a nail;* inflectere, retundere, repangere.

*To CLINCH together;* comprimere.

*A CLOCK;* horologium.

*What o'CLOCK is it?* quota est hora?

*A CLOCK-maker;* faber horologarius, automatarius. *The art of making clocks;* automataria.

*What o'CLOCK do you think it is now?* quam horam censens nunc esse? Lud. Viv. *See what o'clock it is;* contemplare quota sit hora. *See what o'clock it is both by the clock and by the dial;* aspicio et in horologio machinali quae sit hora, et in gnomone.

*It is a little past five by the CLOCK;* in horologio digitus indicat horam paulo plus quintam. *About four o'clock;* hora circiter dici quarta; Cæsa. *About eight o'clock;* octavam circiter horam; Hor. *Before ten o'clock;* ante horam decimam; Cic.

*They are as clean as a CLOCK;* nihil videtur mundius; Ter.

*CLOSE, or thick;* densus; *near as houses are;* contiguus; *hidden;* occultus, abditus, absconditus; *silent or still;* tacitus, mutus; *reserved;* taciturnus; *secret;* arcanus, secretus; *fast;* firmus.

*CLOSE-fisted or covetous;* parcus, avarus, tenax.

*CLOSE together;* conjunctus; adv., conjuncto. *Close together, of parts;* continuus. *Close or narrow;* angustus, arcus.

*CLOSE or dark weather;* aer tenebrosus, nubilum cælum.

*A CLOSE or pasture;* septum, ager clausus, clausura.

*CLOSE by;* in propinquo, in proximo.

*To keep CLOSE to one;* coherere.

*If you can sit CLOSE;* si arte poteris accubare; Plaut. *To follow one close;* instare vestigiis; Flor.

*To keep a thing CLOSE, secret;* rem celare; clam habere; Ter.

*As CLOSE as could be;* quam maxime celatim poterat; Gell.

*Envy sticks CLOSE to those that are highest;* invidia altissimis adheret; Pa-terc.

*CLOSE by the lake there is a handmill;* apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla; Ter.

*Others are more CLOSE;* ceteri tectiores sunt; Cic.

*He showed him a certain CLOSE, i. e. enclosure;* ei quendam conceptum agrum ostendit; Cic.

*It must by all means be kept CLOSE;* quoquo pacto tacito est opus; Ter.

*He pitched his tents CLOSE by the wall;* juxta murum castra posuit; Cæsa.

*Long CLOSE boats;* naves longæ tectæ; Cæsa.

*They were set CLOSE by one another;* junctim locabantur; Gell.

*To keep a thing CLOSE;* contegere, celare, reservare.

*To keep CLOSE in;* coercere.

*To stand CLOSE;* densare ordines. *To lie close;* abdere se.

*A CLOSE prisoner;* victus, incarceration. *To keep close to his studies;* in studia diligenter incumbere.

*If you are wise, keep CLOSE what you know;* tu si sapias, id, quod scias, nescias.

*CLOSELY, or covertly;* tecte, dissimulanter, occulte, clanculum.

*CLOSENESS, or nearness;* propinquitas, proximitas.

*CLOSENESS in counsel;* recessus, -us, m.

*CLOTH;* pannus, tela.

*To be supplied with meat, drink, and CLOTH;* ab aliquo ali et vestrii

*To CLOTH;* vestire, amicire.

*To find one meat, drink, and CLOTH;* alere et vestire.

*Meat, drink, and CLOTH;* victus et vestitus.

*A table-CLOTH;* mappa. *To lay the CLOTH;* instruere mensam.

*A CLOUD;* nubes, nubes, f. *A little cloud;* nubecula, nebula. *To cloud, or darken;* obnubilare.

*CLOUDY;* nubilus, nebulosus.

*CLOUDY weather;* cælum nubilum, obductum nubibus; nebulosus aer.

*CLOUDY mornings turn to clear evenings;* non si male nunc, et olim sic erit; Hor.

*A CLOWN;* agrestis, colonus, rusticus. Villanus. Rusticanus vir. Homo rusticus, incultus, horridus, sordidus, agrestis, inhumanus, inurbanus, animo agresti et duro. Qui ruri assiduus semper vixit. Ex hara productus. Abest non minus ab urbanitate, quam ab urbe procul. Cui nihil fere inest humanum preter formam. Moribus inconditis, incultis, impolitis. Male moratus, tornatus. Qui assiduus consuetudine cum pecoribus atque jumentis in brutum fere animal transiit, degeneravit. Cory-

don. *Hirsutus, et dera rusticitate trux.*

*To play the CLOWN; inurbane se gerere.*

**CLOWNISH; rudis, inurbanus, infacetus.**

*Somewhat CLOWNISH; subrusticus, subagrestis.*

**A CLUB; clava, fustis. A little club; clavicula.**

**A CLUB, or society of friends; symposium. A club of wits; synodus ingeniorum.**

*To CLUB his money, or wit, &c.; symbolam conferre.*

*To be every man his CLUB; a symbolica esse.*

**CLUB law in company; jus societatis, sive symbolare.**

**A CLUTTER or stir; motus, tumultus.**

*To make a CLUTTER; tumultuari, turbare.*

*To keep a CLUTTER; importune obtreperare.*

**A COAT, a garment; tunica. Coated; tunicatus.**

**A COAT with sleeves; tunica manicata, maniliata.**

**A COAT down to one's heels; tunica talaris, poderis.**

**A Waist-COAT; indusium, subucula.**

**A COAT of arms; insigne gentilitium.**

*The horse casts his COAT; equus mutat pilos.*

*My COAT must pay for that; isthuc in me cuditur faba.*

*To COAT, or put on a coat; tunicare, tunicam induere.*

*Cut your COAT according to your cloth; a non possis quod velis, velis id quod possis.*

**A COBBLER; cardo, suppactor. Let not the cobbler go beyond his last; ne sutor ultra crepidam.**

**COIN, or money; moneta, pecunia, aes signatum.**

**Counterfeit COIN; nummos adulterarios.**

*To COIN, or make money; cudere, nummum signare, ferire, percutare; argentum, aurum excudere.*

*To make false COIN; nummos adulterare.*

**A false COINER; nummorum, monetarum adulterator.**

*To clip the king's COIN; nummos publicos accidere.*

*To COIN stories, &c.; fingere, effingere, comminisci.*

**COLD, a substant.; frigus, -oris, n. A very great cold; frigus vehementissimus.**

**A little cold; frigusculum.**

**A stiff-COLD; rigor. A chill-cold; algor. A shivering cold; horror.**

*To catch COLD; contrahere frigus. To have a cold, or to be troubled with cold; laborare ex frigore. To shiver with cold; horrere. To be stiff with cold; obrigare.*

**COLD, an adj.; frigidus. Cold or chill; algidus. Cold as ice; gelidus. Cold, or stiff with cold; frigidiusculus.**

*To be COLD, or to suffer cold; frigere, algere, rigere gelu, obrigare hyberno frigore; frigore obrigescente; confici frigore; hybernis mensibus, temporibus, frigore concuti, glaciale ictum experiri.*

*The leaves fall by reason of the COLD weather; frigore lapsa cadunt folia.*

*Rivers are frozen by the COLD; con crescent currenti in flumine crustis; Undaque jam tergo ferratis sustinet orbes.*

**His heart is very COLD; gelido frigore pectus astrictum est.**

**As COLD as ice; frigidior hyeme Gallica. It is very cold; admodum frigit.**

**His love is not COLD; amor illi non refrixit.**

*To grow COLD; frigescere. The blood grows cold for fear; sanguis gelidus formidine dirigit. By delay the matter grows cold; differendo res elanguit.*

**A COLD north wind; horriore Boreas.**

*To receive one COLDLY; frigide aliquem excipere.*

**A COLOR; color, tinctura.**

**A perfect, full, and deep COLOR; color satur, plenus, abundans, largus.**

**A durable and lasting COLOR; color pertinax. A fading, decaying, or dead color; color evanidus, fugax.**

**A lively, bright COLOR; color floridus, vividus, vegetus. A dark, dusky, or sad color; color surdus, austerus, lentus.**

**Color in grain; dibaphus, Gr. l. e. bis tinctus.**

**A weak and imperfect COLOR; color dilutus, remissus, luridus. A faded color; color obsoletus. A counterfeit or false color; fucus.**

**Painters' COLORS; pigmenta. The ground color; sublitio.**

**A COLOR, or pretence; pretextus, specics. Under color; pretextu, obtentu, simulatione, specie.**

**To COLOR; colorare, tingere, inficere. To COLOR, or pretend; infucare, obtendere.**

*Under COLOR of a peace, a league; sub specie pacis; sub umbra foderis; Liv. Under color of respect, friendship, a feast; per simulationem officii, amicitie, convivi; Tacit.*

*He easily discerns that COLOR; cum colorem facillime speculatur; Colum.*

*As soon as ever they saw our COLORS; simul atque nostra signa viderunt; Cms. They carried their colors with them to Curium; signa ad Curium transferant; Cms.*

*To run to their colors*; se ad signa legionum recipere; Cæs. *To leave (forsake) his colors*; run from—; ab signis discedere; militaria signa relinquere; Cæs.

*To advance the colors in giving a charge*; inferre signa; Cæs. *To follow their colors*; signa subsequi; Cæs. *Ill-colored, or that has lost its color*; decolor.

*Party-COLORED*; discolor.

*Of the same COLOR*; concolor. *Of sundry colors*; multicolor. *That changes color*; versicolor.

*His COLOR changes, or comes and goes*; non constat ei color.

*He ran from his colors*; signa reliquit, ab signis discessit. *He advanced the colors and charged*; in hostem signa intulit.

*To COMB, or dress the hair*; capillum, comam, crines pectere, pexere, ornare, componere. Calamistrata coma. Caput comere; pectine eburneo componere, percurrere.—Cytoriaco deducit pectine crines, Et quid se decept speculum consulit. Colere arte capillos; torquere ferro. Ordine, in statione capillos, crines ponere. Turbato pectere crines. Auro ornare capillos. Pectine compta Venus.

*To COMBAT*; pugnare, præliari.

*A COMBAT*; pugna, prælium; monomachia; duellum, singulare certamen.

*To fight a COMBAT or duel*; ferro, armis, gladiis, ensibus, inter se cominus pugnare, certare, decertare, depugnare, configere, decernere, dimicare. Manus conserere. Ad manus venire. Ex provocatione dimicare. Duellum committere.—Inter se paribus concurrere telis.—Poscentem cum quo concurreret unus sustinui. Hectoreis solum concurrere telis.

*A COMBATANT*; pugil.

*To COMBINE*; conferre capita, consilia et operas conjungere; inter se constringi, conciliari, colligari, implicari, conjungi, conglutinati, teneri, connecti, coherere, devinciri, consociari, mutuo quodam fœdere, pactione, arctissimo societatis vinculo. Mutuum pactionem, societatem, confederationem inter se conficere, instituere, inire.

*A COMBINATION, or conspiracy*; conjuratio, confederatio.

*To COME*; venire. *To come often*; ventitare.

*I am COME*; veni, adsum.

*To COME opportunely*; in tempore venis. Opportune te mihi, in ipso tempore ostendis. In tempore ecceum ipsum obviam. Optato, peroptato, exoptato, commode, percommode, peropportune, per tempus, in ipso tempore, opportune advenis. Opportune te offers. Non potuisti magis per tempus advenire quam advenis. Ipsa opportunitas non potuit opportunatius adve-

nire. Attemperate hodie venit in ipsa nuptiis. Præ temporis articulo optime te offers mihi. Gaudeo; bene est me te jam vidisse; salve, ad te ibam; adventum gratulor. Te ipsum quæro; expectabam, opporior, præstolor; nemo est quem mallem omniū, quem omnium magis viderem. Te optime video.

*To COME forth, or to go abroad*; exire in publicum; prodire in orbis theatrum, in publicum; venire sub oculos hominum; procedere in solem; Ter. Prodire, venire, in lucem, sub hominum conspectu, &c. Exire in officinam.

*Behold he is COME*; ecceum ipsum. Lupus est in fabula. Interventit, intercedit, præsto est, adest, astat, instat, in præsentia est. Vox visa est, vocem audio, ipsum video. Ipse adest. Ipsum videre lætor. In conspectum dari, incolorem rediisse gaudeo. Præsentem se sistere, exhibere, negotio interesse.—Coram quem queritis adsum.

*COME hither*; huc iter accelera; huc gressus move, accurre huc; Ter. Adsis, adesto, ades, absolute pro, veni, accede: fer pedem huc; huc iter dirige; huc contende; huc flecte gressum; adesum, paucis te volo; Ter.

*To COME to pass*; accidere, contingere, evenire.

*The butter is COME*; lac butyrescit, sive densatum est.

*All is COME out*; reactivit omnem rem; Ter. *All comes out*; erumpunt omnia; Cic.

*I will stay for you here till you COME out*; ego hic tantisper dum exis te oppariar; Plaut.

*I had ill luck to COME hither*; haud auspicio huc me appuli; Ter. *They come hither*; horsum pergunt; Ter.

*There COME some to me*; aliquod me adiere; Ter.

*Hard to be COME at*; aditu difficilis; Flor.

*He hardly misses a day but he COMES*; never misses—; dies fere nullus est quin ventitet; Cic. Nunquam unum intermit tit diem quin veniat; Ter.

*His stomach is COME down*; jam mitis est;—ira defervit; Ter. Cic.

*This is COME as far as from Ethiopia*; ex Æthiopia est usque hæc; Ter.

*That saying is but newly COME up*; nunc demum istæc data oratio est; Ter.

*How should I COME to know it?* qua resciscerem? Ter.

*So COME we to know*; inde est cognitio facta; Ter.

*None is able to COME near him*; artifex longo citra æmulum; Quint.

*It COMES all to the same*; eodem recidit; tantundem egero; Ter.



*It will COME to nothing; in nihilum recidit; Cic.*

*He CAME upon them as they were fortifying; munientibus supervenit; Liv.*

*It COMES by too much ease; fit ex nimio odio; Ter.*

*Whence COME you? unde advenis? Plant.*

*When all COMES to all; ad extremum, tandem; Cic.*

*I asked whence that letter CAME; quæsi unde esset epistola; Cic.*

*I know you do not COME abroad in public; scio te in publicum non prodire; Cic.*

*He COMES home from abroad; peregre redit; Ter.*

*In fourteen years' time they never CAME into a house; intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subierunt; Cæs.*

*All the parts COME at least to four-score; sunt omnes partes minimum octoginta; Var.*

*It COMES to be considered of; in deliberationem cadit; Cic.*

*As soon as ever we CAME to land; ubi primum terram tetigimus; Plant.*

*What does it all COME to? seven thousand; quanta istæc summa? septem milia; Plant.*

*See what all my cunning is COME to; hem natutia; Ter.*

*It is COME to pass; evenit; Ter. Thence it comes to pass that—; inde est, quod; ex eo fit [provenit] ut—; Plin. Cic.*

*If it were of old age that that CAME to pass; si id culpa senectutis accideret; Cic.*

*It COMES not to so much as you thought; non respondet opinioni calculus.*

*Those books never CAME to hand; nunquam libri illi in manus inciderunt; Cic.*

*I COME again to that; redeo ad illud; Cic.*

*COME to the business again; ad rem redi; Ter. Illuc redi quo copisti; Ib.*

*To foresee things to COME; futura prospicere; Cic. For time to come; in posterum, in reliquum tempus; Cic.*

*If it should ever COME to that; si usus veniat; Ter.*

*If you can COME to speak with him; si ipsum coram congregi poteris; Cic.*

*It will COME to some mischief or other; evadet in aliquod malum; erumpet in nervum; Ter.*

*It is COME to the last push; ad triarios ventum est.*

*I will not COME behind; posteriores partes non feram; Ter.*

*Old age COMES creeping on; sensim, sine sensu ætas senescit; Cic.*

*Rather than you should COME into any danger—; potius quam venias in periculum—; Ter.*

*He will COME to no trouble by telling; illi nihil periculi ex indicio erit; Ter.*

*He does what COMES next to hand; facit quod in proclivi est; Ter.*

*COME a little this way from the doors; concede huc paululum a foribus; Ter.*

*I shall be shut out from COMING at—; extrudat hinc ne accedam ad—; Ter.*

*What COMES of it at last? quid sit denique? Ter.*

*He will COME presently; jam hic aderit; Ter.*

*I feared what would COME of it; metui quid futurum denique esset; qui evaderet; quorum iret; Ter.*

*It is COME to his ear; aures ejus res contigit; rem omnem rescivit; Juv. Ter.*

*Indeed I COME fairly off; imo vero pulchre discedo et probe; Ter.*

*Is it COME to this, that—? adeone res rediit, ut—? Ter.*

*COME of a good house, kindred, family; genere bono, summo, loco summo, nobili; familia nobili, crotus, creatus, natus, satus, ortus, editus, genitus, oriundus; Ter. Cic.*

*Let me COME to myself a little; sine paululum ad me ut redeam; Ter.*

*Bid her COME back; jube illam redire; Ter. Did he not come back to-night? non rediit hac nocte? Ter.*

*He is COME to the crown; regnum adeptus est; Liv.*

*I shall COME even with him; referam illi gratiam; Ter.*

*It will COME to destruction by covetousness; avaritia est peritura; Cic.*

*He COMES short of none for bravery; splendore nemini cedit; Cic. Non multum, aut non omnino Græcis cederetur; Cic.*

*It CAME through negligence; factum est negligentia; Cic.*

*I never thought it would have COME to that, that—; nunquam putavi fore, ut—; Cic.*

*To give an answer to those that COME to you for counsel; tuis consultoribus respondere; Cic.*

*Nobody ever thought any of these things would have COME to pass; horum nihil ita fore putatum est; Cic.*

*In this my friend CAME behind, that—; in hoc meus necessarius fuit inferior; Cic.*

*They COME often to our houses; ab illis domus nostra celebratur; Cic.*

*He COMES prepared; venit meditatus; Ter.*

*If it COME in my way; si quid usu venerit; Ter.*

*Let fresh ones COME in the room of those that are weary; integri defessis succedant; Cms.*

*They will COME first—be the first that come; primi venient; Ter.*

*COME, leave your grieving; omittite vero tristitiam tuam; Ter.*

*The matter is COME to that pass that—; in eum res rediit locum, ut—; Ter.*

*By some means or other it will COME to my father's ear; my father will come to hear of it; aliqua ad patrem hoc permanabit; Ter.*

*That mischief is yet to COME; id restat mihi mali; Ter.*

*COME 'be of good cheer; quin tu animo bono es; Ter.*

*What will COME of it, if—? quid futurum est, si—? Petron.*

*To COME near; accedere, appropinquare.*

*To COME short; deficere.*

*To COME about one; circumvenire.*

*To COME a great way about; ire per ambages.*

*What do you COME about? quid queris?*

*To COME after, or follow one; sequi, sectari, consectari.*

*To COME after one in a place; succedere.*

*To COME against one; invadere, adori, signa inferre.*

*To COME along; procedere.*

*To COME at, or overtake; assequi.*

*To COME at, or obtain a thing; obtinere, consequi, potiri.*

*To COME behind one; a tergo sequi.*

*To COME between; intervenire.*

*To COME by one; praeterire.*

*To COME by a thing; nancisci, adipisci.*

*How CAME you by it? unde nactus es?*

*To COME forward; procedere, progredi, promoveri.*

*To COME forward in learning; in studiis suis progressus facere.*

*To COME in; introire, intrare.*

*To let one COME in; intrumittere.*

*COME in; i intro.*

*To COME in request; in honore et pretio esse, aestimari.*

*To COME in place; coram adesse.*

*To COME in one's way; obviam se dare.*

*To COME in, i. e. to yield and submit; dedere se; parere.*

*To COME into danger, trouble, &c.; adire discrimen, molestiis implicari.*

*What will COME of it? quo evasura est hæc res?*

*To COME short of one; longe inferiorem esse.*

*To COME off basely; turpiter se dare. To come off with credit; laudem ex re bene gesta promereri.*

*To COME off conqueror; palmam obtinere. To come off a loser; perdere. To come off on equal terms; pariare, æquis conditionibus frui.*

*To COME on one unawares; opprimere inopinantem.*

*To COME out; exire, egredi, excedere.*

*To COME out, as the sun; exoriri. To come out as blossoms; pullulare. To come out of the water; emergere. To come out, as a book, when it is printed; edi, in lucem emitti, typis vulgari.*

*COME out here; apage, apagesis, apagite.*

*To COME to, i. e. to cost; constare.*

*To COME to one's ear; ad aures permanare.*

*To COME to an end; ad exitum vel finem perducere. To come to an ill end; male interire.*

*To COME to good, of a thing; prospere succedere. Of a person; in probum virum evadere, frugi esse.*

*To COME to hand; occurrere.*

*To COME to light; manifestari, manifestum fieri.*

*To COME to mind; in mentem venire, subire animum.*

*To COME to naught; incassum cedere, perire.*

*To COME to himself; ad se redire, respiscere.*

*To COME together; convenire, coire, confluere.*

*To COME up; ascendere, sursum niti.*

*To COME on one suddenly; intervenire. With force; adori, invadere.*

*To COME down; descendere.*

*For the time to COME; in futurum, in posterum, dehinc.*

*To COME into use or custom; abire in morem, in consuetudinem venire, exire, irrepere paulatim; in usum abire, inolescere, inolere.*

*This custom COMES to be common; serpit hæc consuetudo per homines.*

*It COMES or rises from thence; hinc vel inde profisciscitur, venit, provenit, profuit, manat, dimanat, oritur, surgit, fluit, nascitur, exit, originem ducit, permanat.*

*Hence COMES a great deal of mischief; hinc ortum est, natum est, malorum agmen; hinc radix est malorum omnium.*

*We perceive that all villainies and wickednesses COME from one fountain; ex uno fonte omnia scelera manare cernimus; Cic.*

*When it COMES to your turn; quum tue vices fuerint.*

*When we COME to die; cum mors instabit.*

**To COMFORT**; solari, consolari, recreare, reficere.

**To be COMFORTED, or to take comfort**; solamen accipere, recreari, respirare.

**To COMFORT or encourage**; confirmare, animos addere.

**COMFORTED**; allevatus, refocillatus, exhilaratus, parit.

**To COMFORT one in sorrow**; suavitate verborum alicujus dolorem minuere, delinire; molestiam levare, allevare; mœrorem mitigare, luctum remove; dolores lenire; sœtum abstergere; mœstiam excutere; tristitiam laxare; ægritudine remedium, curationem, medicinam ferre, afferre, adhibere; animum demissum, depressum erigere, sustentare; mœstum a tristitia ad jucunditatem, hilaritatem, lætitiâ, gaudium reducere, deducere, revocare; anxium a solitudine avocare, vindicare, a curis liberare, abducere, vulnus animi sanare, mitigare. Calamitate oppressos, dolore confectos, ægritudine exhaustos, mœstia contabescens, consolatione permulcere, sustinere; erigere, reficere, recreare, replere gaudium. In summam miseriam reductos consolari. Animo laboranti, egro, pessime affecto mederi, medicari; solatium, consolationem præbere, adhibere, dare, offerre; remedium invenire; pristinam æquitatem restituere. Aliquem jacentem excitare, inducere in spem; languentem, afflictum, diffidentem rebus suis, in miseriis constitutum solatio sublevare, confirmare; expectatione bonarum rerum erigere; a mœrore ad cogitationem bonorum revocare. Aliquid levationis misero afferre.—Lenire dolentem solando,—et dictis avertere curas. Mœrenti solatia dicere. Erigere, respicere et solari jacentem; Alloquio levare, sustinere.—Dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet. Dolorem verbis moderari. Solatur, minuitque metus.

**I want those COMFORTS**; ea me solatia deficiunt; Cic.

**It was some COMFORT to me**; nonnihil me consolatur; Cic. **That is my comfort**; id mihi solatio est; Plaut.

**COMFORT her all you can, give her all the comfort you can**; istam, quam putes, fac consolere; Ter.

**You will give her some COMFORT**; illi animam relevabis; Ter.

**COMFORT yourself**; bono animo sis; Ter.

**To be COMFORTED, or receive comfort**; amicorum solatiis, consolatione in maximis doloribus recreatus sum; ad spem bonam reductus, revocatus, non medicriter confirmatus, erectus; luctus mihi levatus est. In multis et variis molestiis, hæc una consolatio fuit; unicum erat solatium; non mediocrem consolationem attulit, magnas Phras.

consolationis debet esse. In adversis casibus, in maximo meo luctu hac consolatione sanor; solatio utor, fruor; hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomenta summorum dolorum.

**COMFORT or consolation**; consolatio, solatium, solamen, levamen. *A little comfort*; solatolum.

**COMFORTLESS**; tristis, deploratus; ab omni consolatione exclusus, consolationis expers; omnibus solatiis orbatus, omni spe spoliatus, ab omni spe derelictus. Est omnino vix consolabilis dolor. Omnia me solatia deficiunt. Cujus luctus nullo solatio levare potest. Meo laboranti, ægrotanti animo, meis animi vulneribus remedia inutilia reperiuntur omnia; nullum est quod mederi possit remedium. Nullus est qui meo dolori facere medicinam possit.—Inconsolabile vulnus Mente gerit.

**COMFORTABLE**; consolatione plenus.

**COMFORTABLE and pleasant**; amœnus, jucundus.

*The consideration of like examples in others COMFORTS the afflicted*; it is a comfort to have companions in misery; afflictis aliorum exempla solatio.

*This second reason or cause COMFORTS me*; altera hæc ratio me consolatur. Secundo loco me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum; altera est ratio, quæ mihi solatium affert, præbet, parit, solatio est; alterum illud est quo sustentor, recreor; illa est, quæ me consolatur, altera ratio; accedit aliud ad animum meum sustentandum, deinde sustentor meorum malorum memoria.

**COMFORTLESS, or which cannot be comforted**; qui consolari a nemine queat. Nihil est quod solatium, consolationem præbere, afferre, parere, solatio esse, consolationi esse mihi possit, nulla res est, quæ recreare, reficere, levare, vindicare a dolore, liberare solitudine, eximere dolore, abducere a cura, avocare a molestia, abstrahere, avellere a mœrore animum meum possit; afflictum a mœrore animum, languentem, jacentem erigere, excitare, confirmare, nulla jam consolatio potest; affectum dolore animum sanare nulla ratio valet; laboranti animo, ægrotanti, pessime affecto mederi satis nulla ratio valet; parum apta remedia reperiuntur; inutilis, infirma, inanis, supervacanea prorsus omnis medicina est; quis jam homo (dicere nisi esset impium, quis jam Deus) animo meo virtutem dolore ereptam restituere possit? quis ea sanare vulnera, iis vulneribus mederi, medicinam afferre, remedium invenire, quæ mihi fortuna intulit, imposuit, influxit? ita dolore obrutus, ut emergere nulla ratione possim, ita malis opprimor prorsus ut respirare non liceat; respuit jam animus meus, quasi desperata salute, omnem medicinam, remedia

cuncta, omnium consolationum genera; frustra in me consolando ponitur opera, inanem operam sumit, qui ad me consulandum aggreditur; inisus, infusus in animo dolor ita penitus est, ut evelli nulla ratione possit; ut nulla vis rationum possit esse tanta, quæ illum ne die quidem vel unico, possit evellere, extrahere, educere, eripere; finem facere dolori meo, finem imponere, modum statuere, terminum statuere, dolori medicari, neque homo est neque res ulla, quæ possit; non est ut possim in dolore mihi temperare, dolore abstinere, dolorem sedare, abjicere; meipsum ad eam hilaritatem, eam jucunditatem, quam dolor ademit, revocare, referre me ad pristinam animi equitatem, in eum statum, unde me dolor dejecit, deturbavit, depulit, detruxit, restituere.

*This is an useful and not a necessary COMFORT: Nothing is chiefly to be lamented or grieved by any one, which befalls all and every one; consolatio hæc utilis est si non necessaria: nihil est præcipue cuiquam dolendum, quod accadat universis; Cic.*

*Yet nevertheless I am supported by that COMFORT, which you, O Brutus, have administered to me by your most acceptable letters; verumtamen ea consolatione sustentor, quam tu mihi (Brute) adhibuisti literis tuis suavissimis.*

*Whilst a man's reputation is safe and unstained, honesty itself is a COMFORT to poverty; dum existimatio viri est integra, facile consolatur honestas egestatem; Cic.*

*You have COMFORTED me so, as if you had brought me from death to life again; qui mortuum me reducem in lucem feceris; Ter.*

*We ought by COMFORTING and encouraging, to endeavour to raise up the mind of our friend cast down, and that he may recover himself into better hopes; consolationibus enim et efficere debemus ut amici jacens animus excitetur, atque ut inducat se in spem cogitationemque meliorem.*

*By which COMFORTS of yours you have supported me when I was extremely afflicted; quibus me consolationibus tuis languiscentem sustentavisti; Cic.*

*Free me, I pray you, from this grief, or, at least, lessen it by some COMFORT, or counsel, or by whatever means you can; eripo mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem; vel consolatione, vel consilio, vel quacunque re potes; Cic.*

*It remains that I should COMFORT you, and offer you reasons, by which I may endeavour to take away your griefs; reliquum est ut te consoletur, et afferam rationes quibus te a molestiis coner abducere; Cic.*

*By his coming the soldiers began to hope, and their minds were COMFORTED; hujus adventu spes militibus erat illata, et animus eorum redintegrabatur; Cæsar.*

*In the greatest of my griefs, I esteem this for my COMFORT; in maximo meo dolore, hoc solatio utor, fruor, me consolator; id ego quasi consolationis loco pono.*

*My mind is COMFORTED whenever the report of your being beloved is brought hither; assurgit animus meus quoties amabilitatis tuæ sermo huc differtur.*

*To COMMAND; juberem, mandare; aliquid mandare, juberem, præcipere, imperare, edicere. Negotium alicui dare, tradere, demandare, injungere, imponere. Dare alicui in mandatis. Cum mandatis aliquem mittere: præceptis onerare. Mandatum, in mandatis habere, accipere.*

*To COMMAND or appoint; indicere, instituere.*

*To COMMAND with authority; imperare.*

*To COMMAND in the king's name; edicere.*

*To COMMAND to appear; evocare, citare.*

*To COMMAND or give one order; præcipere, injungere.*

*To be in COMMAND; esse cum imperio.*

*To COMMAND hard, impossible things; mandare, juberem, &c. nimis dura, gravia, difficilia: res gravissimas, perdifficiles, difficillimas: laboris imensis, intolerandi: operæ infinitæ: difficultatis summæ, inexpugnabiles, supra vires, quæ vires exuperant, negotiis maximi. Graviora sunt, majora, difficiliora quæ imperantur, quam ut præstari, perfici possint. Onera imponuntur graviora, quam sustineri possant: quæ humeri non valent, recusant ferre. Non est mearum virium ea præstare, exequi, efficere quæ præcipiuntur. Inperia Manliana; cruel commands.*

*It is desirable to COMMAND or have rule over many; optabile est, imperium in multos habere, quibus liceat imperare, qui parrant imperatis, quorum opera, jure tuo, pro tuo jure, pro potestate possis uti, multis præesse; paratos ad voluntatem, ad imperium, ad nutum, habere multos.*

*Octavius COMMANDED, or had command over the fleet; Octavius classi præerat; Patere.*

*He was not able to be out of COMMAND; imperio carere non potuit; Cic.*

*He COMMANDED him to desist from his enterprise; jussit incepto desistere; Patere.*

*The COMMAND was obeyed; obeditum erat imperio; Patere.*

*As often as it is COMMANDED; toties quoties præcipitur; Cic.*

*I come at the COMMAND of Jove; jussu Jovis venio; Plaut.*

*Mummius the Consul was appointed to COMMAND in that war; destinatus ei bello gerendo Consul Mummius; Pat.*

*To do as he is COMMANDED; imperium exequi; Plaut. Jussa capessere; Virg.*

*Varus said he had a [the] COMMAND; Varus imperium se habere dicebat; Cic.*

*He had the COMMAND of Africa; Africam obtinuerat; Cic. He had the command of a province; provinciam tenebat; Cic.*

*They are in chief COMMAND, i. e. Commanders in chief; potentiunt rerum; Cic.*

*To be at one's COMMAND;—do as one shall be commanded; quæ quis imperaverit facere; Cæs.—ut erit imperatum; Cæs. Ready to do his commands; Parati quæ imperaverit facere; Cæs.*

*To list oneself under one's COMMAND; apud aliquem sacramentum dicere; Cæs.*

*You COMMAND or bid me do such things, which no man is able to do; difficilia imperas. Soles ea mihi imponere, quæ sustinere vix possum; ea imperas, præcipias, jubes; mandas, committis, quæ vires meas exuperant, quæ præstare, perficere, exequi vix possum; magni negotii est, summæ difficultatis, operæ non exiguæ, ad exitum ea perducere, dum in mandatis a te habeo; Dura nimis, gravia, difficilia mihi imperas.*

*A COMMAND, or place of command; præfectura.*

*At thy COMMAND; tuo jussu. Without command; injussu.*

*COMMANDED; of things, mandatus, imperatus: of persons, jussus.*

*COMMANDED to appear; citatus, evocatus, accersitus, accitus.*

*A COMMANDER or officer; præfectus militum. A Commander-in-chief; imperator.*

*I am COMMANDED that which I cannot accomplish; imperatum, quod præstare nequeo. Imperas mihi, jubes, mandas, id fieri a me vis quod exequi, efficere, præstare neque debere neque possum; das mihi rem in mandatis parum honestam, et ejusmodi, quæ vires meas exuperat.*

*A COMMANDMENT; præceptum, mandatum.*

*To be at one's COMMAND; alicui subservire, se totum dare, quæ quis imperavit facere.*

*A following one's COMMAND; obsequium, obtemperatio.*

*To give COMMANDMENTS to one about great affairs; mandata alicui de rebus magnis deferre.*

*This my father COMMANDED me on his death-bed; hoc parens æger decumbens mihi injunxit.*

*Death COMMANDS all things; omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas; Ovid.*

*He very speedily executed the king's COMMANDS; perbrevit et mature mandata regis exequutus est.*

*He published it by COMMAND from the senate; senatusconsulto plebi edixit.*

*To COMMENCE or begin; incipere, auspicari.*

*To COMMENCE an action, or suit of law against one; litem alicui intendere, dicam impingere; aliquem in jus trahere.*

*From that time he COMMENCED pleading; tum primum causas tractare atque agere cæpit.*

*To COMMEND or praise; laudare; deprecare; verbis, laudibus, ornare, exornare; de meliore nota commendare, suo calculo probare, comprobare, omnia bona de aliquo dicere.*

*To COMMEND or commit to one's trust; commendare; mandare fidei alicujus.*

*To COMMEND him to one; impertire alicui salutem, vel aliquem salute.*

*COMMEND me to him; salutem ei dic meis verbis.*

*To COMMEND one by letters; literarum significatione, causam alicujus gravissimè commendare. Petere per literas, ut aliquem aliquis officiis persequatur, humanitate tueatur, protegat: in fidem, gratiam recipiat. Mirifico genere commendationis ornare, juvare aliquem; omni studio, sollicitudine, animi contentione, orare per epistolam, ut quis quem amore complectatur, juvet re. Non vulgari commendatione uti pro aliquo, alicujus gratia. Studiosè per literas, magnopere, etiam atque etiam, diligenter commendare.—Alicui laudare et tradere dignum, &c. Hor. Epist. 19.*

*COMMENDABLE; laudabilis, laude dignus.*

*I COMMENDED her; eam collaudavi; Cic.*

*If she COMMEND his beauty; si laudabit hæc illius formam; Ter.*

*I COMMENDED you to him with all diligence, very earnestly, or heartily; ei te commendavi ut diligentissime potui; Cic.*

*I COMMEND it to your care, trust; Hoc committo et mando tui fidei; Ter.*

*He COMMENDS him very kindly to you; plurima te salute impertit; tibi multum salutis impertit; Ter. Cic. Tibi salutem plurimam dicit, adscribit; Cic.*

*You COMMENDED him to the skies; Quem tu verbis ad cælum extulisti; Cic. I commend you to the skies before him; facio te apud illum deum; Ter.*

*I see no cause why you should* COMMEND *me so; ego nihil reperio quam ob rem tantopere lauder; Ter.*

*To* COMMEND *one but slenderly; de aliqujus laude parce dicere; Cic. To commend one to his face; coram in os aliquem laudare; Ter.*

*He was* COMMENDED *for his painting; Hoc laudi datum est, quod pingeret; Cic.*

COMMENDATIONS; salus, salutatio.

Letters of COMMENDATIONS; commendatitiae litterae.

COMMENDATORY; commendatitius.

Breviusculæ quædam commendandi formulae:

Album calculum addere. Creta notare. Bona dicere omnia. Admirabilia de eo prædicant; suffragium meum demerere. Omnium sententis, studiis, calculis approbatur; applauditur. Risu et osculo excipere; uno, pleno ore laudare. Ore consono nuncuparent. Adorea aliquem afficere. Parit laudem et lauream. Tibi laudem insignem desert. Suas lauros hederasque habent. Omne tulit punctum. Nunquam satia laudata. Non penitenda. Laus sonantiôr. Hoc illi habent ut cerebrum Jovis. Huic consilio palmam do. Ubiore laude mactare aliquem.

*You have done me a great pleasure in doing my* COMMENDATIONS; *grata salus alterius nomine dicta. Quod cum salvere a me juseris, meo nomine salutaveris, quod ei meis verbis salutem dixeris, amo te plurimum.*

*I* COMMEND *this business to you, I leave this matter to your honesty and discretion; commendo tibi hanc rem, omnem tibi rem atque causam commendo, atque trado; ejus negotium sic velim suscipias, ut si easet res mea; tibi commendo ac trado, ut gravissime, diligentissimeque possim.*

*To* COMMEND *others thereby to get himself more favor of them, to curry favor by praising of men; laus gratiæ causa. Tantas in me laudes confers, offers me laudibus non judicio tuo, meritove adductus meo, sed utineas a me gratiam; gratiæ causa, ad colligendam benevolentiam; gratiam meam his laudibus aucuparis, das hoc auribus meis; largiris mihi, non veritati; auribus inservis, loqueris ad voluntatem; non hoc ex animo facis, sed eo consilio id spectas, id secutus, meum tibi ut amorem hoc artificio, hoc tuo quasi merito adjungas, ut mihi gratificeris.*

*To send* COMMENDATIONS; salutem mittere, salutare.

*A* COMMENDATION *rising from virtue only; laus ex sola virtute. Tuae sapientie est. veram laudem in una virtute positam existimare; pertinet ad sapientiam,*

*spectat ad eam sapientiam, qua tu excellis; est ejus sapientiæ, quæ in te elucet, viget; tuum est qui sapiens et habetis et es, qui sapientia præstas, abundas, in quo sapientiæ plurimum est; virum sapientem, qualis es tu, decet in animum inducere, pro certo habere, sic habere, itacredere, existere veram laudem, nasci, fluere, manare, ab una virtute, verum decus in una virtute situm esse, locutum, constitutum, solidam gloriam non aliunde quam a virtute pendere. To give one's commendations; salutem ab aliquo dicere, annuciare.*

*A most earnest* COMMENDATION *and praise; commendatio diligentissima.*

*I would have you believe, that by whatever good offices in all things you oblige Atticus, by my* COMMENDATION *of him, by the same you also oblige me; te ita existimare velim; quibuscunque officiis, rebus in omnibus Atticum mea commendatione obstrinxeris, iisdem me tibi obligatum fore.*

*Whatever good office, civility or honor you confer and bestow, through my* COMMENDATION, *on my son-in-law, I will take that as bestowed on myself, and done to my advantage; quicquid officiî, beneficii, honoris in generum meum, recommendatione mea contuleris, id existimabo in meipsum, atque in rem meam, te contulisse.*

*For I* COMMEND *him so to you; as that I can commend none with greater earnestness, and for more good and just reasons; sic enim eum tibi commendo, ut neque majori studio quenquam, neque justioribus de causis, commendare possim; Cic.*

*Do so much, for friendship-sake, as to* COMMEND *me in your talk abroad, or to speak well of me, and to give me your good word and report; tribuas hoc amori nostro, ut me honestes, Meis libris velim, si minus ex animo potes, gratiæ saltem causa suffragere; meis libris si minus judicii, at gratiæ saltem causa faveas? quod obtinere a judicio tuo fortasse non possum, impetrem ab amore, ut mea scripta probes, commendes, tuearis; Quod veritati non potes, amori tribue, ut mea tuo testimonio subleves, tua commendatione exornes, honestes, in honore adducas.*

*To* COMMIT *or do; patrare, perpetrare, committere, admittere.*

*To* COMMIT *a fault; delinquere.*

*To* COMMIT *treason; majestatem lædere.*

*To* COMMIT *to, or trust one with; mandare, demandare, delegare, tradere, committere, commendare.*

*To* COMMIT *a thing to keep; deponere, credere, concedere.*

*To* COMMIT *one to custody or prison; in custodiam, in carcerem, conjicere.*

*To* COMMIT *a business to one's discretion;*

or management; arbitrio alicujus permittere.

To COMMIT a thing to one unfit for it; furenti gladium committere. Tyranno exercitum credere. Impio, imperito clavum imperii tradere. Ignavo, stulto, Reip. administrandæ potestatem facere. Lupo ovem committere. Asinus ad lyram. Prov.

He that has a business COMMITTED to him; delegatus.

To COMMIT some heinous fault, or mischievous deed; scelus committere. Gravissime peccas, scelerate agis, summum dedecus admittis, piaculum committis, maximo to scelere adstringis, obstringis, culpam gravem committis, iniquissime facis, scelus committis, perpetrās. Conficere, patrare facinus; admittere, perpetrare, committere, edere, signare, facinus indignum, flagitium, noxam, turpe aliquid, &c. facere facinus indignum se aut suo genere; facere capitale, i. e. facinus capitale; Plaut. Immanes æquare Caros.

I have COMMITTED all my affairs to him, or, he does all things for me; procurator mea. Meas rationes tractat, mea negotia gerit, meas res curat, administrat, meus procurator est, mea negotia procurat, is est cui res meas committam, credidi, commendavi, tradidi, mandavi, susinet rerum mearum curam.

To COMMIT one's self to one's friendship, and tuition; in alicujus amicitiam et fidem se conferre.

To COMMIT an office to one; munus alicui deferre. I will commit this business to Darius; Dario isthuc dedam jam negotii. The care is committed to you; cura tibi demandata est.

To COMMIT to memory; memoriæ mandare.

To COMMIT murder; occidere.

To COMMIT adultery; adulterari, mœchari, alterius rubile inire.

To COMMIT to another, what was committed to us; surrogare, subdelegare.

To COMMIT or leave the matter to God; Deus permittere, committere; Deo fortunæque committere; permittere Divis, apud Hor. Dare se fati, apud Virg. Jovi fuerint hæc omnia curæ.

To COMMIT to one's charge, tuition or tutelage; alicujus fidei, tutelæ, sapientiæ, atque potestati aliquid committere, credere, permittere, delegare, rebus suis aliquem præficere; in patrocinium alicujus sua et sese dare; aliquem rei arbitrum et curatorem constituere.

He COMMITTS to you, himself, all his estate, and all his dependance and hope, so long as he lives; tibi se, omnes suas opes fortunæque commendat, tibi committit existimationem ac spem reliquæ vitæ.

A son, &c. who is COMMITTED to your

education; filius, &c. qui tibi in disciplinam est traditus. King Philip, who committed or entrusted his son Alexander to, or with Aristotle; Philippus Rex, qui Alexandro filio suo Aristotelem accierit; Cic.

To deceive the people, who had COMMITTED themselves to his protection; fraudare populum, qui in tutelam ejus pervenerat; Cic.

When we call Jupiter, salutaris, hospitalis, stator seu statorius, we mean that the safety of man is COMMITTED to his tutelage and protection; cum Jovem salutarem, hospitalem, statorem seu statorum dicimus, hoc intelligi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutela. Et sic Galba populum Romanum tutorem instituere se dixit filiorum suorum orbitati; Cic.

COMMON, ordinary or usual; communis, vulgaris, usitatus, frequens, passim obviis, protritius, trivialis.

COMMON to every body, or to any body; publicus, promiscuus.

Of the COMMON or vulgar sort; gregarius, plebeius.

The COMMON-people; plebs, vulgus, plebecula; vulgus hominum et quisquilis; multitudo promiscua, imperita, vaga, indocta, levis; civitatis, populi, vulgi, fax ima, infima.—Ventosa plebs,—populi pars infima nostri.

A COMMON saying; tritum sermone proverbium.

A COMMON soldier; miles gregarius.

A COMMON for cattle; compascuum, ager compascuus. Common of pasture; commune pasturæ, i. e. jus compascendi. Common of fishing, &c.; commune piscariæ.

To make COMMON; pervulgare.

COMMONLY; vulgo, populariter.

COMMONLY, or for the most part; plerumque, fere.

To have all things COMMON; in commune vivere, emere, vendere, agros dare colendos; honores vocare, conferre omnia. Privatum nihil, nullum censum privatum, peculium nullum habere; sed omnia omnium, omnibus communia. Ubi meum et tuum, private res jucundissimam vitæ societatem querimonis atque litigiis non dirimunt, distrahunt, corrumpunt. Saturno regnante nemo quicquam private rei habuit, sed omnia communia et indivisa omnibus fuerunt, veluti unum cunctis patrimonium esset. Communes utilitates in medium afferre.

This hill is COMMON; we have both interest in this hill; hic tibi mecum, hic inter nos communis est mons, divisus aquarum divortii; particeps uterque nostrum hujusce montis est; mons hic pertinet ad

utrumque nostrum, juris utriusque nostrum est; jus habemus uterque in hoc monte.

*In the opinion of the Common people it is small; est ad vulgi opinionem mediocris; Cic.*

*They were naturally Common; natura fuerant communia; Cic.*

*It is a Common saying; vulgo dici solet; Ter.*

*It is Common to you and me; mihi tecum commune est; Cic.*

*Consult for the Common good; consulite in medium; Virg.*

*To make Common, or bring abroad for common good; afferre in medium; Cic.*

*It is grown a Common proverb, saying; factum jam tritum sermone proverbium; Cic.*

*It is the Common talk, town talk; in ore est omni populo; Ter.*

*Let him use Common things as common; communibus utatur pro communibus; Cic.*

*A Common proverb; diverbium, adagium, vulgi fabula, dictum celebratum, vulgo jactitata sententia; populi dispersa per auras fama.*

*A Common thing, or that thing is common; common things, or these things are common; res trita, communis et pervulgata; item, vulgaris, pervulgatissima; hæc vulgata et obsoleta sunt; res est lippis et tonsoribus nota; cum omnibus nota sint, et quodiano sermone subtrita, obvia et ubique occurrentia; commune et late patens, pervagatum, quotidianum; audita et pervulgata, et percelebrata sermonibus res est; res quotidianæ et vernaculæ; perspicua sunt hæc quidem, et vulgari prudentia scita; Cic. Obsolevit jam ista relatio; effertur in vulgum. In cum sermonem incidere, qui cum fere multis erat in ore; cum multis aliquid communicare; communi quod in usu versatur.*

*A Common-wealth; respublica, democrætia, -æ, f. principatus populi.*

*A Common-wealth's-man; democræticus.*

*A good Common-wealth's-man, or statesman; politicus, idoneus patriæ.*

*An excellent Common-wealth's-man, both in peace and war; civis tam in toga, quam in armis illustris, insignis; tum domesticæ fortitudinis, tum militari præstans. Es togatus et paludatus patriæ defensor, propugnator. Consiliis et armis rep. adjuvare, communire. Et foris et domi præsidia stabilitatis, ornamenta dignitatis patriæ procurare. Vir tam domi consilio clarus, quam fortitudine foris admirabilis. Tam in pace quam in bello bene, optime de republica mereri. Cujus ut in bello*

administrando, consciendo foris prædicienda est fortitudo, ita in tranquillitate procuranda, in constituenda repub. domi prudentia est singularis. Qui in rebus pacis et belli cum summis hominum utilitatibus versatus est: neque in rebus exteris, forinsecis magis laudandus, quam domesticis institutis. Justitia dubium, validius potentior armis. Clarum militie togæque decus. Quo justior alter Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis. Res patriæ armis tutatur, moribus armat, legibus emendat.—Quem Martie togaque præcipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis, quam res domi gestæ extulerunt.

*To love the Common-wealth, state, or his country; reipublicæ se totum dedere; nihil nisi reipub. bonum, et utilitatem sibi proponere; in salutem populi patriumque collocare, suam voluntatem ad publicam causam accommodare, aggregare; animus infusus in patriæ charitate; fidem et animum singularem habere in rep. Insigni in patriam benevolentia et pietate vir. Patriam, terram natalem, altricem, antiquissimam et sanctissimam, parentem clarissimam habere; omni amore, benevolentia, charitate amplecti. Rep. patria nihil habere charius, jucundius, gratius, antiquius. Salutem publicam civium suis opibus, rebus omnibus antepondere. Communis salutis studio-issimus. Salutem patriæ rationibus suis præferre. De reip. salute magis quam de sua sollicitum esse. Utilitate civium sic teneri, ut quicquid agit ad eam referat, oblitus commodorum suorum. Magno amore inflammatum esse in patriam, omnes suas curas et cogitationes in reipub. salute defigere; Cic. in Att.*

*A man who was of singular and excellent trust, duty, and faithfulness to our Common-wealth; vir, qui singulari extiterit in rep. nostram officio et fide.*

*We ought not only to consecrate and give ourselves, and all ours, unto, but also to die for, our country and Common-wealth; pro patriâ et repub. non solum nos totos dedere, et in ea omnia nostra ponere, et quasi consecrare, sed etiam pro ea mori debemus.*

*I take care of the Common-wealth; in omni voluntate mea quid rationes publicæ ferant, quid resp. postulet, id unum specto, intueor, attendo. Nihil ago, molior, volo, quod reip. rationibus non conducatur, expediat, utile sit. Toto animo de publicis commodis ornamentisque cogito. Publicam utilitatem assidue specto. Hæret in animo meo de communibus commodis assidua cogitatio. Publicæ mihi res, fortunæ civium curæ vehementer sunt. Omnis mihi de civitate civibusque cogitatio et cura est. Utilitatem communem mens spectant curæ omnes et lucubrationes.*



Meas vigilias curasque ad causam publicam contuli; animus meus in civium meorum utilitate communi fixus et locatus.

*To withdraw himself from the affairs of the Common-wealth*; a curia, et ab omni parte reipublicæ se subtrahere; Cic. Rerum relinquere habenas; Virg. Clavam imperii demittere, a repub. se submovere, abhorre a munere forensi et publico.

*Those, who are given to pleasures, care not for the honors of the Common-wealth*; qui voluptatibus ducuntur missos reipub. faciant honores.

*I resolved to live far from the Common-wealth*; vitam a repub. procul habendam decrevi; Sall.

*He refuses to govern the Common-wealth any longer*; reipublicæ gubernacula tractare diutius recusat.

*He had rather live at ease, or idly, than be troubled with the management of the public affairs in the Common-wealth*; mallet in otio vivere, quam rempub. administrare, capessere, moderari, regere.

*To maintain the safety of the Common-wealth*; reipublicæ pacem, salutem, decus, dignitatem, felicitatem, felicem, florentemque statum sustinere, procurare, tueri, sua prudentia communi; sua virtute constituere; sua vigilantia conservare. Manere in custodia, in vigiliis, excubiis pro communi salute. Patriæ commodis egregie consulere. Ad civium salutem omnia referre. Optime de universis promereri. Egregiam reip. operam navare. Beneficus et salutaris patriæ. Patriam innumeris beneficiis obstringere, obligare. Communi utilitati inservire. Homo singularibus, excellentissimis meritis in rempublicam. Se totum et animo et corpore in salutem reip. conferre. Omnes cogitationes, curas, vigilias in reip. salute confingere. Rempublicam cervicibus suis, ut cælum Atlas, sustinere.

*The Common-wealth flourishing*; respublica optima, felix, beata, florentissima, præclarissima; respub. pulcherrime gestæ, præclare fundata, præclarissime constituta.

*To help the Common-wealth, &c. in trouble*; rempublicam suis rebus diffidentem confirmare; opem implorentem adjuvare, sufficere, defendere, amplecti; affectam, bello confectam reficere; afflictam erigere, labefactam restituere; perditam recreare, armis obsessam ab exitio vindicare, in angustias abductam liberare, oppressam miseriis temporibus ac perditis moribus in libertatem veterem et nitorem auerere. Reipublicæ concidenti dextram porrigere; jacenti opem afferre, laboranti succurrere; præcipienti subvenire. Omnes reipublicæ ægras, laborantes partes

sanare, confirmare. Populi sui labentem fortunam sustinere. A republica, ea civium cervicibus pericula, perniciem avertere, propulsare. Pro republica se periculis omnibus offerre, obicere; tempestates adire; pugnas capessere. Civitatem fractam malis, atque debilitatam, abjectam, metu, ad spem libertatis et pristinæ dignitatis erigere. Gladios in remp. strictos retundere. A patria pestem, perniciem, pestiferam flammam arcere, repellere. Patriam ab interitu, ex maximis periculis liberare. Opera, consilio, virtute, incredibili studio reip. difficillimo tempore subvenire. Se, fortunæque suas pro salute patriæ, otio, concordiaque devovere. Non modo labores excipere communis commodi causa, ad tutandam remp. liberandæ reip. causa, sed etiam vitam profundero, amittendam putare. Ferre præsidium labanti, occidenti, inclinatæ reipub. Afflictam et prostratam remp. tuis opibus extulisti.

*By your authority the Common-wealth will now appear, flourish, and abide in some tolerable consistency*; auctoritate vestra respub. exsurget, et jam in aliquo statu tolerabili consistet.

*By the same authority of yours the Common-wealth will become fixed, and established in riches and forces, great in glory, and honorable in virtue*; iidem vestris auspiciis; respub. opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, et virtute honesta, fiet; Cic.

*There now appears some face of the Common-wealth revived again*; speciem aliquam videtur videre, quasi reipub. reviviscentis; Cic.

*To rob the Common-wealth, &c.*; publicam pecuniam dilapidare, avertere, dissipare, effundere, ex reipublicæ visceribus eripere. Ærarium exhaurire. Vectigalia minuere. De communi utilitate multum detrudere. Peculæ. Peculatus reus, damnatus. Peculator, qui pecunia ex ærario publico erogata quæstui fuit. Remp. expilare, compilare, diripere, prædari, expoliare, quæstui habere, spoliare. Publicam rem conficere.

*Except those men be removed from governing the Common-wealth, there will be the greatest danger imaginable of the ruin of the whole*; isti nisi a reipub. gubernaculis recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragii periculum est; Cic.

*To oppress or hurt the Common-wealth*; remp. patriam vulnerare, labefactare, lacere, dilacerare, evertere, prosternere, convellere, contrucidare, vastare, affligere, perturbare, excindere, inflammare, perdere, prodere, oppugnaver, delere, extinguere, conquassare, infirmare, incendere, violare, opprimere, pessundare; in discri-

men, ad vastitatem vocare; omni scelere vexare. Reip. mortiferam plagam, vulnus insanabile infligere; faces injicere; exitio esse; vastitatem, incendium, ruinam, cædem, flammam, pestem, interitum, perniciem, ferrum, exitium, excidium minitari, inferre, denunciare, immittere. Vim suscipere contra remp. Civium vulneribus remp. cruentare. Reip. salutem oppugnare. Nefario patriæ se parricidio obstringere. Patriæ infesta signa inferre; bella facere; funus miserum, acerbum indicere. Patriæ pestis, præda, parricida, lues, fax, furia, calamitas, flamma, funus, bustum, labes et perniciæ, ruina, tempestas, occasus, interitusque. Urbi ruinam, funus et imperio parare.

*Publius Clodius was the fatal monster, and prodigy of the Common-wealth; Publius Clodius fatale portentum erat, prodigiumque reipub. Cic. So were also Gabinus and Piso, two monsters, and almost the funerals of the Common-wealth; sic etiam Gabinus et Piso, duo reipub. portenta, ac pene funera fuerunt. They brought the common-wealth to fire and destruction; rempub. ad incendium vocaverunt et vastitatem. Their lust utterly destroyed whole cities, and almost the whole common-wealth; eorum libido civitates integras, totamque fere rempub. evertit.*

*When Catiline was appointed captain, for the fall and ruin of the Common-wealth; cum ad occasum interitumque reipublicæ Catilina dux esset constitutus; Cic.*

*Then there seemed, as it were, an everlasting night poured out on the Common-wealth; tunc videbatur, tanquam si offusa reipub. sempiterna nox esset.*

*Remember the dangerous wounds then inflicted on the Common-wealth; vulnera tunc temporis inusta reipub. recordemini; Cic. Yea, and now also, the ship of the common-wealth seems to float and to be tossed, as in the deep sea, by the violent tempests of dissensions, discords, and seditions; imo jam etiam, et nunc temporis, reipub. navis fluitare videtur in alto, tempestatibus seditionum et discordiarum.*

*The Common-wealth is utterly undone or ruined; respublica penitus interiit; periit respublica, concidit, nulla prorsus est, formam plane pristinam amisit; actum est penitus de republica; formam, imaginem, simulacrum veteris reipublicæ nulum agnoscas; vestigium reipublicæ nulum superest; fuit respublica; communis res ita dilapsa est, ut ne spes quidem, melius aliquando fore, prorsus ulla relinquatur; periit omnino reipublicæ salus; non adversa tantum est, verum etiam penitus eversa fortuna reipubl.; fractæ sunt opes, afflictæ vires, anissa dignitas, ex-*

*tincta salus reipublicæ;—fuit illium, et ingens Gloria Dardanidum. Fuit respub. eversa jam deletaque. Respublica perculsa et prostrata jacet, periit, concidit.*

*Alas! for this doleful day of the Common-wealth! O diem illum reipublicæ luctuosum!*

*The public mischiefs of the Common-wealth daily grow greater and greater; mala reipub. publica indies ingravescant.*

*It grieves me that so fair a Common-wealth should thus have fallen; doleo ita communem rem esse delapsam.*

*We have fallen into the very night, and greatest darkness of the Common-wealth; in reipub. noctem tenebrasque maximas, incidimus.*

*If they had also fallen into those most terrible tempests of the Common-wealth, and into the most wretched calamity of our times; si modo et ipsi incidissent in atrocissimos reip. fluctus, ac miserandam temporum nostrorum calamitatem; Sall.*

*It is profitable for the Common-wealth, &c.; reip. conducit, expedit, prodest, interest; utile, salutare, commodum, usui, auxilio, emolumento, adjumento, præsidio, ornamento est. Pertinet, spectat, facit ad reip. emolumentum, commodum, utilitatem. Ex usu reip. futurum est. Multum adjumenti, multas utilitates rebus communibus affert, importat. Ex hoc resp. uberem messem demetret; magni fructum percipiet; commoditatem feret; compendium parabit. Nihil ad communem salutem utilius.*

*To restore the Common-wealth; patriæ pietatem præstare, egregiam operam reipub. navare; reipub. in ultimum discrimen adductæ lucem afferre, opem afferre; reipub. non deesse; consulere civium commodis, et eorum utilitati salutique servire; communi commodo inservire; rempub. constantissime, magnopere defendere; rempub. in veterem libertatem restituere; reipub. vulnera sanare; ad civium utilitatem omnia referre; curas suas, et quicquid nobis a Deo datum est, reipublicæ referre.*

*Those help to restore the Common-wealth, who cut off any flagitious villain, as the plague of the city; hi medentur reipub. qui execrant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis. Such as Clodius, who was the plague of that year, the fury of his country, and the very tempest and prodigy of the common-wealth; qualis erat Clodius, pestis scil. illius anni, furia patriæ, tempestas prodigiumque reipub.; Cic.*

*To live in Common; communes utilitates in medium afferre.*

*Commons, or a proportion of victuals; demensum.*

**COMMONNESS**; *communitas, frequentia, familiaritas.*

**TO COMMUNE, or talk**; colloqui, confabulari.

**TO COMMUNE, confer with or together**; sermones, capita, consilia conferre, miscere, mutuo conferre, communicare. De re aliqua aliquem convenire, compellere, alloqui, cum altero communicare, agere, colloqui, sermocinari, consultare, deliberare, disceptare, disputare, disserere; inter se verba complura facere; colloquia, sermones mutuos agitare. Rem aliquam mutuis sermonibus agitare. In alicujus congressum colloquiumque venire; comiter loqui inter se, et agere comiter.

**COMMUNICABLE**; *communicabilis.*

**TO COMMUNICATE, or impart to**; communicare, impertire.

**COMMUNICATION, or discourse**; sermo, colloquium, sermocinatio. *Communicatio* *or conferre*; consortium, conversatio, familiaritas, necessitudo.

**COMMUNICATIVE, or free to impart**; *communicativus*, qui libere impertitur.

**COMMUNION, or fellowship**; *communio*, societas, consortium. *Community, or partnership*; *communitas*, consortio.

**TO COMMUNICATE any thing to any one, or to make one partake, &c.**; benigne communicare quid cum altero. Aliquem impertire aliqua re. Impertire, impertiri alteri aliquam rem. Partem dare, tribuere, elargiri de suo. Omnium consiliorum participem facere; communi jure utrique rem utendam dare; utrique communem facere. *Communicabo te mensa mea.*

**A COMPANY**; *a meeting or assembly*; conventus, cætus, consessus, congressus, frequentia.

**A COMPANY, or rout**; turba, colluvies.

**A COMPANY, or fellowship**; societas, consortium, commercium, consuetudo.

**A COMPANY of soldiers**; turma, caterva, globus militum, agmen, cohors.

**TO delight in COMPANY**; societatem tueri, appetere, celebrare. Familiaritate, congressu, colloctione familiari gaudere, letari, delectari, oblectari, capi, libenter uti. In hominum societate, congressu magnam voluptatem, jucunditatem percipere. Ad vitæ consuetudinem accommodatissimus.

**TO keep COMPANY with rogues**; improbis se comitem præbere, dare se in societatem perditorum; ad homines perditos se conferre, adungere, applicare.

**TO keep COMPANY with good men**; societatem cum bonis ire, coire; optimis se comitem præbere, &c. ut ante de improbis.

**TO abhor one's COMPANY**; consuetudinem, societatem, familiaritatem, congressum,

conspectum, præsentiam alicujus vitare, aspernari, fugere. Aliquem fugere, vitare tanquam pestem perniciosam; tanquam viperinum sanguinem, tanquam beluam immanem. Animo, studio, voluntate abhorrere ab aliquo. Alicujus aspectum oculis fugere; nomen auribus fastidire, respuere; memoriam animo execrari; ipsam recordationem nominis perhorrescere. Ab alicujus consuetudine, familiaritate sejungere, segregare, alienare, semovere se. Voluptas rationi inimica nullum habet cum virtute commercium. Tanquam auspiciū malum detestari.

**By COMPANIES**; gregatim, catervatim, turmatim, agminatim.

**TO keep one COMPANY**; comitari, assectari, *with an accus.* conversari cum, aggregare se ad.

*He was often in their COMPANY*; cum illis una aderat frequens.

*TO long for his friend's COMPANY*; amici adventum expectare magnopere: quotidie expectare; exoptare ardentissime. Amici absentis studio flagrare, cupiditate incendi. Sollicitum esse indies de adventu conjuncti sibi familiariter amici; ex desiderio amici laborare. Torqueri, cruciari vehementer de reditu familiaris sui. Sui amici, necessarii desiderium, absentiam, moleste, graviter ferre. Consuetudinis amici fructum uberrimum, delectationem summam, voluptatem incredibilem magnopere desiderare et requirere. Longinquitatem locorum et desiderio suorum commoveri, desiderio amici absentis oblangescere.

*A great COMPANY*; turba, agmen, multitudo, cohors, caterva, cætus, turma, grex, frequentia.

*Your COMPANY had scarcely broken up, when I found—*; vixit jam cætu vestro dimisso, comperi; Cic.

*He bore him COMPANY from Germany to Pannonia*; illum ex Germania in Pannoniam ut comes assectatorque secutus est; Plin.

*One that bore his father COMPANY in his flight*; paternam comes fugæ; Liv. *To bear one COMPANY in his flight*; alicujus fugæ se comitem adungere; aliquem fuga comitari; Cic. Virg.

*Despatch quickly, that my COMPANY may not stay for me*; age, age, absolve ne comites morer; Plaut.

*She is willing to have your COMPANY*; non te comitem ahnegat; Hor.

*Whenever I may have your COMPANY*; quocumque tempore mihi potestas presentis tui fuerit; Cic.

*Theseus bore Pirithous COMPANY to hell*; Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas; Ovid.

*He had small COMPANY along with him*

out of town; ex urbe parum comitatus exiit; Cic.

*He has no COMPANY with him but Achates;* uno graditur comitatus Achate; Virg.

*They bring more COMPANY home with them;* comitiores revertuntur; Plin.

*If there be but room enough in the house for our COMPANY;* si modo tecti satis est ad comitatum nostrum recipiendum; Cic.

*To leave one's COMPANY;* alicujus comitatum deserere; Cic. *To withdraw, or get one out from others' company;* aliquem ex aliorum comitatu abstrahere; Cic.

*To take one away from COMPANY;* ex hominum frequentia tollere; Cic.

*He was excellent COMPANY;* mirificum se præbuit comitem; Cic. *He is pleasant company;* lætum agit comitem; Hor.

*We are without COMPANY;* solæ sumus; Ter.

*Not to care for COMPANY;* recusare socium; Sen.

*He bore me COMPANY in all my travels;* omnium itinerum meorum socius fuit; Cic.

*To get COMPANY to one; to take into his company;* sibi socios asciscere, adjungere; Cæs. Plaut.

*He is very good COMPANY;* hujus est jucundissima convictio; Cic.

*They are much in their COMPANY;* frequentes cum illis sunt; Cic.

*I have much of Epicrates's COMPANY;* multum mecum est Epicrates; Cic.

*I have the COMPANY of (I keep company with) men of learning;* utor familiaribus et quotidianis convictoribus hominibus doctis; Cic.

*He must be ordered not to keep COMPANY with any stranger;* huic præcipiendum est ne convictum cum extero habeat; Colum.

*I never let him go out of my COMPANY;* illum nullo tempore a me patior discedere; Cic.

*They took my son along with them in their COMPANY thither;* filium perduxerunt illuc secum, ut una esset, meum; Ter. *My son was often in company with them there;* ibi tum filius cum illis aderat frequens; Ter.

*Admit me, I pray you, into your COMPANY;* oro ut me in gregem vestrum recipiatis; Ter.

*They bring a COMPANY of girls with them;* ancillarum gregem ducunt secum; Ter.

*They go by COMPANIES;* gregatim ingrediuntur; Plin.

*To be thronged with COMPANY;* hominum multitudine, frequentia stipari, circumfundi; Cic. Liv.

*In truth we were a great COMPANY of us, two hundred at least;* sane frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos; Cic.

*He could hardly have been able to settle his new city with a COMPANY of shepherds;* firmare urbem novam pastorali manu vix potuit; Patere.

*To take one in to be a member of their COMPANY;* coopare in collegium; Cic.

*He came to meet him with a good COMPANY of his own;* obviam cum bene magna caterva sua venit; Cic.

*He kept that town with ten COMPANIES of soldiers;* id oppidum decem cohortibus tenebat; Cæs. *He had six companies there in garrison;* sex cohortes ibi in præsidio habuerat; Cæs.

*Not to come in (to avoid coming into) COMPANY;* conventus hominum fugere; Cæs.

*They would fight in thin COMPANIES;* rari pugnarent dispersique; Cæs.

*He goes about to every COMPANY;* from company to company; manipulos circuit; Cæs.

*A COMPANION, or fellow;* socius, sodalis.

*A COMPANION, or fellow-traveller;* comes, socius itineris.

*A COMPANION, or partner;* consors, particeps.

*A COMPANION at table;* convictor, commensalis. *A companion in war, or fellow-soldier;* commilito. *A companion, or comrade;* contubernalis.

*A boon-COMPANION;* compotor.

*A merry COMPANION;* comes festivus. Congerito, confabulator, combibo, compotor suavissimus, jucundissimus, adeo festivi moribus ut possit vel ipsam Catonem, Heraclitum, Crassum illum ἀγέλαστος, exhilarare.

*An inseparable COMPANION, I will never forsake you;* comes perpetuus. Assiduus, perpetuus, usque dum volueris, quoad volueris, comitem me habebis, me tibi comitem præbebo; hærebo tibi, usque tibi affixus ero dum tua voluntas feret; nunquam a te, nunquam a tuo latere, nisi te volente, lubente, concedente, permittente diacedam; nulla me res nisi tua voluntas avellat abs te, amovebit, sejunget, disjunget, abjunget.

*An idle COMPANION;* homo tressis.

*A COMPANION in service;* conservus, m., conserva, f.

*A mean or base COMPANION;* caput vile, homo teruncii, or nihili.

*I choose the best COMPANY;* integerimis me adjungo sodalibus, quorum ego convictu fiam melior.

*No good fellow or COMPANION;* comes parum commodus.

*I cannot but laugh at my COMPANION;*

rombionis mei stultitiam rideo.

*We have been COMPANIONS in peace and war; domi bellicque simul viximus.*

*I have loved those my COMPANIONS as my brethren; quos ego dilexi fraterno more sociales.*

*He admitted none to his COMPANY; socium sibi adjunxit neminem.*

*He takes any profligate fellow for his COMPANION; pessimam quemque sibi solet socium adjungere, adasciscere.*

*Let him keep such COMPANY as he likes best; ab eorum consuetudine se subducatur, cum quorum genio suo non senserit convenire genio.*

*To creep into one's COMPANY; in aliquis se sociotatum insinuare.*

*To keep rake-hells' COMPANY; in perditissima juvenum colluvione versari.*

*As good COMPANY as I could wish; sodalis exoptatissimus.*

*He is good COMPANY, or a man of fine discourse; suavissimus ille est confabulo.*

*Another of the same COMPANY; another bird of the same brood; occurrit alter ejusdem sodalitati.*

*Know you the COMPANY you walk with? Videmus quod sodalitium tui claudit latas?*

*See what COMPANY or train follows us! bone Deus! quantum comitatum, quantum pompam nobiscum ducimus!*

*The last time I was in his COMPANY; proximo amici illius colloquio.*

*I will never be out of your COMPANY; sequar te vel ad inferos usque.*

*I so love his COMPANY that I—; Quicum ego vel in extrema Scythia vivere non recusem.*

*To COMPARE together; comparare, conferre rem cum re. Inter se res conferre. Rem rei assimilare, æquare, exæquare. Similitudines rerum comparare, componere, conferre. Rebus præsentibus annectere, adjungere præteritas, futuras.*

*Beyond COMPARE, or beyond comparison; incomparabilis, nihil supra, extra aliam.*

COMPARATIVE; comparativus.

COMPARABLE; comparabilis.

Not to be COMPARED; nequaquam par.

In COMPARISON of; præ, præp.

*He might COMPARE with Neptune himself for fishing; ipsi Neptuno non cederet de piscatu; Var. He may compare with any Roman gentleman for splendor; splendore nemini Romano equiti cedit; Cic.*

*But she is not to COMPARE with this of ours; at nihil ad nostram hanc; Ter.*

*To COMPARE the last with the first; ut novissima conferam primis; Cic. To compare great things with small; parvis componere magna; Virg.*

*He thinks there is none to COMPARE*

*with him; hominem præ se neminem putat; Cic.*

*This is not to COMPARE (to be compared) with what I shall say; nihil hercle hoc quidem, præut alia dicam; Plaut.*

*Beyond COMPARE; nihil supra; Ter.*

*He is not to be COMPARED with him; comparandus illi non est; Petron.*

*Not COMPAREABLE to him; non est cum illo comparandus, conferendus, æquandus, consequendus, æquiparandus.*

*Not to be COMPARED with, or not to yield to, one that is inferior or less worthy; inferiori non cedere. Cur ei cedere, loco cedere, locum concedere, locum dare ei debeo, qui comparandus, æquandus, conferendus, per omnino mihi non est? Quamobrem, qui est infra me, qui nihil ad me est, mihi patiar anteponi? Quid est causam, cur primas ei partes concedam, primas ad eum partes deferri sinam, primo eum loco statuam, præponi mihi, ante me collocari, antea me patiar eum, quem nulla res mecum æquat, cujus meritis mea merita antecellunt? Quid est causæ, cur honore superior habeatur, qui virtute inferior est?*

*In praise of war none can COMPARE with Scipio Africanus; ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest; Cic. Ad tantam belli peritiam laudemque aspirare nemo potest; Cic.*

*In COMPARISON of what—; præ quam quod—; Plaut. In comparison of, this man's wisdom he is a mere trifler; ad sapientiam hujus ille nimis nugator est; Plaut. He thinks them clowns in COMPARISON of himself; illos præ se agreates putat; Cic.*

*A very unequal COMPARISON; Causa ad Chium.*

*You are happy in COMPARISON of us; præ nobis beatus es; Cic.*

*This is fine in COMPARISON of that, when they will have cost bestowed on them; hoc etiam pulchrum est præquam ubi sumptus petunt; Plaut.*

*You will say the other was but a sport, in COMPARISON of what his madness will produce; ludum dices fuisse alterum, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit; Ter.*

*Who amongst the Carthaginians was ever COMPAREABLE to Hannibal for experience in war? quis unquam Pænorum Hannibali gerendorum bellorum scientia par fuit?*

*In the knowledge of which warlike affair he had no Carthaginian to COMPARE with him; in cujus rei bellicæ studio parem habuit Pænorum neminem; Cic.*

*For I am neither to be COMPARED with them in age, nor in knowledge, nor in authority; ego namque neque ætate, nec ingenio, nec auctoritate sum cum his conferendus; Cic.*

**To COMPASS, or environ; ambire,** circumdare, cingere, circumcingere.

**To COMPASS about; complecti,** comprehendere.

**To COMPASS, or go about; lustrare,** circuire, obire.

**To COMPASS with a trench, &c.; vally** obsidere, cingere, circumspicere.

**To COMPASS his desire; voto** potiri.

**To COMPASS a business; effectum** dare.

**To draw into a narrow COMPASS; ut in** actum, quæ dicta sunt contraham; Sen.

*He could never have COMPASSED so great things without the aid of men; non sine adiumentis hominum, tantas res efficere potuisset; Cic.*

*By what means may we COMPASS the good will of men? quibus rationibus hominum studia complectamur? Cic.*

*He shall easily be able to COMPASS that; id autem facile consequi poterit; Colum.*

*He thinks the sun to be of a great COMPASS; huic sol magnus videtur; Cic.*

*Keep within COMPASS; modum tene; Cic.*

*Carried a great COMPASS about; longis acti erroribus; Paterc.*

*Within the COMPASS of this time; hujus temporis tractu; Paterc.*

*By fetching a longer COMPASS about, they escaped the horse-guards; longiore circuitu custodias equitum vitabant; Cæs.*

*A COMPASS; amplitudo, circuitus, gyrus, orbita.*

*In the COMPASS of a year; unius anni spatium.*

*To bring so many great things within the COMPASS of one poem; tantarum rerum cumulos in unum carmen adolvere; Claud.*

*To fetch a COMPASS; ire per ambages.*

*To keep within COMPASS, neut.; continere, reprimere sese.*

*To keep one within COMPASS, act.; redigere in ordinem.*

*To COMPASS a matter in few words; dicta summam colligere, summam conferre; redigere in summam; recapitulare; capita rerum summam repetere, summam instaurare; paucis sententiæ rationem reddere; conferre rem in pauca; paucis absolvere, concludere; summam rerum decerpere, uno fasce complecti; Prov. Ne quæ sunt infinita prosequar, summam dicam; rerum summam quam potero paucissimis perstringam; multa prætermittendo, coronidem inferre; summam rei in pauca conferre; rerum capita strictim persequi, non longis laxisque verborum peristomatibus orationem producere; ad capita redigere; fusius sparsimque dicta paucis repetere. Perorare id Latinis dicitur, et epilogum texere.*

**To COMPEL; cogere, adigere, urgere,** vim adhibere, compellere; repugnantem, invitum, renitentem, volentem nolentem, vi, armis, metu, minis cogere, compellere, adigere, adducere, torquere, trahere, pertrahere, protrahere, impellere, protrudere, urgere; necessitate constringere, ad aliquid agendum propellere, obtorto collo pertrahere. Omnem recusandi libertatem eripere, adimere, tollere. Eo nos adegit, detrusit necessitas.

**To COMPEL one by necessity; necessitatem** alicui imponere.

*They COMPELLED or forced the king so far that—; regem eo adegerunt, ut—.*

*But if necessity should some time COMPEL us to those things, which are against our inclinations; sin aliquando nos necessitas ad ea detruerit, quæ nostri ingenii non erunt; Cic. de Off.*

*To COMPEL the poor or indigent, although unwilling and contrary to any such thing, by force and arms; invitam et renitentem indigentiam, vi et armis cogere, urgere, protrahere, compellere.*

*To COMPEL, or force a thing to be done, whether one will or not; obtorto velut collo, vel mento trahere, pertrahere, i. e. volentem nolentem, ad aliquid perpellere agendum.*

**To COMPLAIN; queri, queritari, com-**queri.

*To COMPLAIN against one; de alicujus injuria queri; gravissime, graviter, non mediocriter conqueri, querelam, querimoniam deferre ad judicem, deponere apud prætorem. Apud judices de vi sibi oblata conqueri. Aliquem injuriam postulare. Damnum sibi datum auctoremque ad prætorem deferre.*

*To COMPLAIN and bewail; lamentari,* deplorare.

*To COMPLAIN and cry out on; clamitare.*

*To COMPLAIN softly; murrare, murrare.*

*To COMPLAIN of one, or make complaint; deferre, accusare, criminari, postulare.*

*I will COMPLAIN of you to the three men; ad tres viros ego deferam nomen tuum; Plaut.*

*He COMPLAINS to me by letters; queritur apud me per literas; Cic.*

*COMPLAIN of that to your stepmother; istoc apud novercam querere; Plaut.*

*I COMPLAIN of my fortunes; ego meas queror fortunas; Plaut.*

*He COMPLAINED to the people that—; apud populum questus est, quod—; Plin.*

*He COMPLAINED of the covetousness of our citizens; de avaritia nostrorum civium questus est; Sall.*

*He COMPLAINS to me too, that—; is*

mihī etiam queritur, quod—; Cic.

*He COMPLAINED to me with tears in his eyes; lacrymans mecum questus est; Cic.*

*He makes a sad COMPLAINT; graviter queritur; Cic.*

*To COMPLAIN of his bad luck, or ill fortune; conqueri fortunam adversam; Cic. He complains to you; conqueritur tibi; Sil.*

*I make no COMPLAINT even to you of the wrong your brother does me; nihil etiam tecum de tui fratris injuria conqueror; Cic.*

*You are every day COMPLAINING against me; tu me reum quotidianis agis querelis.*

*They are always either COMPLAINING of somewhat, or else they are full of reproaches; aut queruntur semper aliquid, aut etiam exprobrant; Cic.*

*To COMPLAIN, mourn, or lament; aegre ferre, lamentari, effundere questus; in querulam vocem erumpere; rumpere questus, querelas pectore; questus dare, pro, conqueri; peragere querelam; querelas meditari, habere.*

*A COMPLAINANT; supplex, actor, accusator.*

*COMPLAINED of; delatus.*

*A bill of COMPLAINT; libellus accusatorius.*

*One that is full of COMPLAINTS; querulus, queribundus, adj.*

*To COMPLAIN in the bosom of a friend; dedere in sinu amici.*

*To COMPLAIN of sale; querulari, queri injuriam fati.*

*They weary us always with new COMPLAINTS; questibus semper novis nos fatigant.*

*To fill all places with COMPLAINTS and lamentations; omnia replere querelis, implere ululatibus; mœstis loca questibus implet; Virg.*

*Your COMPLAINT comes unseasonably; querela tua venit ante diem.*

*To COMPLAIN with heavy lamentation; proverbialiter dicitur, canere de Telamone; i. e. canere cationem Telamonis; de querulo sermone dictum proverbium; quod Telamon impotentius flevit Ajacem filium periisse apud Trojam.*

*To lay aside COMPLAINING, or complaints; ponere, deferre querelas; querelis desistere; querimoniam deponere, suppressere querelas, interrumpere.*

*To COMPLAIN of poverty; crepare pauperiem, i. e. conqueri super pauperiem.*

*He makes daily COMPLAINTS; assiduas jacit ore querelas; Ovid.*

*If I should COMPLAIN of these things to Phœac.*

*the very rocks, they would hear me; si ad saxa hæc conqueri et deplorare vellem, me sentient.*

*If the city had sent their COMPLAINTS to you by grave and good men; si civitas per viros bonos gravesque homines querelas ad vos detulisset.*

*A letter full of anger and COMPLAINTS; epistola plena stomachi et querelarum.*

*But what COMPLAINT, what lamentation, can possibly be found suitable to so great a calamity? quis denique questus, quis mœror dignus inveniri in calamitate tanta potest? Quis est qui pro earum dignitate deplorare tantas calamitates potest?*

*To COMPLAIN, or tell to others what he ails; suam pectoris ægritudinem evomere.*

*We have good cause to COMPLAIN; habemus non paucas justas querimonias causas.*

*Some will now perhaps COMPLAIN; jam forsitan aliquis causabitur.*

*What a long COMPLAINT you make! quas, malum! ambages mihi commemoras!*

*He COMPLAINS or takes on grievously; improbis enecabat opplorationibus.*

*I must stop your mouth ere you will have done COMPLAINING; verum, abrupta est querimonia, quæ finem non habet.*

*He stopped all COMPLAINTS; querelas in omnes consopivit.*

*They have often COMPLAINED to me; sæpius apud me questi sunt. With most sad and vehement complaints; justissimis detonare querelis.*

*He COMPLAINED grievously; haud multo factum est.*

*I have made my COMPLAINT to you, with hope of your help; ostendi quæ me torqueant, vestræ charitatis erit, me ex his scrupulis eximere.*

*When I COMPLAIN to him of all that troubled me; postquam ego semel omnem effuderim sententiam.*

*I have now eased my mind of my COMPLAINT; ego jam hac me exoneravi sarcina.*

*You may safely make your COMPLAINT to me; ne verere, quicquid est rei hæc tuto auribus depones.*

*I will COMPLAIN of the wrong you have done me, I will not bear it any longer; ego tuam in me injuriam tam insignem, non feram ulterius.*

*A COMPLIMENT; blanditia, blandimentum; fucus.*

*To COMPLIMENT one; delinire, demulcere, adblandiri; blandis et benignis verbis et gestibus excipere.*

R

COMPLIMENTAL; blandus, officiosus.

*Without COMPLIMENT*; abrupte, ex abrupto.

*Leave these idle COMPLIMENTS*; ineptas istiusmodi ceremonias missas facito.

*Save your labor and your COMPLIMENTS*; isthuc officii omitte.

*You are not taken with such trifling COMPLIMENTS*; tu nihil moraris huiusmodi officia, nimium vulgaria.

*Leave your COMPLIMENTS*; mittas hæc officiola.

*Trouble not yourself with COMPLIMENTS and such ceremonies, I am your real friend*; aufer mihi ista, major est nostra amicitia quam ut—.

*Full of COMPLIMENTS*; insidiosa civilitas.

*Let us not spend time in such COMPLIMENTS*; ne teramus tempus huiusmodi moris.

*Too mannerly and COMPLIMENTAL*; incivilliter civiles.

*Be not so COMPLIMENTAL*; ne sis molestus immodico officio.

*What means the man by such trifling COMPLIMENTS*? quid sibi vult nugamentum hominis?

*I pray you save your COMPLIMENTS*; dabo tibi supersedeas pro istiusmodi complementis.

*The COMPLEXION of the body*; crasis, temperatura, constitutio corporis.

*A good COMPLEXION*; temperies æqualis, bona corporis constitutio.

*COMPLEXION of the face*; color.

*The natural temperature of the body is that which is commonly called COMPLEXION*; temperatura naturalis est, quam complexionem vulgus dicit; est autem temperamentum, temperatura corporis, naturalis constitutio; habitudo, habitus corporis.

*One of a tender COMPLEXION*; tenellis constitutionis.

*A good COMPLEXION*; bona corporis constitutio.

*A strong COMPLEXION*; corpus bene constitutum, optime compactum.

*Nature has given a good COMPLEXION or constitution and temperament to man*; conglutinavit hominem natura optime.

*The COMPLEXION of the times is such*; tempus est huiusmodi.

*COMPOSE*; componere, contexere.

*To COMPOSE, or make a book, a discourse, a verse, an epistle, &c.*; componere, conscribere.

*To COMPOSE, or settle a difference*; litem dijudicare, controversiam dirimere; litigantes in concordiam redigere.

*To COMPOSE, or quiet one's spirit*; sedare, lenire, pacare.

*A COMPOSITION, or making of a thing*

*fit*; compositio, constructio.

*A COMPOSITION, or agreement*; decisio litis.

*By COMPOSITION*; ex compacto.

*To COMPOSE, or make any metre or prose*; numeris astringere; cogere verba in pedes; ludere numeris, modis; fundere versus, orationem apud Cic. pro largiter vel abundanter præbere, componere felici quadam componendi promptitudine; carmina edere; canere, poetæ dicuntur carmina condentes; volumen efficere, condere; Cic. Elaborare aliquid dignum chartis; condere poema, quod vulgus versificari dicit; cudere; excudere; elucubrare; elaborare; scribere librum; confingere, pangere versus; condere carmen; componere, consicere, scribere, facere poema, versus, libros; deducere versus, Hor. Temporario ludere spirita.

*To CONCEAL, or keep secret and close*; celare, reticere, occultare, premere; aliquid celare, tegere, abdere, silere, suppressere; taciturnitate, silentio tegere, præterire, tacitum, occultum, reconditum, tectum, obtectum, tacite habere; tacitum quasi mysterium tenere; quasi secretum, arcanum, mysteria Ceteris silentio suppressere. Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo.

*To CONCEAL secrets, or keep counsel*; arcana celare, continere audita; non efferre, proferre foras. Taciturnus et arcanorum tenax. Quicquid est, deponere tutis auribus. Harpocrati dictum esse puta; vel lapides citius loquentur. Libere dixeris, verba sine pennis erunt. Quod scio nescio. Occulte ferto, verbum facis cave; religio sit tibi dicere. Vide, cave ne quicquam dixeris; ne temere apud aliquem effundas.

*He CONCEALS his fears*; dissimulat metum.

*Not to CONCEAL any thing from you*; ne quid te celem.

*To CONCEAL one's grief*; dolorem reticere.

*A CONCEIT, or fancy*; imaginatio.

*A CONCEIT, or opinion*; opinio, existimatio.

*A CONCEIT, or jest*; dictiterium, lepidum dictum.

*Pretty CONCEITS*; facetiæ, sales, lepores.

*Idle CONCEITS*; nugæ, nugamenta, fabulæ.

*To CONCEIT a thing*; imaginari, opinari, existimare.

*CONCEITED, or affected*; affectatus, putidus.

*CONCEITED, or fantastical*; cerebrosus, ineptus.

*CONCEITED, or witty*; lepidus, disertus, facetus.

*CONCEITED of himself, or proud*; super-



bus, arrogans; Suffenus. (*Suffenus was the name of a silly poet, who admired himself without desert, or rival.*)

CONCEITEDNESS; affectatio.

*To be highly CONCEITED of himself, or self-conceited; nimium sibi placere, altum sapere; plus satis sibi placere ac blandire; immodicus aestimator sui; Curt.; suo se modulo ac pede metiri; prae se neminem ducere; Cic. Nimium sibi ipsi tribuere, arrogare, assumere, placere, applaudere, asseverare.*

*I am not so self-CONCEITED as to believe; non mihi tantum sumo, ut credam; Cic.*

*To CONCERN; spectare, pertinere, ad.*

*It CONCERNS; attinet ad; interest with a gen.*

*A CONCERN; res, negotium, commodum.*

*A thing of great CONCERN; res magni momenti.*

*As CONCERNING me; quantum ad me.*

*It CONCERNS not me, but you; nihil ad me attinet, pertinet; sed tua unius refert. Quid ad me? quid mihi? mihi nec obest, nec prodest. Tibi vero et commodare plurimum et incommodare potest. Mea omnino nihil refert, tua vero plurimum. Hoc mea nullam in partem interest, tua multum. Mea res in hoc nulla, tua vero agitur maxima. Hoc ad meas res momenti nihil, nullam vim habet, minimum valet, ad tuas valet, in omnes partes; multum habet ponderis.—Hoc ad te pertinet, Ole: sed quid agas, ad me pertinet, Ole, nihil, &c.; Mart. Jam tua res agitur, non mea.*

*What are you CONCERNED? quid tua refert? quid ad te?*

*To CONCERN himself in others' business; alienis rebus sese immiscere.*

*My life and fortunes are CONCERNED; agitur de capite, de fortunis meis.*

*It very much CONCERNS us; permagni nostra interest; Cic.*

*They think it much CONCERNS you; magni tua interesse arbitrantur; Cic.*

*It very much CONCERNS; multum refert; Mart. Permultum interest; Cic.*

*It mainly CONCERNS them; illis id maxime utile est; Ter.*

*As if I were not as much CONCERNED in it as you; quasi isthic minus mea res agitur, quam tua.*

*There is somewhat else that more nearly CONCERNS him; habet aliud magis ex sese, ac majus; Ter.*

*As to what CONCERNED the truce—; quod ad inducias pertineret—; Cæs.*

*That he should have so little care in so great a CONCERN; tantamne rem tam*

*negligenter agere; Ter.*

*It did not CONCERN us; nihil pertinuit ad nos; Cic.*

*It CONCERNS not the others; alteros non attingit; Cic.*

*As far as I am CONCERNED in it; quod ad me attinet; Cic.*

*The safety of the state is CONCERNED in it; salutis communis interest; Cic.*

*To have a CONCERN in the public councils; publicis consiliis interesse; Cic.*

*You will CONCERN yourself in my sorrows; incurabit in te dolor meus; Cic.*

*To take no CONCERN in a business; ne digitum quidem porrigere in rem aliquam; Cic.*

*They are a little careless of their main CONCERNS; ab re sunt omisiores paulo; Ter.*

*He thinks not himself CONCERNED in it; a se alienum putat; Cic.*

*CONCERNING; de, præp., quod ad.*

*So far as I understand the old man's mind CONCERNING the wedding; quantum intellexi senis sententiam de nuptiis; Ter.*

*CONCERNING Pomponia I would have you write; quod ad Pomponiam scribas velim.*

*As CONCERNING the man's accusing me I am blameless; nam quod me accusat nunc vir, sum extra-noxiam.*

*To CONCLUDE; concludere; finem facere, ad exitum perducere.*

*To CONCLUDE, or determine; adjudicare, decernere, decidere.*

*To CONCLUDE, or gather by reason; concludere, colligere, inferre, argumtari.*

*To CONCLUDE, or to make short, adv.; denique; quod superest; quid multa?*

*To CONCLUDE, or resolve with himself; statuere, constituere.*

*To CONCLUDE, or despatch; transigere, deliberare.*

*To CONCLUDE a speech; perorare. Finem dicendi facere. Vela orationis contrahere, complicare. Orationem terminare, claudere, concludere. Ad calcem pervenire. Oratori Colophonem addere; finem statuere, imponere. Ut aliquid extremum habet oratio. Finierat—nec plura locutus.*

*A CONCLUSION, or consequence drawn from somewhat going before; consequens, n. Collectio, corollarium.*

*A deceitful CONCLUSION; paralogismus.*

*The CONCLUSION of an oration; peroratio.*

*The CONCLUSION of a letter, &c.; extrema clausula.*

*In CONCLUSION, i. e. to conclude; desique, in summa.*

*In CONCLUSION, i. e. at last; tandem, postremo, ad extremum.*

*The CONCLUSION, or end of the epistle; conclusio epistolæ. Finem scribendi faciam, si te primum rogavero, ut me diligas; epistolæ clausula hæc erit, ut benevolentiam in me tuam ab te petam; epistolam ita concludam; ita finem faciam, imponam; epistolæ clausula hæc erit, ut rogem ut me diligas, teque hortor ad illud studium, unde lans emanat maxima. Cum otii paulum nactus ero, uberiores a me literas expectato.*

*That at length our speech, or discourse, may be CONCLUDED; ut aliquando nostra terminetur oratio.*

*Those things which we have spoken of before concerning virtue, let them have this CONCLUSION; quæ de virtute præfati sumus habeant hunc terminum.*

*Let it not be tedious to you to CONCLUDE the work, which you have begun; ne graveris exædificare id opus quod institui.*

*The matter was brought to this CONCLUSION; itum est in hanc sententiam.*

*I do not find how I shall CONCLUDE this discourse; quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus orationis non reperio.*

*Formula quædam conclusionum:*

Nos modum aliquem et finem orationi nostræ facimus; Cic. Sed ut extremum habeat aliquid oratio mea, ut ego ante dicendi finem faciam, quam vos me attente audiendi, concludam illud de optimatibus, &c.; Cic. Quibus de rebus pro Cluentii voluntate nimium, pro reipub. dignitate parum, pro vestra prudentia satis dixisse video; Cic. Tu religionis nutrix, reipub. mater, principum decus, subditorum solatium, felicissime (nollem dicere) vale. Dominus, &c. tuam clementiam diutissime incolumem servet, tibi adsit, te suo spiritu regat, et omni benedictionum genere cumulatissime ornet. Cesso longius pergere, quia in remunerandis beneficiis jejuna est verborum vicissitudo. Pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si aut tua humanitas longior orationem expectaret, aut id ferre nostra amicitia pateretur. Unde exorta est ut in eo terminetur oratio, &c. longius progredior, &c.

*To CONDEMN; damnare, condemnare, reum peragere; reum sententiis, suffragiis opprimere; capitis damnare; judicio condemnare; supplicio, morti addicere, adjudicare. Sonti, reo mortem denunciare, pronunciare. In aliquem judicium dare, judicium capitis constituere. Nigrum lapillum, calculum injicere. Nigram, tristem literam apponere. Nigrum præfigere theta.*

*To CONDEMN, or disapprove; improbare.*

*To CONDEMN, or blame; reprehendere.*

*To CONDEMN to death; mortis sententiam dicere, proferre, damnare rei capitalis, capite vel capitis; mortis sententia damnare, extimæ neci tradere; capitali sententia damnari; judicium sententiæ ad capitale supplicium condemnari; capitalem accipere sententiam; nigris corvis damnare in escam. Nigrum præfigere theta; nam theta, Θ, præfigere, sumitur pro damnare, apud Persium: Et potis es vitio nigrum præfigere theta; (quippe theta, Θ, apud Græcos prima litera est nominis, Θάρατος, mors;) nam nescio an debeamus Isidoro credere, qui primo etymologiarum libro scribit ita militari more solere fieri, ut cæsi Θ, salvi, T, signarentur. Certa de hoc signo Θ, fit mentio etiam in Apocalypsi, quæ beati Johannis Evangelistæ nomine legitur. Item Marcus Tullius pro Milone, sic scribit: Quod nisi vidisset posse absolvi eum qui fateretur, quum videret nos fateri, neque queri unquam jussisset, nec vos hanc tam salutarem in judicando literam: Quam illam tristem dedissetis. Tristem autem literam appellat theta, Θ, salutarem tau, T; quod hæc absolveretur reus, illa damneretur: Livius dixit tristorem notam.*

*He pronounces sentence of death against him, and CONDEMN him to be hanged; capitis in illum fert sententiam, et suspendio damnat.*

*But he being conscious of the heinous fact, for which he was CONDEMNED, fled away; sed is, audacis hujus facti sibi conscius, evolavit.*

*To CONDEMN, i. e. to disapprove or disallow; nigro lapillo, carbone notare.*

*Who is more universally CONDEMNED than you? quis te damnatio?*

*He CONDEMN such splendor and luxury; tantos damnat honores esse opulis.*

*A CONDITION, or state; conditio, status.*

*CONDITION, or rank and quality; ordo, locus.*

*CONDITION, or disposition; indoles, f., mores, pl. m.*

*Well-CONDITIONED; benignus, candidus, bene moratus.*

*Ill-CONDITIONED; malignus, improbus.*

*A CONDITION, or covenant; lex, pactum.*

*To accept of CONDITIONS offered; ad alterius condiciones accedere, descendere. Oblatam conditionem, condiciones datas non repudiare, detrectare; accipere, libenter accipere, æqui bonique consulere.*

*A CONDITION in deed; conditio expressa.*

A CONDITION in law; *conditio implicita*.

To CONDITION; *paciaci, conditiones proponere*.

CONDITIONAL; *conditionalis*.

CONDITIONAL possession; *possessio fideiuciaria*.

On that CONDITION; *eo pacto, ut—*; Gell. Cum hac exceptione, si—; Petron. Ea lege, conditione; Ter. Cic. Sub ea conditione; ita—si; Plin. Liv.

Slavish CONDITIONS were imposed; *leges servitutis impositae sunt*; Liv.

Were you in my CONDITION; *tu si hic sis*; Ter.

It is the CONDITION of the man; *sic est hic*; Ter.

His CONDITION is much the better; *eo est meliore conditione*; Cic.

To be in a very poor CONDITION; *paupertatem perfere gravem*; Ter.

He always lived in a happy CONDITION; *perpetua felicitate usus est*; Cic.

Whilst things were in good CONDITION; *re integra*; Cic.

He was a sweet CONDITIONED old man; *erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas*; Cic.

They were born with this CONDITION; *hac lege generati sunt*; Cic.

Troubled to see my brother in that CONDITION; *perturbatus ego habitu fratris*; Petron.

To accept of a CONDITION; *conditione uti*; Cms.

Every one wishes to change his CONDITION; *optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus*; Hor.

I consent to suffer death on CONDITION that I may be permitted—; *depaciaci morte cupio, ut mihi liceat—*; Ter.

I am in a desperate CONDITION; *ad restim mihi quidem res rediit planissime*.

CONDITIONALLY; *sub conditione*. So it is just, conditionally, if it be free and voluntary; *ita iustum est si est voluntarium*; Cic.

To CONDUCT; *ducere, deducere*.

A CONDUCT; *ductus, -us, m., auspicium*.

Under Christ's CONDUCT; *Christo duce et auspicio*; *auspicio atque ductu Christi*.

A safe CONDUCT; *commensus, salvus conductus, fides publica*.

To require safe CONDUCT; *fidem postulare publicam*.

Under the CONDUCT of Hippocles and Megasthenes; *Hippocle et Megasthene ducibus*; Paterc.

CONDUCT me to her; *duc me ad eam*.

To grant safe CONDUCT; *fidem publicam dare*; Cic.

To follow nature's CONDUCT; *naturam ducem, naturam ductum sequi*; Cic.

To CONDUCT the army from Greece; *exercitum a Græcia deducere, transportare*.

To cause to CONDUCT them to their own friends; *curare deducendum ad suos*.

Lest he should not CONDUCT the army two hundred miles nearer the city; *ne propius urbem millia passuum ducenta exercitum admovent*.

And he thought he must do that the sooner, before all the forces of Antonius were gathered together and CONDUCTED over, and transported thither; *idque sibi celerius faciendum existimavit, priusquam eo collectae omnes Antonii copiae perducerentur*.

They carry, or CONDUCT, all their goods to the same place; *sua omnia eodem conferunt*.

To CONFER, or bestow; *conferre, dare, tribuere: to converse with; colloqui; consilia conferre, commiscere*.

To CONFER honor upon any one; *alicui honorem accumulare*.

To CONFESS freedom; *civitatem alicui largiri*; Cic.

To CONFESS, own, or acknowledge; *confiteri, agnoscere; ingenuus, libenter, libere fateri, profiteri, confiteri, agnoscere, prae se ferre. Concedere. Non occultare, sileo, suppressere, dissimulare, negare, insidari. Palam, aperte, coram omnibus predicare, dictitare, recognoscere. Factum non nego. Hoc mea culpa fateor factum*.

To CONFESS freely; *fateri, profiteri*.

A CONFESSING, or confession; *confessio, agnitio*.

A CONFESSING, or open acknowledgment of a thing; *profectio*.

It is CONFESSED; *in confesso est*.

Let him freely and ingenuously CONFESS his ignorance; *inscitiam suam libere et ingenuus recognoscat*.

They shall be forced to CONFESS, though much against their will; *vel invitissime cogentur agnoscere*.

This crime I would CONFESS or acknowledge; *hoc crimen agnoscerem, confiterer*.

To CONFESS one's faults or sins; *delicta, peccata, errata, libere confiteri, agnoscere, aperire, detegere; conscientiam detegere; mentis vulnera aperire; secreta pectoris pandere; vetus peccatorum fermentum expurgare; conscientiam peccatis exonerare, levare; de peccato fateri, confiteri*.

To CONFIDE; *fidere, considerare, credere; fidem habere*.

To CONFIDE in their valor for safety; *omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere*.

I CONFIDE in you; *ego me tuam committo et commendo fidei*.

**CONFIDENCE**; fides, fiducia.

*He puts great CONFIDENCE in you; tibi maximam fidem rerum suarum habet.*

*To have a share in a person's CONFIDENCE; versari in alicujus familiaritate.*

*He is their chief CONFIDENT; eorum intimus est consiliis.*

*What I do is through the CONFIDENCE I repose in you; quicquid hujus facio, tui fiducia facio.*

*To CONFIRM, or strengthen; confirmare, stabilire, corroborare: to ratify; approbare, comprobare, ratum habere.*

*Your letter CONFIRMED what I was told by your messenger; epistola tua puero fidem adhibuit; Cic.*

*To CONFIRM any thing by reason and argument; confirmare aliquid rationibus et argumentis; Cic.*

*To CONFISCATE one's goods, or to make forfeit; confiscare, publicare, addicere in publicum, in aerarium redigere; alicujus bona, facultates, fortunas proscribere, publicare; in regium fiscum redigere; auctione constituta vendere; sub pracone, sub voce praconis subjicere; agros, praedia in publicum committere, addicere; bona omnia publice possidenda inavdere; in aerarium publicum tradere. Cessere fisco bona.*

*A buyer of goods CONFISCATED; sector, m., -trix, f., verb. a seco, vel sequor; Cic. Sectors autem dicuntur et qui secant, et qui empti sua persequuntur; Fest.*

*He took care that their goods should not be CONFISCATED; curavit ne illorum bona fisco cederent.*

*I think that his goods should be CONFISCATED; bona ejus censeo publice possidenda; Cic.*

*Having found out their titles, they CONFISCATED all their riches; repertis titulis, opes eorum cunctas in principis fiscum convertabant.*

*CONFUSED, or mixed together; confusus, promiscuus, indistinctus.*

*CONFUSED, or out of order; inconditus, rudis, perturbatus.*

*A CONFUSED heap; caecus acervus; chaos antiquum, viz. rudis indigestaque moles; Ovid.*

*A CONFUSED cry; dissonus clamor.*

*A CONFUSED piece of work; turbulentum negotium.*

*CONFUSEDLY, or disorderly; confuse, promiscue, permiste, mixtim, incondite.*

*CONFUSION, or disorder; confusio, perturbatio.*

*CONFUSION, or shame; pudor, consternatio.*

*CONFUSION, or destruction; perniciēs.*

*The CONFUSION of the common-wealth; labes reipublicae.*

*To put or bring to CONFUSION; con-*

*fundere, perdere.*

*It is a CONFUSED, vain, and idle business; you seek a needle in a bottle of hay; frustra queris acum in acere, in acula.*

*A CONFUSED hutch-potch or gulliman-fry; farrago quaedam.*

*A mere CONFUSED rhapsody stitched up of—, &c.; multos in illam purpuram pannos insutos video.*

*A CONFUSED jumbling of things together; arena sine calce.*

*It is so CONFUSED, a man cannot tell which is which; assumenta, promiscua, inordinata omnia.*

*He is CONFUSED; he has lost himself in a wood; totus est in sylva.*

*To CONFUTE, or disprove a thing; confutare, refutare, refellere.*

*To CONFUTE, or convince a person; convincere, redarguere, labefactare.*

*To CONFUTE an objection; amoliri, diluere, revincere.*

*To CONFUTE, or overthrow an argument; infirmare, enervare, convellere.*

*To CONFUTE, or baffle a slander; contundere calumniam.*

*To CONFUTE, or disprove by argument; alicujus sententiam, opinionem, verborum gravitate, oratione gravitatis plena, disputatione nervosa reprehendere, reprobare, rejicere, minuire, coarguere, expugnare. Subtilitate dicendi irretire, disputatione laqueis constrictum, irretitum tenere adversarium, argumentorum copia obtineri; rationibus, argumentis validis, efficacibus evertere, labefactare, verberare, percellere, cogere, figere, fundere, jugulare, constringere, mutum et elinguem reddere. Argumentis agere, et signis omni luce clarioribus refellere.*

*They have CONFUTED your blasphemies; tibi os plenum blasphemias obstruxero.*

*They have accurately CONFUTED all the strength of your arguments; nervos argumentorum tuorum omnes eluserunt, et argute te refellerunt.*

*This CONFUTES the man pitifully; hoc male, misere, torquet virum.*

*That speech, or discourse, CONFUTES you, or touches you to the quick; hæc te macerat, hæc te cruentat oratio.*

*But our Stoical philosophers will cunningly CONFUTE and perplex you, by the intricacies of their arguments and questions; Stoici vero nostri, suarum disputationum interrogationumque laqueis, te irretitum tenebunt.*

*To kill with a leaden sword, i. e. to CONFUTE with a trifling and dull argument; plumbeo gladio jugulare, i. e. futili argumento devincere.*

*To CONFUTE one unanswerably; irrefragabilibus rationibus aliquem perstringere.*

To CONFUTE one with strength, and abundance of arguments; argumentorum vi, copia aliquem obruere, enervare.

To be CONFUTED; argumentis premi, opprimi; testimoniis certissimis, verissimis, evidentissimis astringi.

To CONGRATULATE, or rejoice with one, for his good success or fortune; congratulari; dignitatem, victoriam, prosperas res amico, de dignitate, pro dignitate amici gratulari, congratulari amico, quam sibi grata sit amici gloria, quam sibi accepta sit dignitas, gaudio, lætitia summa testari, indicare, profiteri. Honoribus, prosperis rebus amici non minus lætari quam suis; quæque gaudere ac suis. Ex amici bene gesta re, non minorem voluptatem capere quam ex sua. Omnes omnia bona dicere, et laudare fortunam meam qui habeream, &c.

To CONGRATULATE your safe return; saluum, incolumen, ospitem advenisse, rediisse te gaudeo, lætor, voluptati est mihi; salutem et incolomitatem redeunti, felicem reditum vehementer tibi gratulor. Quod vivum valentemque te recipiamus, est cur magnopere lætemur. Magno est amici gaudio tuus reditus.

And here I think I may justly CONGRATULATE myself; atque illud in primis mihi lætandum jure esse video; Cic.

To CONGREGATE, or gather together; congregare.

A CONGREGATION, an assembly or great company of people; congregatio, cœtus, multitudo, frequentia, turba, concio, comitium, populi concervatio; conventiculum; sed id in malum frequentias sumitur, pro conventu sceleratorum et flagitiosorum.

To CONJECTURE; conjicere, conjectare, augurare, hariolari, conjecturam facere, divinare, conjectura prospicere, præagire.

A CONJECTURE; conjectura, augurium, omen, præagium.

A CONJECTURING; conjectio, conjectatio, auguratio, divinatio.

Men CONJECTURE by this; ex hac re conjectura ducitur.

To guess or CONJECTURE ingeniously; acute, belle conjicere.

I CONJECTURE that; id mihi subolet.

To CONJECTURE the inclination of another; ingenium alterius assequi.

To CONJECTURE of all the rest by one; ex uno de cæteris conjecturam facere.

The thing is not easily, rashly, or groundlessly, believed, or CONJECTURED; non temere creditur, nec levi conjectura res penditur; Cic.

I am afraid I CONJECTURE somewhat amiss; vereor ne non nihil conjectura

aberrem.

I can only guess and CONJECTURE; tantummodo conjectura colligere possum; Quint.

As far, or, as much as I CONJECTURE; quantum opinione, conjectura auguror, aspicio, consequor, prospicio, præagio, suboleo, assequor.

I could not so much as guess at, or CONJECTURE, his resolution; suspicione assuqui non potui illius consilium.

To guess or CONJECTURE at any thing; conjectura quidpiam judicare, persequi, trahere, assequi; conjectura rem perpendere, percipere; de aliqua re aliquid hariolari; prope accedere conjectura.

CONJUNCTURE; temporis ratio; rerum status, concursus.

In this CONJUNCTURE; rebus sic stantibus.

He had regard to the CONJUNCTURE of affairs at that time; rationem habuit temporum illorum.

To CONQUER; vincere, superare, domare, subigere, expugnare, debellare; in ditionem redigere.

To CONQUER one's temper; frangere seipsum.

The CONSCIENCE; conscientia, mens.

A tender CONSCIENCE; scrupulosa mens.

To be troubled in CONSCIENCE; conscientie malis, mordacis, mentis male sibi conscie, desperati animi stimulis acerbis, acerbissimis pungi, agitari, graviter excruciar, divexari; aculeis perpetuis stimulari, exulcerari. Ex reatu peccatorum, ex conscientia scelerum, turbulentissimis terrorum procellis perturbari; furiam facibus, tœdiis ardentibus terri, torreri. Sceleratæ mentis carnisficinam pati; intemperis agi. Sensu, conscientia peccatorum, maleficiorum exhorrescere, vexari, morderi, angi, opprimi, obrui; in magna perturbatione animi esse. Memoria criminum torqueri. Angore conscientie et cruciatu tanquam domesticis furis assidue vexari, agitari. Surdo verberè cædi.

I make a CONSCIENCE of doing it; religio est facere.

To discharge his CONSCIENCE; liberare animam.

To have a burdened, or a gnawing CONSCIENCE; habere conscientiam mille peccatorum moribus quasi stimulis vulneratam. Perpetuis agitari mordacis conscientie stimulis, quod vulgo dicitur, Remorsum habere conscientie; pondere conscientie premi. Mora et judicium quoque dicuntur pectora turbulentissimis terrorum procellis perturbare, acerrimis anxietatum arietibus quatere, oppugnare, patratæ sceleris ream conscientiam validissimo

ariete concutere. Infestissimus conscientie remorsus. Conscientie caruificina, remorsus perpetuus, surdum verber. Conscientia exulcerata, scelorum multitudine exagitata, impiosque urgens; malefacti conscientia. Nocte dieque suum gestans in pectore testem; Juvén. Fœda scelorum colluvie temerata conscientia. Alecto, Nemesis, faces scelerosis inmittens, malorum conscientiam surdo verberè cædens, ut est apud Juvenalem, et perpetuis stimulis sollicitans animum, verumque nunquam morituro rodens. Afflicte conscientie quis esse dicitur, quem reatus malæ conscientie exagitat, apud quem relinquit vestigia penititudinis remordentis conscientie. Vermis conscientie, qui nunquam moritur.

*A good CONSCIENCE*; cui mens quieta, pacata, placida, optime sibi conscia; instar perpetui, assidui convivii est; nullius sceleris conscientia terretur, perturbatur. Cui conscientia sua non obloquitur. Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet. Hic murus ahenus esto, Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.

*For hitherto I have kept a good CONSCIENCE*; nam adhuc optime mihi conscius sum.

*I am supported by my clear CONSCIENCE*; conscientia igitur præclara sustentor.

*I have written those things more freely to you, being constrained thereto by the CONSCIENCE of my duty*; hæc ad te scripsi liberius, fractus conscientia officii mei.

*The sting of the CONSCIENCE remains after the deed done*; pœna conscientie remanet post factum.

*The grief and vexation of CONSCIENCE torments the wicked*; angor et sollicitudo conscientie rextat improbos; Cic.

*The CONSCIENCE of your mischievous actions torments you*; te conscientia stimulat malefactorum.

*Whithersoever you turn yourself, the mischiefs you have done, like Furies, so stare you in the face, that your CONSCIENCE of them does not suffer you to breathe*; quocumque aspexisti, ut Furæ, sic tuæ tibi occurrunt injuriæ, ut earum conscientia te respirare non sinat; Cic.

*Who, unless he had long since made shipwreck, and wasted his CONSCIENCE, would never—, &c.*; qui, nisi conscientie suæ naufragium jamdudum fecisset, eamque plane devastasset, nunquam—, &c.

*The CONSCIENCE of every one's wickedness tortures him*; suum quemque scelus agitat, amentiaque afficit.

*The mind is overwhelmed and troubled by the CONSCIENCE*; impeditur et oppri-

mitur mens conscientia; Cic.

*The bold fellow, being convinced in his CONSCIENCE of his villainy, was silent*; homo audacissimus conscientia convictus, facti sui conscientia percitus, conticuit.

*To be tortured by CONSCIENCE for villainies perpetrated*; scelorum furis agitari, rapi, torqueri, terri, vexari, pungi. *What, at length, can his mind now be, in the conscience and acknowledgment of these his villainies?* qui tandem istius animus esse potest nunc in recognitione scelerum suorum?

*CONSCIONABLE, or conscientious*; religiosus.

*CONSCIONABLE or reasonable*; æquus.

*CONSCIOUS, or guilty*; conscius.

*To charge his CONSCIENCE*; aliquid religioni habere.

*When you endeavoured so strictly to charge my CONSCIENCE*; cum tu me tanta religione perstringere conatus sis.

*To spoil his joviality with the CONSCIENCE, and remembrance of blood shed by him*; recordatione effusi sanguinis lætitiæ suam contaminare.

*If so great happiness of yours be not marred or tainted by any stain of CONSCIENCE*; si tanta tua felicitas nulla quasi labefaciatur labe conscientie.

*Driven to despair by the stings of an evil CONSCIENCE*; conscientia scelorum exagitatus.

*To CONSECRATE, or appoint to divine or holy use*; sacrare, consecrare, dicare, dedicare. Deo addicere, tradere, dedere, donare, vovere. Sacris, usui sacro, divino, cultui divino destinare, ad dicere. Ab usu communi, profano, humano eximere; religione et sacris devovere, consecrare quid. In Dei peculium referre, reponere. Deo proprium dicare, sanctum vovere.

*To CONSENT, or agree together*; consentire, conspirare, congruere, convenire, concordare.

*To CONSENT, or give consent to one*; assentire, accedere, acclinare, astipulari.

*I CONSENT to it*; accipio, approbo.

*To CONSENT to a request*; indulgere, concedere, annuere.

*To give his CONSENT*; assensum præbere; assentiri.

*To get one's CONSENT*; impetrare veniam, exorare.

*Against my CONSENT*; me invito.

*Without my CONSENT*; me inconulto, inscio.

*Of one CONSENT or mind*; unanimus, unanimis, adj.

*With one CONSENT*; unanimiter.

*CONSENTANEOUS or agreeable*; consentaneus, congruus.

**CONSENTIENT, or consenting; consens-tiens.**

*A CONSENT in opinions; we are both of one mind or opinion; consensus opinionum.* Coniunctum est meum consilium cum tuo; consentiunt, concinunt sententis nostræ; nihil a tua mea distat, dissentit, discrepat opinio; idem sentimus; a tuo iudicio mea sententia non abhorret; idem sequimur; idem est utriusque sensus; congruit cum opinione tua sententia mea; dissensio inter nos nulla est, dissensionis aut controversiæ nihil; convenit inter nos.

*The CONSENT, or opinion of all men in a matter; idem omnium in re iudicium.* Communi sensu, consensione omniū; omnium iudicio, approbatione, sententia; consentientibus cuactis hominibus, approbantibus; nemine prorsus dissentiente; nulla cujusquam discrepante sententia; acta res est, gesta, administrata; in ea re gerenda omnes consenserunt; consensus omnium par et idem fuit; omnes omnium sententiam convenerunt; nemo dissensit; sententiarum varietas nulla fuit; dissimilando voluntatum, aut opinionum nulla prorsus exitit; sensu diverso nemo fuit; omnes omnium voluntates, opiniones, sententiae, iudicia congruerunt.

*To CONSENT or approve with others; digitum tollere; manum tollere; quod hodie quoque suffragantis et annuentis signum est.* Et Flavius Vopiscus scribit; olim etiam porrectione manuum sententia comprobabatur. Album calculum addere; pro, approbare, subinde legimus apud doctos; inde sumptum quod antiquitus missis in urnam calculis, ita ferebantur a iudicibus sententiae, ut albis absolverent, et nigris damnarent; qui si forte fortuna fuissent aequales, tamen liberabatur reus. Et sic etiam, creta notare, dicebatur, pro eo quod est, approbare; et carbone notare, pro damnare; unde apud Pers. Satir. 5. Quisque sequenda forent et quæ vitanda vicissim, Illa prius Creta, mox hæc carbone notasti.

*You and I CONSENT about these things; hæc mihi tecum conveniunt.*

*If you also will CONSENT to my opinion; si tu quoque meæ sententiæ manum porriges.*

*To CONSENT wholly to any one's opinion; toto corpore, manibus pedibusque in sententiam alicujus discedere.*

*With the king's CONSENT; non invito regi.*

*A CONSEQUENCE, or inference; illatio, argumentatio, consequentia.*

*A CONSEQUENCE, or importance; utilitas, emolumentum, commodum, fructus.*

*A matter of great CONSEQUENCE; res est non levis, magni, permagni, maximi momenti et ponderis; multæ cogitationis*

*et diligentis.* Non exigui ponderis negotium; non levis, non minimi momenti; diligentissime providendum est. Res grandis admodum, gravis et seria, expectationis magnæ, summæ, nullo modo contemnenda. Causa illustris et præclara. Plurimum, infinitum ad omnia momentum est in hoc positum. Res ejusmodi, a qua maxima pendent rerum gravissimarum momenta, cui publicæ rei salus nititur, quæ non mediocriter habet pondus, magnum affert pondus, cui gravitatis ponderisque multum inest.

*A thing of no CONSEQUENCE; res nauci, nihil; rejcicula res.*

*To CONSIDER, or think upon; considerare, cogitare, expendere, meditari; agitare animo; rem animo diligenter, attente, accurate expendere, considerare, volvere, agitare, pertrahere, contemplari, lustrari, librare, trutinare, aestimare, metiri, intueri, versare, ponderare, cum animo suo reputare, volvere, in animo secum, secum animo volutare, diu multumque animo evolvere; apud se ultro citroque agere; acris et attentius, etiam atque etiam, veris rationibus expendere, studiose meditari, summo studio pensare, ad rationem revocare; altius commentari, ruminare, perlustrare, perscrutari, perspicere; sollicite, attentius secum cogitare; in animi penetralibus perpendere, examinare, observare; spectare penitus, excutere, mentis acie despiciere, propius intueri, suo momento, iudicio gravi tanquam trutina ponderare. De re toto pectore cogitare, deliberare. Animum advertare, et in aliqua re cogitationes omnes altius defigere, acris intendere; in rei contemplatione studiosè versari, sollicite morari, hærare, habitare.—Tacita pervolvere mente.—Partes animum versabat in omnes. Sub pectore volvit. Secum ita corde volutat.—Cæcosque volutat eventus animo secum. Mente, animo metiri, versare, agitare. Animo mecum ante peregi.—Huc illic diversa mente volutat.*

*To CONSIDER, or take notice of; animadvertere, observare.*

*To CONSIDER or look about him; dispicere, providere.*

*To CONSIDER a thing thoroughly; reputare, recognoscere, perpendere, pertrac-tare, pensare.*

*To CONSIDER over and over; etiam atque etiam cogitare.*

*To CONSIDER beforehand; præmeditari; præcavere, cavere ante.*

*To CONSIDER, or remember a thing; in memoria habere.*

*To CONSIDER, or requite one; remunerari, gratias referre, reponere.*

*To CONSIDER, or regard one; rationem alicujus habere.*

*Not to CONSIDER one; susque deque facere, nihil pensi habere.*

*CONSIDER whether you will, or—; vide utrum vis, an—; Ter.*

*CONSIDER whether this be not all for me; vide ne hoc totum sit a me; Cic.*

*CONSIDER whether in your thoughts we have done our duty; dispice num peractas putes partes nostras; Plin.*

*He desired a night's time to CONSIDER of it; noctem sibi ad deliberandum desideravit; Cic.*

*Do not CONSIDER how much—; Noli spectare quanti—; Cic. Qu.*

*CONSIDER which may be said to—; considera quis dicatur—; Cic.*

*CONSIDER again and again, or over and over; etiam atque etiam cogita; Ter.*

*He has CONSIDERED rightly of it; eam secum rem recta reputavit via; Ter.*

*You CONSIDER not what you ask of me; non, quid me ores, cogitas; Ter.*

*We must have longer time to CONSIDER; amplius cognoscendum.*

*It is to be CONSIDERED of; in deliberationem cadit; Cic.*

*To take time to CONSIDER; adhibere ad considerandas res tempus; Cic.*

*It must be CONSIDERED; videndum est; Cic.*

*CONSIDER this; take this into consideration; delibera hoc; hoc tu facito cum animo cogites; Ter.*

*CONSIDERING what servants are; ut captus est servorum; Ter.*

*I will CONSIDER of it afterwards; post consulam; Ter.*

*If you CONSIDER what a man he was; si qui vir fuerit consideratis; Cic.*

*We must CONSIDER well; ponderandum est; Cic.*

*To CONSIDER the danger one is in; habere rationem periculi sui; Cms.*

*To CONSIDER seriously, to meditate, or study; colligere se, animum intendere, meditari accuratius, diligentius, animadvertere, considerare cum animo suo, versare in animo, diligenter animo tractare, agitare animo diligenter, studiosè cogitare; intento aliquid animo intueri, attentius examinare, perpendere, ponderare. Applicare animum, animo revolvè, ingenium intendere, reputare apud se, vel in animo suo.*

*To CONSIDER attentively, or to hear considerately; esse auribus purgatis; arrectas advertere aures; intentis, arrectis stare auribus; auscultare auribus arrectis, purgatis; vigiles monitis advertere mentes; considerate meditari; Plaut. Animo suo aliquid affigere; studiosius in aliquid inquirere; ad calculos consilii aliquid revocare.*

*He justly CONSIDERS affairs; justus*

*est rerum existimator.*

*He CONSIDERS or cares nothing which way he increases his power; quocunque modo potentiam suam auget, nihil pensi habet.*

*CONSIDER seriously the youth of him, and the age of this poor wretched man; proponite vobis hujus adolescentiam, construite vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem.*

*But I CONSIDER especially the honor of the commonwealth; sed mihi obversatur ante oculos reipublicæ dignitas.*

*CONSIDER this matter; propone oculis tuis hanc rem.*

*Let us CONSIDER virtue by the course of life, not by the imprudence of words; virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ interpretemur, non ex verborum imprudentia metiamur.*

*I have seriously CONSIDERED all my own affairs; rationibus omnibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum; Cic.*

*To CONSIDER seriously any one's manners; alicujus mores penitus perspicere.*

*They little CONSIDER those things which are clear of themselves; parum desigunt animos et intendunt in ea quæ perspicua sunt.*

*CONSIDER seriously your own mind; tute introspecte in mentem tuam; Cic.*

*When you CONSIDER the great glory of your grandfather; quum in avi tui summam gloriam intueris.*

*Which beholding, and seriously CONSIDERING, &c.; quam intuens, in eaque defixus, &c.*

*To CONSIDER, direct, compare, or square all his actions, with or by the perfect rule of wisdom and virtue; omnes actiones suas ad perfectam sapientie virtutisque normam dirigere; ad perfectam prudentie normam exigere.*

*CONSIDER with yourself; tecum loquere; te adhibe in consilium.*

*CONSIDER the matter by truth itself; ex veritate ipsa causam æstimate, pendite.*

*He CONSIDERED seriously his own nature; acrem se naturæ suæ judicem præbuit.*

*To CONSIDER the doings of others by the old rule of religion; aliorum facta ad antiquam religionis rationem exequi.*

*When I began to CONSIDER the real truth of the matter; cum, ad rei ipsius veritatem, coppi revocare rationem.*

*I beseech you CONSIDER of these; de his rogo ut cogitationem suscipiatis.*

*Set your mind on this, and CONSIDER it deeply; huc animum adverte, in eoque cogitationes omnes altius desige.*

*CONSIDER with yourselves what the change of fortune may be; inite consilio cum animis vestris, quæ et qualis possit esse fortune vicissitudo.*



*When I had CONSIDERED these things often; cum hæc apud me ultro citroque egissem.*

*To CONSIDER of a hundred things in one night; infinitas nationes nocte unica peragere.*

*Turn yourself, I beseech you, and CONSIDER your forefathers; hæcte te, quæso, et majores tuos respice.*

*I, having CONSIDERED your natural inclination, &c.; ego, habita tui ingenii ratione.*

*To do nothing without serious and attentive counsel and CONSIDERATION; nihil sine deliberatione, susceptoque consilio, tentare, attentare, moliri, committere.*

*But when you have CONSIDERED all things; sed cum omnia ratione animoque lustraveris.*

*To CONSIDER long about any thing; diu multumque aliquid in animo volvere, versare.*

*CONSIDER a little while in your minds; circumpæcie paulisper cum mentibus vestris.*

*I CONSIDER your advantage and credit; toto animo de tuis commodis optimis ornamentisque cogito, hæret assidue cogitatio.*

*CONSIDER what place you are in; cogita quo loco sis.*

*To CONSIDER many things; animo et cogitatione multa percurrere; Cic.*

*CONSIDER those things which I am about to say; quæ dicam animis advertite vestris; animis accipite dicta; Virg.*

*To CONSIDER any thing by reason, as the best rule; cum ratione, tanquam æquissima lance, aliquid æstimare, perpendere.*

*CONSIDER in the mean time in your most intimate thoughts; in animi penetralibus vos interim vobiscum perpendite.*

*Do you not CONSIDER the difficulty of managing a public trial? In mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit causam publicam sustinere; Cic.*

*I have many great and weighty affairs to CONSIDER of; versantur in animo meo multe et graves cogitationes.*

*Which cause when it was CONSIDERED judicially, it was decreed, &c.; quæ causa cum in judicio esset ventilata, decretum est, &c.*

*Not to CONSIDER of any thing; a cogitatione rei alicujus mentem abducere, traducere, dimittere cogitationem rei alicujus.*

*They should lay aside anger, and set their minds to CONSIDER the truth; avertere debent ab ira animos, ad veri cognitionem cogitationemque.*

*CONSIDER that matter with all your prudence; in banc rem, de hac re, excutite intelligentias omnes.*

*If we would CONSIDER all ages from the beginning of the world; si omnem statem ab orbe condito animis recolamus.*

*They were furnished with more weighty CONSIDERATIONS; cogitationibus pressioribus erant instructi.*

*If you would CONSIDER in your mind, taking reason for your counsel and rule; si considerare animo cum tuo, adhibita in consilium ratione, volueris.*

*I will call a counsel in my breast, to CONSIDER of that affair; de hac re senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium.*

*I would advise you seriously to CONSIDER what you should chiefly choose; monerem circumferres oculos ac diu penitares quid potissimum eligeres.*

*In CONSIDERING any thing, he is as serious, as others are negligent; in re aliqua perpendenda, is intra se tantam est, quantum alii extra se.*

*When he had leisure to CONSIDER with himself what he had done; cum in otio facinus suum secum reputaret; Cic.*

*Behold, how he stands CONSIDERING; illuc sis vide, quemadmodum astat, severa fronte, curas cogitans, pectus digitis pulsans, cor credo evocaturus est foras.*

*Whosoever will CONSIDER these things well and judiciously, cannot but acknowledge, &c.; quisquis hæc recta mentis trutina, et exacto judicii libramine, expendet; is non potest non fateri, &c.*

*CONSIDERABLE; notatu dignus, minime vulgaris.*

*A CONSIDERABLE person; vir eximius, non infimæ notæ homo.*

*A CONSIDERABLE thing; res non parva, magni momenti res.*

*A CONSIDERABLE estate; opes amplæ.*

*CONSIDERATE, or discreet; prudens, providens, catus.*

*CONSIDERATELY, or advisedly; considerate, consulto, cogitato, pensiculate.*

*CONSIDERATENESS; prudentia, cautio, cautela.*

*CONSIDERATION, or bethinking one's self; consideratio, animadversio, cogitatio, meditatio, dispicentia.*

*CONSIDERATION, or reason moving; ratio, causa impellens. Upon what consideration? quo nomine? qua gratia? quamobrem? qua de causa?*

*Upon this CONSIDERATION; ea lege.*

*For many CONSIDERATIONS; multis nominibus.*

*CONSIDERATION, or regard; respectus, ratio.*

*To have CONSIDERATION of one; consulere alicui.*

*Without any CONSIDERATION, adj.; homo inconsideratus, incogitans: adv.; inconsiderate, temere.*

CONSIDERATION, *or requital*; remuneratio, compensatio.

CONSIDERING, *or considering that*, i. e. *whereas*; quum, quoniam, quandoquidem. *To weigh and CONSIDER well, what is what*; ad rationis statum expendere.

*The more I CONSIDER, the more I may*; quanto magis magisque cogito.

CONSIDER, *I pray*; jam illud expende, perpende; ne impetu magis quam consilio feraris.

*If you CONSIDER all things well*; expensae rerum omnium summa, nostra potior est, quam illorum conditio.

*A hare-brained fellow, without any CONSIDERATION*; homo praecipitis plane consilii.

*When I weigh and CONSIDER all things, this is most weighty*; ista cominus inspicienti, ratio preponderat.

*When I seriously CONSIDER*; at mihi quidem attentius istaec cogitanti.

*CONSIDER well of the matter*; rem ipsam, ut habet, expende serio; pensiore examine.

*The more I CONSIDER of it, this seems best*; quo propius intueor, hoc mihi videre videtur eligibilius.

*I leave it to wise men to determine and CONSIDER*; dijudicandum hominibus sanae mentis relinquo.

*If we seriously CONSIDER and weigh all circumstances*; enimvero si res ipsa ponderibus suis et momentis recte aestimetur.

*If we CONSIDER well, and lay these in an equal scale*; sibi ante oculos proponant; si rem omnem aequa iudicii lance ponderemus.

*To act CONSIDERATELY*; prudentissime, diligentissime mente revolvare.

*To CONSPIRE*; conspirare, conjurare.

*To CONSPIRE, or agree together*; consentire in unum, mutuas operas tradere.

*A CONSPIRACY*; conspiratio, conjuratio.

*A CONSPIRATOR*; conspirator, conjurator, conjuratus.

*To CONSPIRE against one*; in alicujus exitium, necem, perniciem conspirare, conjurare, incumbere. Alienjus sanguini, viti, saluti, conjunctis, communibus consiliis insidiari, insidias, laqueos ponere, tendere, intendere. Contra aliquem inire, capere consilium sceleris plenum. Contra salutem alterius nefario fœdere, pactione se obstringere; agere inter se clanculum; clandestina consilia agitare, miscere; insidiose moliri. Conjurato moverunt fœdere bella.

*A bloody and most villainous CONSPIRACY*; sanguinaria et sceleratissima conjuratio.

*Clodius made wicked CONSPIRACIES*

*and combinations of flagitious villainies, with many others his associates*; Clodius, cum multis aliis ejus sociis, nefarias scelestorum pactiones societatesque confavit.

*To be accessory to the CONSPIRACY*; accedere in conjunctionem.

*To CONSPIRE against the common-wealth*; moliri aliquid contra rempublicam.

*He did most villainously conceal the most wicked CONSPIRACY of cutting off the king*; is nefaria consilia de tollendo rege summo cum scelere decoxit.

*To be suspected of the CONSPIRACY*; vocari in suspicionem conjunctionis.

*To be free of the CONSPIRACY*; extra conjunctionem esse.

*All things CONSPIRE to make him happy*; omnia ad illius felicitatem conspirant.

*CONSTANCY*; constantia, stabilitas, firmitas.

*CONSTANCY in acting*; perseverantia, pertinacia.

*CONSTANCY in suffering*; patientia, tolerantia.

*CONSTANT, or steadfast*; constans, immutabilis, firmus, stabilis.

*CONSTANT, or even*; certus, aequalis.

*CONSTANT, or lasting*; perpetuus, ratus.

*A CONSTANT report*; fama consentiens.

*CONSTANT to a purpose*; tenax propositi, pertinax.

*CONSTANT in suffering*; patiens, tolerans.

*CONSTANT, immovable*; nihil in eo levitatis aut inconstantis, nihil varium, mutabile. Homo admirabili, incredibili constantia, stabilitate; magna gravitate praeditus. Nullam sententiam varietatem, variationem; nullam consilii mutationem in eo deprehendes. Aegre, non facile a scipso, a sententia discedit; nulla ratione ab instituto movetur. Quem nulla res facile abducatur, avellat a sententia. Qui sibi constat, suum illud semper idem ad extremum tenet; antiquum obtinet. In proposito, sententia constans, firmus, stabilis, fixus, immotus, immobilis, immutabilis, certus. Idem ei vultus, eadem semper frons. Eodem more senex utor, quo sum usus adolescens. Ille velut pelagi rupes immota resistit, &c. Virg. *Æneid.* 7. Ac veluti antiquam quercum, &c. Mens immota manet, &c. Virg. *Æneid.* 4. Justum et tenacem propositi virum, &c. Hor. *Carm.* 3. 3. Pars hominum vitis gaudet constanter, et urget propositum.

*CONSTANT, sure*; constans. Hominem gravem, certum, minime mendacem, minime falsum, studiosum veritatis cognovi,

expertus sum, nihil in eo levitatis aut inconstantie, nihil inane, varium, mutabile, inconstans; nullam animi infirmitatem, nullam sententiae varietatem, nullam consilii mutationem deprehendi; magna praeditum gravitate semper cognovi; in mihi semper visus est, qui sibi optime constet, nihil leve committat, nihil inane cogitet, non facile discedat a seipso, ægre discedat a sententia, mutet consilium, susceptam opinionem abjiciat, sensum deponat, de suo statu demigret, quem nulla res facile abducat, avehat a sententia; cujus mentem huc et illuc, in hanc aut illam partem in quam velis partem, utram in partem velis, non facile lectas, ægre traducas, cum labore torqueas; alieno tempore nihil loquitur, nihil agit inepte, nihil non loco, idem ei vultus in omni re, eadem in omni fortuna mens est.

*A good or true man is CONSTANT; vir bonus constans est.* Vir bonus, ut sententiam mutet, non facile adducitur, impetrare a seipso nullo modo potest; bono viro sensum rectum deponere difficile est, magni negotii est; vir bonus in sententia firmissime constat, vir bonus a recta sententia desciscere vix potest, ut sententiam mutet non facile adducitur.

*CONSTANTLY; constanter, firmiter, perseveranter, pertinaciter, obfirmate.*

*CONSTANCY is a commendable virtue, or is praiseworthy, especially in matters of the commonwealth; constantia laudanda.* Si quis in recta sententia sibi constat, ei magna laus debetur; tueri constantiam in recta sententia laudabile est, laus est, laudis est, laudem habet, affert, parit, cum laude conjunctum est, egregium est, præclarum est, gloriosum est; perseverantem, pergentem, permanentem in recta sententia, laus et gloria consequitur, laus exipit immortalitatis; in recta sententia laudabilis admodum est, laudibus offerenda, ornanda, honestanda, decoranda, stabilis et firma, et perpetua permansio; tuenti acriter, et firmo imprimis animo rectum consilium, sententiam cum ratione congruentem, cum salute reipublice conjunctam, quæ sit e republica, in rempublicam, e re communi, in rem communem, e commodi publico, quæ valeat ad rempub. ad rem communem, ad commodam publicam, decus exitium debetur.

*To be CONSTANT, fixed, or consonant to himself; sibi constare, consentire, convenire, secum consentire.*

*He is a CONSTANT and resolute man; perstat fixusque manet; ex omni parte secum ipse constat, consentit.*

*Be sure you be CONSTANT and resolute; tu fac apud te ut stes.*

*You are very CONSTANT, no changing; antiquum obtines.*

*Phrase.*

*He will CONSTANTLY adhere to any thing he undertakes; ne transversum quidem unguem, a re aliqua, a re suscepta discedet.*

*He is a man CONSTANT in friendship; gravem, constantem, stabilem se in amicitia præstat.*

*He is so CONSTANT that no danger, fear, nor favor, will drive him a nail or hair-breadth out of his road; illum neque in periculis tempestas, nec honoris aura, potest unquam vel latum unguem de suo curso dimovere.*

*His CONSTANCY cannot be broken with any threats, or terrors; nullis minis, terroribus frangi potest ejus pertinacia.*

*He is CONSTANT in his opinion; in sententia sua idem permanet.*

*He is CONSTANT in the same courses now being old, which he used when he was young; iidem moribus senex utitur, quibus fuerat usus adolescens.*

*To CONSTRAIN, or force; cogere, compellere, q. d. constringere.*

*To CONSTRAIN, or keep in; coercere, urgere, premere.*

*Necessity CONSTRAINS us to it; expressit hoc necessitas.*

*He CONSTRAINED him to be judge; adegit illum esse arbitrum.*

*He CONSTRAINED them to yield; populi eos ad deditionem.*

*He CONSTRAINED the people to give their voice; extorsit per vim suffragia populi.*

*His voice was CONSTRAINED; vox illius extorta fuit.*

*A CONSTRAINT or compulsion; compulso, coactio, vis.*

*A CONSTRAINT or keeping in; coercitio, compressio.*

*By CONSTRAINT or against his will; invitus, coactus, nolens volens; ingratia, adv. Without constraint; ultro, sponte, acapte sponte.*

*To CONSULT, ask advice, or advise together; consultare, consilia agitare, conferre capita.*

*To CONSULT one, or ask him counsel; consulere, cum accus.*

*To CONSULT, or advise with himself; deliberare.*

*To CONSULT with another; communicare cum aliquo consilia.*

*CONSULT with your pillow; noctu urgenda consilia.*

*To CONSULT in secret about the destroying the estates of rich men; consilii capiendi vel deliberandi causa convenire, in abdito consilia agitare, de evertendis divitum fortunis.*

*To CONSULT what is needful to be done; consulere, in medium conferre, quid facto opus sit; as, Fert animus mutatas dicere formas.*

*To CONSULT an oracle; oraculum a*

*Deo petere, &c.* See ORACLE.

*To CONSULT for one's good; consilium alium.*

*Nor could the senate be CONSULTED in a regular manner; nec ordine consuli patres possent; Liv.*

*My good is CONSULTED; mihi consultur.*

*That the interests of the people should be CONSULTED; ut consulatur plebi; Liv.*

*A thing CONSULTED of; deliberatum, consultum.*

*To CONSUME, or waste; consumere, absumere.*

*To CONSUME, or waste metal in the fusing; excoquere.*

*To CONSUME, or spend one's estate; abligurire, prodigere, decoquere.*

*To CONSUME, or squander; profundere, dissipare, dispergere.*

*To CONSUME and destroy; disperdere, conficere, exhaurire.*

*To CONSUME and devour; helluari, exedere, devorare, absorbere.*

*To CONSUME, or spoil; populari, dilacerare, divexare.*

*To CONSUME, or diminish and decay; imminuere, deterere, sensim atterere.*

*To CONSUME, or spend time; terere, conterere tempus.*

*To CONSUME, or be consumed; consumi, perire, diffuere, dilabi.*

*To CONSUME, or be in a consumption; tabescere, intabescere, deliquescere.*

*To CONSUME, or spend riotously; summo labore conquassata, et solitudine congesta, præcipiti effusione dilapidare; voragine quadam absorbere. Quod per scelus adeptus est, id per luxuriam effundere, profundere atque consumere. Opes præclaras atterere, dispergere. Luxuriose habere, vivere. Luxurie indulgere. In luxum effusus, in sumptibus profusus; infinita luxuria. Nichil reliqui in ædibus, nec vas, nec vestimentum; corrasa omnia. Ancillas produxi; servos vendidi, inscripsi ædibus mercedem. Quod habui perdididi, profudi, effudi. Rem amisi. Maximas largitiones feci. Pecuniam illudere. Quæ Charybdias tam vorax? Oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse; Cic. Philip. Jam luxu patrias atque voragine ventris Attenuarat opes. See PRODIGAL.*

*Fire CONSUMED the houses; domos incendio absumpsit.*

*Fires CONSUME the woods; ignes conficiunt sylvas.*

*He CONSUMES his stock; patrimonium totum dilapidat; possessiones dissipat.*

*Griefs CONSUME men; ægritudines exedunt homines.*

*To be in a CONSUMPTION, or to pine*

*away; phthisi, tabe, macie, marcere, morbo lento laborare, confici, consumi, absumi, oblanguescere, liquefieri, contabescere, intabescere. Ut intabescere flavus Igne levi ceræ, matutinaque pruina Sole tepente solent; sic attenuatus—Liquitur et tecto paulatim carpitur igni.—Dolore occulto mordetur, et anxia nocte. Anxia luce gemit, lentaque miserrima tæbe Liquitur, ut glacies incerte saucia sole, &c. Ovid. Met. 2. 12. Tenuant vigilæ corpus miserabile curæ; Adducitque cutem macies, et in aera succus Corporis omnis abit. Suprema macie confectus, peresus. Horrida, squalida macies miseros obduxerat artus.—Macie confecta suprema Formæ viri.*

*He CONSUMES with idleness; otio tabescit et torpescit.*

*To CONSUME and destroy a house built by the wealth of his forefathers; fundatam et extractam paternis avitisque opibus domum exhaurire; Quist.*

*To CONTEMN; aspernari, temnere, contemnere, spernere, despiciere, negligere, despiciari, fastidire, dedignari. Nullo loco aliquem numerare; in nullo numero, in minimis, postremis; despiciatui, contemptui, neglectui, fastidio habere; fastidiose, magno cum fastidio præterire. Res tibi pro vili, sub pedibusque jacet.*

*CONTEMPT, or scorn; contemptus, despectus; contemptio, aspernatio, fastidium.*

*With CONTEMPT; contemptum, neglectum, fastidiosum.*

*CONTEMPTIBLE; contemptibilis, despicibilis, aspersibilis.*

*A CONTEMPTIBLE fellow; homo tressis, vilis, abjectus.*

*A CONTEMPTIBLE, slight business; res rejicula, trivillitium.*

*CONTEMPTUOUS, or scornful; fastidiosus, contumax, contemptuosus.*

*To grow into CONTEMPT; vilescere indies et minoris fieri. Gratia populi excidere. Studium, studia populi amittere, a se alienare. Ignominiam, dedecus contrahere. Invidiam suscipere. In reprehensionem incurrere. In discrimen existimationis venire. In offensionem, odium populi irruere. In maximam invidiam pervenire. Aliquid apud populum de existimatione deperdere. Auctoritatem apud populum amittere, minimam habere.*

*Our presents or gifts are CONTEMNED by you; sordent tibi munera nostra.*

*To bring into CONTEMPT; aliquem in odium populi trahere, pertrahere; odio et contemptui subicere, exponere; invidiam obicere; gratia, auctoritate apud multitudinem privare, spoliare.*

*He has brought this place, and this order into CONTEMPT; hunc locum et hunc or-*

dinem in despectum reddidit.

*I am CONTEMPTIBLE; nullo jam loco sum; nullius pretii, ordinis; postremo sum conditionis.*

*He is a CONTEMPTIBLE fellow; nullius dignitatis est, vel frugis.*

*To render one's dignity CONTEMPTIBLE; frangere dignitatem; Cic.*

*To render the consulate CONTEMPTIBLE; polluere consulatum; Sall.*

*To CONTEMPLATE; contemplari, speculari, spectare.*

*To CONTEMPLATE heavenly objects; cœlestia et sempiterna contemplari.*

*He is of such a mind, that he thinks all human things below him, and only CONTEMPLATES things heavenly; eo est animo, ut omnia humana inferiora se esse existimet, rebusque solis cœlestibus inasistat, &c.*

*To CONTEMPLATE carefully the nature of things; rerum naturam studiose inquiri.*

*They gave themselves wholly to CONTEMPLATION; totos se in contemplandis rebus perscrutiendisque ponebant, &c.*

*To CONTEND, or quarrel; contendere, litigare.*

*To CONTEND, or strive for mastery; certare, contendere.*

*CONTENTION, or strife; contentio, lis.*

*They CONTEND with great wrath; confligit magna ira.*

*I will CONTEND with you no more; non luctabor tecum amplius.*

*In this, or here, you may CONTEND; hic pugnas licet.*

*How greatly do learned persons CONTEST! quanta est pugna doctissimorum hominum!*

*They CONTEND for the whole estate of the commonwealth; de omnibus reip. fortunis dimicatur.*

*The CONTENTS of a letter, chapter, book, &c.; argumentum, summarium; q. d. contenta, a continendo; libri sententia; Cic.*

*CONTENT, or CONTENTED, adj.; contentus, satisfactus.*

*CONTENT, or CONTENTEDNESS, subst.; contentatio, æquanimitas, satisfactio.*

*To CONTENT, or pacify; placare, delinire, mulcere.*

*To CONTENT, or serve one's turn; sufficere, explere cupiditatem, satiare.*

*To CONTENT, or humour one; obsequi, morem gerere.*

*To CONTENT one for his pains; compensare, persolvere pretium, præclare agere cum aliquo.*

*To be CONTENT, or hold himself contented; acquiescere, satis habere.*

*I took great CONTENT in, or received great content by, your letters; plurimum*

*jocunditatis (voluptatis) ex literis tuis capiebam; Cic.*

*Your writings gave me great CONTENT; scripta tua plurimum mihi tribuunt voluptatis; Cic.*

*I am CONTENT with it; contentus isto sum; Cic. sat habeo; Ter.*

*You must be CONTENT with it; æquo animo toleres oportet.*

*We must endeavour to CONTENT, or to give content to, all sorts; danda opera est, ut omni generi satisfacere possimus; Cic.*

*I am well CONTENT that—; facile patior—; Cic.*

*We shall be CONTENT; patiemur animis æquis; Plaut.*

*To be CONTENT with a loss; jacturam ferre æquo animo; Cic.*

*Be CONTENT; contentus esto.*

*CONTENT yourself with what you have; sorte tua, præsentis statu contentus abi; Virg. Just.*

*Then one is best CONTENTED to die; mors tum æquissimo animo oppetitur; Cic.*

*Then which CONTENT of mind there can be no greater; qua voluptate animi nulla certe potest esse major; Cic.*

*To be CONTENT and satisfied in one's own condition; contentus sum rerum mearum statu; sufficit, satis est, abunde est, quod habeo; acquiesco rebus meis, majora non appeto; continet se intra fines hos animus meus, non prolabitur, non excurrit, non se longius effert, non se tollit altius, plus a fortuna non postulo.*

*CONTENT with his present state; præsentem rerum statum boni consulere. Rebus præsentibus contentum acquiescere. Sui status, fortune, conditionis non penitere. Cujus ea quæ habet, quæ adsunt, præsentia res animum satiant, sitim restinguunt, explent desiderium. Cui placent, perplacent, grates acceptasque sunt sum res. Qui præsentia animo grato, læto, lubenti, æquo lubenter amplectitur. Collecto vivere. Majora non expetere. Cui cum fortuna convenit, dives est.*

*I am CONTENT; esto; placet conditio, non recuso; per me licet.*

*CONTENTED with little; modicus.*

*Easily CONTENTED; æquanimus.*

*CONTENTEDLY, or quietly; patienter, leniter.*

*CONTENTMENT; contentatio, lubentia.*

*CONTENT with a mean estate, or condition; ultra medium fortune gradum non ascendere, aspirare. Quam multa non desidero?*

*CONTENT with his father's patrimony, or well pleased and satisfied with what his father left him by inheritance; contentus patrimonio. Rem mihi a patre traditam*

servare, conservare, custodire, tueri, incolumem tueri, non imminuere, satis est; nullam patrimonii partem imminuere, nullam adimere; nihil de patrimonio deprahere, patrimonium in eodem statu retinere, satis habeo; contentus patrimonio sum; de augendo patrimonio nihil laboro, cogito, curo, sollicitus sum, anxius sum, curam nullam suscipio, nulla me tenet, nulla sollicitat, nulla exercet cura.

*I am CONTENTED; fiat; boni consulo; cordi est mihi; conditionem amplector; audio, apud Ter. gratum habeo; percipio, perplacet, placitum est, non displicet. To be contented; tranquille satia agere; ipsi est animus non appetens, non avidus.*

*There is hardly any one CONTENT with his condition; qui fortunæ suæ acquiescat, nemo fere est.*

*He is such that is CONTENT with his condition; cui cum fortuna convenit, dives est.*

*I am now very well CONTENTED with those things, which were vexations to me before; de quibus antea laborabam, nunc animo sum equisimo.*

*When a man is quiet and CONTENTED, then, &c.; cum animus seipso tranquille fruitur, tunc, &c.*

*Our forefathers in their private estates were CONTENT with very little, and with a very mean way of living; patres nostri, in privatis rebus, minimo contenti, tenuissimo victu vivebant.*

*To be very well CONTENTED; cupiditate vacare, expertem esse.*

*But if you be not CONTENTED with that; quod si hoc parum tibi visum sit.*

*He is very well CONTENTED in his mind; ejus animus non longius se effert, nec altius se tollit.*

*Not to be CONTENTED with what his father left him; de augendo patrimonio vehementius laborare.*

*I am CONTENTED with any thing; mihi quidvis sat est.*

*We must be CONTENTED with what falls out; quod sors fert, seramus æquo animo.*

*A CONTENTED mind is a continual feast; hic murus aeneus esto, Nil conscire sibi, et nulla pallescere culpa.*

*To take CONTENT in a thing; ex aliqua re voluptatem capere.*

*CONTINENCY, or chastity; continentia, castimonia.*

*CONTINENT, or chaste; continens, castus.*

*Be CONTINENT; take good heed you keep within the bounds of temperance and modesty; continens sis. Cave, vide, studium adhibe, consilio utere, diligenter animadvertite, adverte, attende, quam diligenter potes, ne continentie terminos transgrediare, ne longius progrediare, quam con-*

*tinentia ratio præscribit, ne quos tibi continentia terminos præscribit, eos transeas, transilias, trajicias, transgrediare, prætergrediare, iis excedas, ab iis excedas.*

*To CONTINUE, act.; continuare, perpetuare.*

*To CONTINUE, neut.; persequi, pergere, exequi, tenere.*

*To CONTINUE on his race or course; tenere cursum.*

*To CONTINUE, or abide, neut.; manere, permanere, durare.*

*To CONTINUE, or hold on; persistere, perseverare, perstare.*

*To CONTINUE, or prolong; producere, prorogare, proferre, protrahere.*

*To CONTINUE, or stay by it; morari, immorari.*

*To CONTINUE, as a custom; inveterascere, corroborari.*

*That will not CONTINUE; fugiens, part., fugax, adj.*

*CONTINUAL, or permanent and lasting; perennis, perpetuus, sempiternus, diutinus, jurgis.*

*CONTINUAL, or uninterrupted; continuus, perpetuus, continens, assiduus.*

*CONTINUANCE, or length of time; longinquitas, diuturnitas.*

*In CONTINUANCE of time; progressus temporis.*

*The CONTINUANCE of a writ; prorogatio causæ.*

*Of a long CONTINUANCE; diuturnas.*

*A constant CONTINUANCE in a thing; perseverantia.*

*CONTINUAL peace confirmed it; pacis diuturnitas confirmavit.*

*He was CONTINUALLY with me; assiduus erat mecum.*

*If the disease has been of any long CONTINUANCE; si jam inveteravit morbus.*

*Long CONTINUANCE makes men perfect and expert in a thing; facit peritiores vetustas.*

*It CONTINUES raining; non intermittit pluvie.*

*Honesty CONTINUES long; probitas longum perdurat in ævum.*

*He makes his renown to CONTINUE for ever; laudem propagat in sempiternam memoriam.*

*He CONTINUES in his purpose; in incepto permanet.*

*While that shall CONTINUE; dum id existabit.*

*He makes his name to CONTINUE for ever; adequat memoriam et nomen ejus cum omni posteritate.*

*I have CONTINUED my work unto your days; deduxi opus in tua tempora.*

*He CONTINUED talking late in the night; sermonem in multam noctem perduxit.*

*The disease hath CONTINUED above fourteen days; morbus in quatuordecim dies excessit.*

*Whose wisdom CONTINUED to the last hour of his life; cuius ad extremum spiritum provecta est prudentia.*

*CONTINUAL mourning; luctus perpetuus. Conficior lacrymis, sic ut ferre non possim; luctu consumor, contabesco, modum legendi nullum facio, finem lacrymis non impono, lacrymis me dedo, lacrymis nunquam abatneo, uberrimus meus est fletus, assidue lacrymæ, perennes lacrymæ; nunquam non lugeo, luctum nunquam intermitto, non dimitto, non omitto, totus in luctu versor, assidue sunt ex oculis lacrymæ, comes mihi ubique luctus est; perdunt me lacrymæ, nunquam lacrymis non hument oculi.*

*CONTINUE, or go forward as thou hast begun, if it be for thy profit; institutum tuum urge, si ita expedit. Perge ut cœpisti, tene tuum institutum, tene quem cœpisti cursum, qua ire via cœpisti, ea perge, tuam consuetudinem tuere, ac serve, si tibi utile est, si utilitas tua ita fert, si emadet utilitas; si e re tua, e commodo tuo, ex usu tuo, si ratio rerum tuarum ita postulat, si tibi conducit, expedit, prodest, bono est, emolumento est, utilitati est; si est ut juveris, ut utilitatem capias, fructum seras, percipias, colligas, si fructuosum est.*

*The courses of the heavenly bodies CONTINUE for ever; cœlestium perpetui et perennes cursus.*

*And so our love ought to be CONTINUAL; atque ita amor inter nos perennis esse debet.*

*Though the tears were ended, yet excessive grief of heart CONTINUES; consumptis lacrymis, tamen insignis hæret animo dolor.*

*The CONTINUANCE of our love and of our life shall be alike; par erit amoris ac vite modus.*

*A work which shall CONTINUE in all time to come; opus quod nulla ævi diuturnitas obliterabit.*

*I will CONTINUE that course, which I did learn from a child; cursum istum tenebo, quem a prima ætate suscepi.*

*It is written in the hardest marble, so that it will CONTINUE for ever; durissimo marmore inscriptum est, ita ut deleri non possit.*

*He CONTINUES constant in doing injury and wrong; injuriam facere fortissime peneverat.*

*CONTINUE, I beseech you, in the way you have begun; perge, obsecro, qua instituisti via.*

*Although they had laid down their arms, yet they CONTINUED armed in their*

*minds; armis positis, animum tamen retinebant armatum.*

*I wish the commonwealth had CONTINUED in the same condition, in which it began; utinam respub, stetisset quo cœperat statu.*

*The monuments of your triumphs will CONTINUE unto all ages; non ulla, trophæis et monumentis tuis, finem allatura est ætas.*

*No CONTINUANCE of time will overwhelm them; ea nulla vetustas obruet.*

*To CONTINUE in a place; in loco permanere.*

*To CONTRACT, or draw together; contrahere, complicare.*

*To CONTRACT, or abridge; in compendium redigere.*

*To CONTRACT, or bargain; pacisci.*

*To CONTRACT, or betroth; spondere, desponsare.*

*To CONTRACT, or get a habit; acquirere habitum.*

*To CONTRACT, or get a disease; morbum contrahere, vel accersere.*

*To CONTRACT and describe any thing briefly; aliquid brevi circumscribere et definire.*

*To CONTRACT a debt; res alienum conficere, contrahere.*

*To CONTRACT a friendship; amicitiam cum aliquo jungere, inire.*

*To CONTRADICT; alicui contradicere, adversari, repugnare, reclamare, refragari, verbis resistere, ob stare, obistere, opponere se, obnunciare, obstrepere, occinere, obloqui. Aliquem verbis oppugnare.*

*To CONTRADICT himself; dissonantia sibi et pugnantia loqui.*

*If he do not CONTRADICT himself; si ipse sibi consentiat.*

*The causes CONTRADICT one another; ipsæ causæ inter se configunt; Cic.*

*Their way of living CONTRADICTION their speeches; eorum vita refellitur oratio; Cic.*

*CONTRARY; adversus, contrarius, discors, oppositus.*

*The CONTRARY part; pars adversa, opposita.*

*On the CONTRARY; e contra.*

*On the CONTRARY side; ex adversum, eregione.*

*To be CONTRARY to one; adversari, repugnare, refragari.*

*CONTRARIETY; repugnantia, contrarietas, discrepantia, diversitas.*

*CONTRARIWISE; e contrario, e contra, e converso, e regione.*

*CONTRARY things; contraria, pugnantia, sibi opposita, adversa. Res valde, maxime diverse, et prorsus alienæ; alienissimæ et maxime disjunctæ; disjunctio-*

aqua; ex diametro sibi opposita. Quo toto genere dissident, maxime inter se pugnant; plurimum a se invicem distant discrepantque. Ignis aqua. Ortus occasus. Albus niger. Agnus lupus. Frontibus adversis pugnantia.

**CONTRARY to your own writings; not agreeable to your letters;** a tuis literis alienum. Non est hoc tuis literis consentaneum; non convenit cum tuis literis; non consentit, non congruit, non quadrat; discrepat a tuis literis; abhorret a tuis literis; alienum est a tuarum literarum sententia.

**It fell out CONTRARY to his expectation;** præter ipsius cogitationem accidit; præter spem evenit; Cic. Ter.

**CONTRARY to custom;** præter morem, consuetudinem; Ter. Cic. **CONTRARY to manner and custom;** contra morem consuetudinemque; Cic.

**CONTRARY to law and right;** præter legem; contra jus; Ter. **CONTRA jus fasque;** Cic.

**CONTRARY to nature;** invita Minerva; natura adversante et repugnante; Cic.

**It was CONTRARY to my mind that I did it;** invitum feci, ut—; Cic.

**As these are wretched, so on the CONTRARY those are blessed;** ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati; Cic.

**On the CONTRARY;** e contrario; ex contrario; ex contraria parte; Cic.

**CONTRARY to what he had thought;** contra ac ratus erat; Sal.

**CONTRARY to what ought to have been;** contra atque oportet; Cic.

**They have done CONTRARY to what they promised;** contra fecerunt atque polliciti sunt; Cic.

**CONTRARY to the opinion of Deiotarus;** contra ac Deiotarus sentit; Cic.

**CONTRARY to the opinion of all Italy;** contra atque omnis Italia judicavisset; Cæs.

**CONTRARY to his opinion, thought, determination;** contra quam ipse censuisset; Cic.

**To speak CONTRARY to what one thinks;** aliud sentire et loqui; Cic.

**He is in CONTRARY tales, stories, speeches;** in oratione secum ipse pugnat; non coherentia dicit; disjuncta maxime et contraria dicit; Cic.

**They are turned backwards in a motion CONTRARY to that of the heaven;** versantur retro contrario motu atque cælum; Cic.

**That color is CONTRARY to white;** color est contrarius albo; Ovid.

**Driven with CONTRARY winds;** actus ventis discordibus; Ovid.

**The winds were CONTRARY;** ventierant adversa.

**He that is of the CONTRARY part;** qui se ex adverso opponit.

**CONTRARY to what was agreed with Septimius;** adversum quod cum Septimio convenisset; Liv. **Adversum quod (contrary to what) ejus me obsecravisset pater;** Plaut.

**Things go CONTRARY to our expectation;** sit aliud atque existimamus; Cic.

**They fell out quite CONTRARY;** in contrarium cecidere; Plin.

**It is bent the CONTRARY way;** in diversum curvatur; Plin.

**He perceives it falls out quite CONTRARY;** aliter evenire multo intelligit; Ter.

**Let us now try the CONTRARY course;** jam experiamur contra; Ter.

**CONTRARY to what most men do;** quod contra fit a plerisque; Cic.

**They went a CONTRARY way to what they intended;** erat iter a proposito diversum; Cæs.

**They looked as if they had gone a CONTRARY way;** contrariam in partem ire videbantur; Cæs.

**It proves CONTRARY to what you think;** hoc vobis in contrarium credit.

**A diverse or CONTRARY way;** ratio adversa; alia, diversa, non eadem mea ratio est; mea res alio loco sunt; aliter se habent res meæ; nihil simile, nulla similitudo; nihil habet res similitudinis, dissimilitudo magna; diversa omnia, dissimilia, prorsus alia.

**An end unlooked for, and CONTRARY to what we wished and desired;** contra votum rei exitus. Non cecidit ut optabam, præter meam voluntatem, contra voluntatem, contra quam volebam, secus ac volebam evenit; exitum res habuit alienum a voluntate, minime cum voluntate congruentem, adversum voluntati; exitus rei, eventus rei voluntati non respondit; optatum exitum consequuta res non est, ad exitum non pervenit, res pro voluntate non successit; cupiditatem fortuna frustrata est, fœellit, delusit, irritam fecit summam cupiditatem, res plane nulla fuit, speratum eventum sortita res non est, acta non est, adepta non est.

**Two places most opposite and CONTRARY;** duo loca disjunctissima maximeque diversa, longinqua et diversa loca.

**I think much the CONTRARY;** multum interesse arbitror.

**Neither is he CONTRARY to Galenus;** nec is reclamatur Galeno.

**Another day brings a CONTRARY way of living;** affert aliam vitam alia dies.

**I was afraid lest my enemies should take my kind counsel the CONTRARY part;** verebar ne pium consilium meum raperent in contrariam partem adversarii mei.

**His life is most CONTRARY to lust and covetousness;** ejus vita est maxime dis-



juncta a cupiditate et avaritia.

*These things are most CONTRARY to one another; hæc maxima contrarietate inter se dissident, et ex diametro pugnant.*

*Their minds are quite CONTRARY to the public safety; eorum mentes longe a communi salute disjunctæ sunt.*

*And I also am of the CONTRARY mind; atque ego etiam ex contrario contendo.*

*They are scarcely in any thing CONTRARY to the nature of wild beasts; nulla fere in re absunt a natura ferarum; Cic. de Off.*

*They are in their CONTRARIES, or, they are always contrary; nolunt ubi velle, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro; Ter.*

*Things go CONTRARY, or otherwise than they should; sit aliud atque oporteret.*

*CONTRARY to my opinion; præter opinionem.*

*To CONTRIBUTE; contribuere, conferre.*

*It CONTRIBUTES to make them strong and of a gigantic size; vires alit et immensi corporum magnitudine homines efficit.*

*To CONTRIVE; excogitare, fingere, comminisci, machinari.*

*A CONTRIVANCE; machinatio, commentum.*

*An ill-CONTRIVED fellow; male conciliatus.*

*A well-CONTRIVED house; ædes commode fabricata, magnifice instructa, exstructa.*

*He CONTRIVES, or leads, the dance; choragus est fabulæ.*

*He has both a head and hand in CONTRIVING the play or plot; is est et auctor et actor hujus fabulæ, sceleris, &c.*

*He CONTRIVED the prologue of the play; hoc proœmium suum præstruxit fabulæ.*

*He had a hand in the CONTRIVANCE of that mischief; auctor et fautor istius est facinoris.*

*He presently CONTRIVED another trick; aliud mox machinatus est strategema.*

*He CONTRIVED many ways; multa cum animo reputabat suo.*

*To CONTROL, or disprove; redarguere.*

*To CONTROL, or call to account; ad examen, ad calculos vocare; inspicere et corrigere rationes.*

*To CONTROL, or look over; observare, custodire, censuram agere.*

*A CONTROLLER of accounts; rationarius, rationum inspector.*

*A CONTROLLER of manners; censor, reprehensor, monitor.*

*The CONTROLLER of the king's house;*

*anlæ censor, sacri palatii quæstor.*

*A CONTROVERSY; controversia, contentio.*

*A CONTROVERSY, or dispute; disputatio, altercatio.*

*A CONTROVERSY, or suit in law; lis, actio.*

*To have a CONTROVERSY with one; disceptare, litigare, altercari.*

*Without all CONTROVERSY; proculdubio.*

*That is in CONTROVERSY; controversus, litigiosus, ambiguus.*

*To CONTROVERT a thing; disceptare, ambigere de.*

*The matter is in CONTROVERSY; in discrimine res est.*

*The CONTROVERSY is of divers writings; ambigitur aliquid ex contrariis scriptis.*

*The CONTROVERSY is about the glory of the Romans; agitur gloria populi Romani.*

*The peevish wranglings and CONTROVERSIES of some are offensive; moros quorundam et morosæ contentiones offendant.*

*To decide and determine that troublesome CONTROVERSY; ancipitem hanc difficilemque litem dirimere.*

*To make or end most difficult CONTROVERSIES; nodos insolubiles nectere, dissolvere.*

*That is a hard CONTROVERSY; nodus est ille Gordius.*

*They almost blind the reader's eyes with their tedious CONTROVERSIES; non secus ac sepiæ, emissio atramento, legentes illudunt.*

*This CONTROVERSY has set the world on fire; ea de re, universum ecce orbem dissidiis concussum exitiabilibus.*

*This will end his CONTROVERSY and stop his mouth; hoc etiam telo confodietur.*

*It is a great CONTROVERSY amongst the learned; permagna est inter eruditos gladiatio.*

*I wonder such men should make so great a CONTROVERSY about so small a trifle; nec satis queo mirari de re tantilla, inter tantos viros, tantam fuisse sententiarum pugnam.*

*Some wrangling Sophists, delighting in CONTROVERSIES; quidam pugnacis ingenii pruritu laborantes.*

*I will not meddle with that CONTROVERSY; I will leave it where I found it; nec refellere est animus, nec asseverare.*

*It was thoroughly canvassed, disputed and CONTROVERTED, pro and con; variis certatum est argumentis.*

*A very ticklish point or CONTROVERSY; lubricum sane æquilibrium.*

*Who shall be umpire in these knotty*

CONTROVERSIES? quia Tenedia bipenni issecabit perplexas illas quæstiunculas? Item hanc ad tribunal virorum doctorum defero.

*The CONTROVERSY is not yet ended; adhuc sub iudice lis est.*

*By subtle CONTROVERSIES and disputes; per disputationis tendiculas et aucupia verborum.*

*To strive about trifling CONTROVERSIES; contendere de lana caprina, asini umbra.*

*This is it the CONTROVERSY is about; the very pinch of the question lies here; hæc est illa Helena, pro qua certatur.*

*What was the issue of that CONTROVERSY? quis tandem belli exitus?*

*They maintain the CONTROVERSY briskly; mascule sese hic opponunt.*

*By their CONTROVERSIES I learned this; ex illorum conflictationibus ego hæc didici.*

*A great CONTROVERSY; certamen multo omnium pertinacissimum.*

*We still see bitter CONTROVERSIES; amarulentas etiamnum videmus contentionem.*

*Wit-drawn, wire-drawn curiosities, niceties, and mere trifling CONTROVERSIES; in spinis argutarum, aut laqueis questionum, subtili quodam disceptationum filo texunt eas et releant.*

*That love and live in the muddy streams of CONTROVERSY; qui mala quadam litigandi scabie infecti; sed quid ego ista? verto proram et removeo me ab hac Charibdi, quæ multorum absorpsit ingenia.*

*I now come to the main question in CONTROVERSY; venio enim jam a velitatione ad veram seriamque pugnam, et, omisis levibus istis telis et luseris, ad decretoria arma, milites copiasque meas omnes, ordine et sub signis inducam—, quarum quadruplex mihi agmen.*

*To decide a matter in CONTROVERSY; dubitationem omnem tollere; nodum secare.*

CONVENIENCE, or *fitness*; convenientia, competentia, commoditas.

CONVENIENCE, or *agreeableness*; congruitas, congruentia.

CONVENIENCE of *time and place*; opportunitas.

CONVENIENT, or *fit and suitable*; convenient, aptus, habilis, accommodus, idoneus.

CONVENIENT, or *seasonable*; tempestivus, opportunus.

CONVENIENT, or *agreeable*; congruus, consentaneus, consuevus.

*To be CONVENIENT; convenire, competere, congruere.*

*It is CONVENIENT; convenit, decet, aptum est, par est.*

*It is not CONVENIENT; dedecet, disconvenit.*

*No CONVENIENCE without its inconvenience; omnis commoditas sua fert incommoda secum.*

*To CONVERSE, or be conversant; versari, conversari, uti, consuescere.*

CONVERSANT, or *well versed in*; versatus, probe exercitatus.

CONVERSATION; conversatio, commercium, consuetudo, usus.

*To be CONVERSANT in books or studies; habitare in subsellis; in Cicerone volutari; in veteribus scriptis studiose multumque volutari.*

*Not to be CONVERSANT in public business; a negotiis publicis se remove; ad otium perfugere; missos facere honores, non attingere; remotus a foro, judiciis, controversiisque.*

*Whatever time he was not CONVERSANT, or engaged in the wars; quicquid a bellis vacabat.*

A CONVERSION, or *turning*; conversio.

*To CONVERT, or turn; convertere.*

*To CONVERT to his own profit; derivare in rem suam.*

*To CONVERT one from unbelief, or ill customs; revocare, reducere, traducere ad meliora.*

*To CONVERT, or bring one to amendment; ad suam, sanioerem, meliorem mentem, ad sanitatem animi reducere. Ad virtutis tramitem, a vitiis ad frugem bonam revocare. Animum alicujus maximis vitiis, erroribus teterrimis levare, liberare. A pravitate morum in viam virtutis reducere. A pravis opinionibus moribusque ad bene beateque vivendi rationem traducere. Animum multimodis depravatum, pietate, religione, sanctitate vera imbuiere. Animi labes repurgare, errores corrigere; integritatem concussam et labefactatam reparare, restituere, instaurare, reintegrare, revocare.*

*To CONVERT one by excellent instructions, from superstition to true and holy worship; institutis optimis a superstitione ad veræ pietatis cultum revocare, reducere; ab avito errore ad bonam, meliorem frugem, in viam plane regiam, in rectam salutis viam revocare, reducere.*

*To CONVERT one from error, and from the depth of wickedness; levare aliquem errore, et voragine impietatis.*

*To CONVERT the hearers from superstitious usages; animis auditorum superstitiones eximere.*

*Truth itself convinced, or CONVERTED, me, and forced me to consider; ipsa mihi veritas manum iniecit, et paulisper consilium coegit.*

*To CONVERT from old received opinions,*

and to introduce new ones; inserere novas opiniones, et evellere inasitas.

To CONVEY, or carry; deportare, devehere, convectare, deferre, asportare, qu. conveyere.

To CONVEY over; trajicere, transvehere, prætervehere.

To CONVEY from one place to another; traducere, transportare.

To CONVEY himself quickly out of a place; propere sece.

To CONVEY out; exportare, efferre.

To CONVEY out of danger; incolumem præstare.

To CONVEY away; asportare.

To CONVEY away hastily or privately; eripere, interceptare, clam auferre.

To CONVEY by cart, ship, or beast; conveyere.

They are CONVEYED by ships to the farthest parts; navi deferuntur ad ultimas partes.

To what part of the world soever she be CONVEYED; quoquo hinc abducta est gentium.

To CONVINCe, or CONVICT; convincere, coarguere.

To CONVICT, or prove to the contrary; refutare, evincere.

To CONVICT a guilty person; reum peragere.

To be CONVICTED; coargui, jacere.

I am CONVICTED, or CONVINCED; reus peragor.

To CONVINCe one; evincere, expugnare animum, persuadere, perspicuis testibus aliquem tenere; crimen intentatum probare; criminis aliquem arguere, coarguere, convincere. Testimoniis convictum cogere; a convicto extorquere ut fatetur, confiteatur, concedat. Crimen quam multis suspicionibus coarguere. Inexcusabilem reddere. Nullum diviticium aut tergiversationem relinquere.

He CONVINCES the guilty by witnesses; coarguit reum testibus.

He CONVINCES him with a weak argument; jugulat eum gladio plumbeo.

I must live and die with the CONVICTION; mihi vivendum atque moriendum conacio.

CORN, for bread; frumentum, far, n. fruges, annona, Ceres, f.

Standing CORN; seges, -etis, f.

A single CORN; granum.

An ear of CORN; spica.

The beard of CORN; arista.

Corn without a beard; spica mutica, seu mutina.

Corn that rises from the last year's seed; seges restitibilis.

To gather or fetch in CORN; frumentari.

A dearth of CORN; incendium annonæ.

Cheapness of CORN; annonæ vilitas seu laxitas.

CORN-fields; sata.

A CORN-loft; horreum, granarium.

CORN in abundance; fructum, proventum uberem protulit, edidit fecunda tellus. Abunde gratus ager centuplum reddidit. Messis opima, beata.—Immensæ ruperant horrea messeæ. Illa seges votis respondet avari agricolæ. Ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messeæ. Aurea fruges pleno diffundit copia cornu. Copia manat ad plenum benigno ruris bonorum opulenta cornu.

CORN could not be carried thither; eo subvehi frumentum non poterat; Liv.

The standing CORN was now nearly ripe; seges jam prope natura erat; Cass.

CORN is cheap, worth little, bears no price; non habet pretium annona; Cic.

By all these means CORN rises in price; his tamen omnibus annona crevit; Cass.

CORN grows dear, is dear; annona ingravescit, cara est; Cic. Ter.

CORN had not much thickened, was not much lowered in price; annona haud multum laxaverat; Plin.

CORN fails; depositum negat ingrata, sterilis tellus. Fruges deficiunt. Magna sterilitate soli; calamitate, penuria frugum; rei frumentariæ inopia laboratur. Multo malignior hujus anni proventus est, quam solet esse. Sternuuntur segetes et deplorata colonis Vota jacent, longique perit labor irritus anni.—Steriles exurere Syrius agros: Arebant herbas, et victum seges ægra negabat. Intereunt segetes, subit aspera sylvæ. Lappæque tribulique, &c. Virg. Georg. 1. Arva depositum fallunt. Anni spes intercepta est. Primis segetes moriuntur in herbis. Et modo sol nimium, primas modo corripit imber, &c. Ovid. Met. 5. 8. Non reddit sterilis semina jacta seges. Expectata seges vanis elusit avenis. Aræ frustra et frustra expectant promissas horrea messeæ.

To gather together CORN in the summer, like the ant, against the approaching winter; instar formicæ, colligere faris acervum, in futuram hiemem.

A CORNER, or nook; angulus.

A little CORNER; angellus.

A CORNER, or lurking hole; latebra, latibulum.

A CORNER of a house or walk, where men turn; versura.

CORNERS, or windings of rivers; cornua fluminum.

CORNERS, or turnings of highways; anfractus, Mæandri.

A CORNER of a street; diverticulum, angiportus.

CORNERED, or with corners; angulatus, angularis.

I would have been contented with any.

*though ever so little a CORNER*; quantumvis parvis latebris contentus essem; Cic.

*I will get me somewhere, or I will creep into some CORNER*; in angulum aliquo abibo; Ter.

*To CORRECT, or amend*; corrigere, limare, eliminare, recognoscere.

*To CORRECT, or punish*; punire, castigare, animadvertere.

*To CORRECT, or check, or chide, or find fault with*; corripere, increpare, reprehendere.

*CORRECTED as a book*; castigatus, eliminatus.

*A CORRECTOR of manners*; morum censor.

*To CORRECT or polish a work*; opus ad limam, sub incudem revocare, reducere, corrigere, castigare, retractare, eliminare, emendare, retexere, recoquere, recognoscere, perpurigare, perpolire, expolire, limare politius, a mendis purigare, nævis, mendis purgare. Mendas tollere, expungere, eradere, delere, expurgare. Factum lambere.—Male tornatos incudi reddere versus. Ne desit scriptis ultima lima tua. Non catulus partu quem reddidit ursæ recenti, Sed male viva caro est; lambendo mater in artus Fingit et in formam qualem cupit ipsa reducit. Sic Aristarchus. Opus aliquod revisere, recudere, retractare; depravata restituere, lima uti, obelis notare; apices, verbaque singula eventilare; librare et expendere sententias; censuram peragere; repurgare a mendis veterum collatione codicum; unguibus uti; ad severum unguem excutere, nativo germanoque decori restituere; emaculare; retexere orationem; Cic. Sanctos veterum labores ad antiquum revocare nitorem; perperam addita diligenter reponere; summa cura restituere depravata; recudere carmen, epistolam, &c. Discutere tenebras a jure civili, reducta luce; Aristarchum agere; Aristarchica virgula notare, repurgare.

*To CORRECT, or chastise*; aliquem castigare, corrigere, mulctare, punire, plagis afficere, pœna coercere, supplicio plectere, flagris cadere, male mulctare, pro meritis accipere, tractare ut meritis est. Liberos delinquentes severius exipere, animadversione severa plectere, castigare. Verberibus animadvertere in aliquem.

*CORRECTION, or making better*; correctio, cognitio, limatio, emendatio.

*CORRECTION, or punishment*; castigatio, supplicium.

*A house of CORRECTION*; ergastulum.

*To CORRECT verses ill made*; male formatos incudi reddere versus.

*My writings wanted the last CORRECTION*; ultima lima defuit scriptis meis.

*Of which work he was a serious and*

*skilful CORRECTOR*; cui operi serio castigando manus admovit medicas.

*If he had carefully CORRECTED it, &c.*; si cura temperasset et lima.

*CORRESPONDENCE*; consuetudo, commercium.

*To keep up a frequent CORRESPONDENCE of letters*; frequentare commercium epistolarum; Sen.

*To CORRUPT, act*; Corruptere.

*To CORRUPT, or destroy*; perdere, dispendere.

*To CORRUPT, or putrify*; putrefacere, tabefacere.

*To CORRUPT, or weaken*; labefactare.

*To CORRUPT, or spoil and mar*; depravare, abuti.

*To CORRUPT, or defile*; contaminare, polluere, coinquinare.

*To CORRUPT, or infect*; inficere, contagione afficere.

*To CORRUPT, or debauch*; depravare, vitare.

*To CORRUPT, or bribe*; emere, muneribus corrumpere.

*To CORRUPT, or entice with evil*; aliquem illecebris, blanditiis, lenociniis ad nequitiam, flagitium, scelus allicere, invitare, provocare, abducere, allectare, pellicere, sollicitare, trahere, rapere, accendere; promissis inducere ad patrandum nefas, facibus quibusdam ad malefaciendum inflammare; stimulis incitare, commovere; ad facinus aggrediendum, suscipiendum exstimulare; corruptelarum laqueis implicare, illecebris irretire. Animum adolesecentium nondum ratione et consilio confirmatum pellicere, blanditiis voluptatum depravare, delinire, corrumpere; a virtute detorquere, transversum agere. Admoovere machinas adolescentium, quibus ab humanitate, a virtute deducitur. Ad audaciam, furtum, ad libidinem faciem alicui præferre. Corruptela, labe, lue vitiorum inficere, inquinare, depravare, pollnere, pervertere, vitare, contaminare, conscele-rare, deteriorem reddere. Vitiis imbuere.—Pudicam donis sollicitare fidem.

*To CORRUPT truth with falsehood*; mendacio veritatem contaminare.

*To CORRUPT truth by bribery*; fidem pretio labefactare.

*To endeavour to CORRUPT one's honesty*; fidem alicui attentare.

*CORRUPT*, corruptus, pravus, nequam.

*A CORRUPT judge*; iniquus iudex.

*CORRUPT, or noisome*; insalubris, foetidus, tabidus.

*CORRUPT, or full of faults*; mendosus, vitiis scatens.

*CORRUPT blood*; sanies, -ei, f., pus, n. tabum.

*CORRUPTED*; depravatus, vitiatus, pol-

latus, contaminatus, violatus, commaculatus, adulteratus.

*He hath a CORRUPTED conscience;* habes conscientiam in animo habet.

*To COST;* constare, stare: *as, What did it cost? quanti constitit?*

*Cost, or expense;* impensa, expensa, sumptus, -us, m.

*Cost, or price;* pretium, aestimatio.

*COSTLY, or dear;* pretiosus, carus.

*COSTLY, or stately;* magnificus, splendidus, laetus.

*COSTLY, or expensive;* sumptuosus, luxuriosus.

*COSTLY, in banqueting;* opiparus, dapsilis; Sybariticus; adj.

*That is at my COST, or my purse pays for that;* de meo ista ornantur omnia.

*I have learned it to my COST;* expertus non levi documento; Quintil.

*I fear it will COST her her life;* timeo ejus vitæ; Ter.

*To tax the COSTS of the suit;* litem æstimare.

*They COST us dear;* carissime constant; Sen.

*Nothing COSTS less;* res nulla minoris constabit; Juven.

*His fish-ponds COST a great deal building;* habet piscinas magna pecunia edificatas; Varro.

*They COST a great deal filling;* implentur magno; Var.

*It COSTS a great deal to keep them;* magno aluntur; Var.

*They heard what it COST;* pretium enumerari audiebant; Cic.

*They COST more;* plaris emuntur; Juv.

*To bestow COST on—;* impensam et sumptum facere in—; Var.

*That victory COST the Moors much blood and wounds;* multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit; Liv. Tantulo impendio stetit ingens victoria; Q. Curt.

*He will do it to your COST;* faciet, neque sine tuo magno malo; Ter.

*Whatever it COST, or, let it cost what it will, it is well bought;* quanti quanti, bene emitur; Cic. Quoquo pretio coemptus erit—; Cic.

*He has lost both labor and COST;* operam et oleum perdidit; opera et impensam periit.

*He did it at his own COST and charge;* propriis fecit impendiis.

*You will not easily guess what it COST me;* plaris mihi constitit quam tu facile credas.

*It COST him much setting on;* suo non mediocri sumptu paravit.

*It COST me money, and time, and pains, and brains too, ere I could bring it about;* non parum insumpti pecunie, temporis

permultum, laboris plurimum, ingenii non nihil.

*If I should cast up, or count what it COST me;* ratiunculas impensarum si supputarem.

*To cast up his accounts and COSTS;* impensam ad calculos revocare.

*It COSTS me more;* mihi carius constat.

*It COSTS less by half;* minoris constat dimidio.

*TO COVER, or hide;* velare, tegerè, obtegere, operire, cooperire, occultare, occultere.

*TO COVER, or overcast;* obnubere, obscurare, obumbrare.

*TO COVER, or conceal;* celare, premere, dissimulare.

*TO COVER, or clothe;* vestire, amicire, convestire.

*TO COVER, or cloak a business;* infucare.

*TO COVER the table;* insternere mensam.

*TO COVER over;* obducere, obtendere, superintegere, cooperire.

*TO COVER with earth;* adobruere, occare, innocare.

*TO COVER with clay or dirt;* delutare.

*TO COVER with wax;* incerare.

*TO COVER a house with tiles or slates;* imbricare.

*TO COVER with silver;* argentare. *To cover with gold;* deaurare.

*He cannot be persuaded to COVER his head;*—*to keep his head covered;* adduci non potest, at capite aperto sit; Cic.

*TO COVER the head with a helmet, the body with a garment;* caput galea, corpus veste tegere; Propert. Tibul.

*TO COVER his faults;* errata obtegere; Plant.

*He COVERS his hair with his helmet;* crines integit casside; Stat.

*His head is to be COVERED;* obvolvendum caput est; Cic. Transmisso perviam tigillo, capite adoperto [*with his head covered*]; Liv.

*Houses COVERED with straw;* intacta stramento tecta; Liv.

*A COVER;* involucrium, tegmen.

*The COVERS of books;* foruli, pl. m.

*The COVER of a well;* puteal, n.

*The COVER of a pot, &c.;* operculum.

*TO COVET, or desire;* cupere, expetere, avere, appetere.

*TO COVET earnestly;* concupiscere, discupere, affectare, sitire.

*COVETOUS or very desirous;* avarus, avidus, appetens, cupidus.

*A COVETOUS churl;* illiberalis, inhospitalis.

*A COVETOUS niggard;* parcus, sordidus, tanax. Lucrio, trahax.

*COVETOUS or near;* attentus ad rem.

*COVETOUS or greedy of wealth*; inextinguibili, inexhausta, insatiabili divitiarum siti, desiderio flagrare, ardere, torreri. Pecuniae, argenti cupiditate inflammari, caecum esse. Nullum pecuniae cupiditati modum statuere, constituere; nullum terminum praefigere. In opibus augendis, congerendis versari, occupari totum. Magno studio ad rem augendam incumbere. Omnia ad suum questum, commodum, utilitatem referre, tradocere, quasi sibi tantum natum, et suis commodis. Suis vitae commodis, opibus, lucro studere, inservire, se totum dare. Undique lucrum captare per fas nefasque. Turpi pecuniae studio, et infinita lucri cupiditate duci, transversum agi. Ad opes, divitias congerendas, coacervandas, cumulandas, inflammato animo, studio rapi, feni. Homo avarus, sui nimium tenax, appetens et rapax alieni. Animus vastus, avaritia eger, qui nihil satis putat, aliqua re eget, aliquid sibi deesse putat semper, omnes res ad lucrum praedamque revocat; suis commodis, sua utilitate metitur summum bonum, omnia; ita pecunia inhiat, ut humanitatis obliviscatur usque eo fervet ferturque avaritia, tanto divitiarum studio tenetur, ut opulenta cupiditatis gratia nihil sibi non licere putet. Quem tenet argenti sitis importuna famesque. Qui Semper in augenda festinat, et obruitur re, argento post omnia ponit. Cui fervet avaritia miseraque cupidinis pectus. Quem tenet opum furiosa cupido, auri sacra fames, amor acceleratur habendi; tristis avaritiae rabies; Sola parandarum cura fatigat opum. Cui lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet.

*Crassus was ill spoken of, or had an ill name, at Rome, because of his COVETOUSNESS*; Crassus Romae ob avaritiam male audiebat. Pessime omnium Romanorum audiebat Crassus, avaritiae nomine; maxime omnium Romanorum Crassus avaritiae flagrabat infamia; aurum sitire, opes appetere maxime, unus omnium magis, quam ceteri; praeter reliquos, praeter ceteros Crassus putabatur; nemini gravior ac turpior in urbe Roma, quam Crasso, inurebatur avaritiae nota; avaritiae vitio Crassum magis quam quenquam alium hominem notabat opinio; incumbere ad opes, inhiare divitiis tanto studio, quanto in urbe Roma nemo praeterea, Crassus existimabatur.

*From COVETOUSNESS springs much evil*; ex avaritia multa mala proveniunt. Parit avaritia multa mala; existunt, nascuntur, proficiuntur, proveniunt, effluunt, emanant, exoriantur, ex avaritia multa mala; multorum malorum causa, origo, principium, fons, radix avaritia est, multorum malorum causa referenda ad avaritiam, conferenda in avaritiam, ascribenda assignanda, tribuenda avaritiae est; culpam sus-

tinet avaritia multorum malorum.

*Naturally COVETOUS, or born to be a niggard*; natura avarus. Multis argumentis inclinatum, ac natura propensum te ad turpissimum et execrabile vitium avaritiae judicavi; quod multis argumentis potuerim conjicere, colligere, intelligere, auspicari, ad avaritiae vitium natura propendes; tua te ad avaritiam natura ducit, avaritiae studiosus es exhortante natura, naturali quodam studio ad avaritiam inclinas, sequeris avaritiam naturae inductione.

*He is despised for his COVETOUSNESS*; ob avaritiam vituperatus. Avaritiae nomine male audis, avaritiae flagras infamia, laboras infamia; avaritiae tibi crimen obicitur, exprobratur, in te confertur avaritiae culpa; tibi avaritiae nota inuritur; aspectus in primis es avaritiae nomine, accusaris, reprehenderis, exagitaris, ut in avaritiam pronior ad avaritiam proclivior, ut homo divitiarum nimis appetens, immoderate sitiens, supra modum cupidus, cupidior quam satis est, nimius in divitiarum cupiditate.

*COVETOUSNESS*; avaritia, cupiditas, sordes, pl. f.

*COVETOUSNESS of honor*; ambitio, appetentia gloriae.

*COVETOUSNESS rules every where*; avaritia latissimus per orbem terrarum dominatur; amplissimum regnum obtinet; ubique locorum, nusquam non regnat; animus omnium pervasit, occupavit, tenet. Avaritiae morbo quis fere, quam pauci, paucissimi non laborant? Quotusquisque est, qui salutis, famae divitias, lucrum, munera non praestat? pecunia obediunt omnia.

*Wretchedly COVETOUS or niggardly*; tenax, triparcus; Phaut. In sinu manum semper habens; parcus, perparcus; Magnas inter opes inops; Hor. Insatiabiliter avarus et artifex egregius emungendarum cum e clero, tum a populo pecuniarum; cupido ad maximas sibi comparandas opes animo; deparcus, pro nimium tenax, apud Apul. Nummarius apud Herodian. quasi nummis deditus; ob incertas irrequietus opes; undique lucrum captans per fasque nefasque; fraudans genium; inextinguibile dolium; luto luteolus, illiberalis. Lapsana vivere; Plin. Prover. lepidum in eos, qui perparce nimiumque tenuiter vivunt; est autem Lapsana olus sylvestre.

*COVETOUSNESS can never be satisfied*; nunquam expletur, neque satiatur, cupiditatis et avaritiae sitis; Cic.

*The COVETOUS affections of the mind cannot be suppressed*; indomitae sunt et effrenatae animi cupiditates.

*COVETOUSNESS increases, as riches abound*; creverunt opes, et opum furiosa cupido.

*The whole world is too little to satisfy their COVETOUSNESS*; eorum cupiditati

nimis angustus orbis terrarum esse videtur.

*COVETOUSNESS prefers gain to honesty and shame, and riches to religion; avaritia lucrum pudori, et divitiis religioni anteponebat. Nam incumbere divitiis dicuntur avari, simul canes in præsepio; Sall.*

*COVETOUS wretches the more they possess, the more they covet; avari sordidi, cum possideant plurima, plura petunt; et quo ditiores sunt, eo majoribus accessionibus opes suas augeri et cumulari desiderant; et ad divitiis quascunque augendas inflammata aviditate rapiuntur.*

*The COVETOUS niggard keeps his money close in his chest; rem familiarem clausam habet avarus.*

*COVETOUSNESS thinks always that something is wanting; aliquid semper deesse putat avarus.*

*When he had by COVETOUSNESS devoured the substance of all the rich; cum omnium locupletum bona avaritia devorasset.*

*To be inflamed with excessive COVETOUSNESS; pecunie appetitione nimia inflammari.*

*For he was so extremely COVETOUS, that I never saw one comparable to him for that; ardebat enim cupiditate, et inexhausto pecuniarum desiderio, sic ut in nullo unquam flagrantius studium viderim; Cic.*

*Who ever was so inflamed with COVETOUSNESS, or of so unbridled affections? Quis unquam fuit avaritia tam ardenti, aut tam effrenatis cupiditatibus? Cic. Quid fœdus avaritia, quid immanis libidine, quid contemptus timiditate, quid abjectio tarditate et stultitia? Cic.*

*A mind sick of COVETOUSNESS; animus avaritia æger.*

*The COVETOUS old fellow is as hard and dry as a stone; he cheats himself, he is so extremely covetous; pumex non æque aridus est, atque hic est senex; defraudat animum geniumque suum, usque eo fervet fortarque avaritia.*

*A COVETOUS, hard man; he will not part with a penny; nihil illo tenacius.*

*They are so COVETOUS, they will have it by hook or crook; if men can but get it, the most care not how; vulgus hominum per fas nefasque lucrum venatur, captat.*

*Nothing is good to the COVETOUS but what is profitable; præter lucrum nihil erat dulce.*

*A COVETOUS, greedy gaping after gold; auri sacra fames.*

*He is a COVETOUS fellow, a very muck-worm; non celo sed cæno delectatur.*

*COVETOUS old wives have tears at command, but will not part with a farthing; avaras aliquot aniculas, è quarum oculis*

*Phrase.*

mille lacrymas citius expresseris, quam unum e bulga nummulum.

*The COVETOUS are all for Mammon; usque adeo ditescendi cupidus; Deo lucrío inhiare.*

*The COVETOUS are beggars in the midst of their wealth; inter opes mendicus opum.*

*I COULD; possem, potui.*

*I never COULD; nunquam mihi licitum est; Plaut.*

*While I COULD see; dum potestas mihi fuit videndi; Plaut.*

*I would strive all that ever I COULD; quantum tum maxime possem contendere; Cic.*

*He did all that ever he COULD to overthrow the commonwealth; remp. quantum in ipso fuit, evertit; Cic.*

*I ran away as fast as I COULD; ego me in pedes, quantum queo, conjeci; Ter.*

*As earnestly and diligently as I COULD; ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui; Cic.*

*As far as one COULD see; qua visus erat; Sall.*

*I came as great marches as ever I COULD; quam potui maximis itineribus veni; Cic.*

*As briefly as ever I COULD; quam brevissime potui; Cic.*

*Out of all the nations he COULD; quibuscunque ex gentibus potuisset; Cic.*

*I helped all I COULD, the best I could; pro mea parte adjuvi; Cic.*

*They made all the haste they COULD to remove out of the fields into the town, out of the country into the city; pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant; Liv. Pro se quisque id munus recusabat; Cæs.*

*None COULD imagine what a grief I took; opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem; Cic.*

*You brought them up as well as you COULD; illos pro re tolerabas tua; Ter.*

*It happened as well as COULD be; melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est; Ter.*

*You meet me as well as COULD be; opido opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam; Ter.*

*He COULD not obtain, prevail for, get a grant of, so much as that; ne id quidem impetravit; Cæs.*

*If he COULD any way; siqua facultas fuisset; Cæs.*

*It COULD not certainly be told; neque certum inveniri poterat; Cæs.*

*He was as busy as COULD be about these things; hæc magno studio agebat; Cæs.*

*As near as ever he COULD get to the enemy's camp; quam proxime potest hostium castris; Cæs.*

*As well as he, or I, &c. COULD; pro mci,*

*T*

ingenii tenuitate; habita tui ingenii ratione; pro meo studio, meaque industria; pro sua industria et facultate.

*I did as well as I COULD*; ut facultas tulit, feci.

*He did as well as he COULD*; prout hujus facultates ferebant, fecit.

**A COUNCIL**; concilium.

**A COUNCIL-house**; curia, consistorium.

**A COUNCIL-chamber**; senaculum.

**A COUNCIL**, or *the place where the council is held*; senatus, -us, m.

**A COUNSELLOR**, or *he that sitteth on the council-bench*; senator, synedras, assessor, consessor.

*It is debated in COUNCIL*; concilio disputatur.

*He is one of the COUNCIL*; intimus est eorum concilii.

*When he had called a COUNCIL*; senatu coacto.

**COUNSEL**, or *advice*; consilium, monitum, admonitio.

**To COUNSEL**, or *give counsel or advice*; consulere, (cum dat.), suadere, hortari, monere.

**To COUNSEL to the contrary**; dissuadere, dehortari.

**To ask COUNSEL**, or *advice*; consulere, (cum accus.) Amicos consulere, in consilium adhibere,mittere,advocare. Cum aliquo deliberare; consilium conferre, inire, agitare, communicare. In rebus obscuris, dubiis, incertis, positis in controversia, ambiguis consilium postulare, capere, exquirere, quosere, expetere, adhibere. Consulendi, consulandi causa, consilii capiendi gratia ad amicos rem deferre, confugere; amicos adire. Exquirere, sciscitari, velle cognoscere quem sententia, qui sensus aliorum sit; quid sapientissimis videatur; quid experientissimis statuatur, prudentissimis conseant. Alterius sententiam, opinionem tentare, rogare, explorare. Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem. Amicorum consilio rem permittere.

**To give good COUNSEL**, or *advice*; amicus consulere prudenter; consilium dare, præbere, offerre, impertire, communicare; auctorem consilii esse; oraculum esse; consilio adesse. Aliquem consilio juvare, ex incerto certum reddere quid agendum sit. Quid facto sit opus in medium conferre, proferre.—Labantes consilio patres firmavit.

**To reject good COUNSEL**, or *advice*; comminationes salutares, benevolas; consilium rectum, honestum, utile, bonum negligere, contemnere, repellere, recusare, repudiare. Amici benevolentiam optime consulentis, admonentis, aversari, spernari, despiciari. A rectis monitis animum avertere. Optime, amicissime monentis consiliis saluberrimis aures occludere. Im-

patiens animis, &c. Respuit, atque odio verba monentis habet. Me quoque quod monui bene multa fideliter odit. Consilium ne sperne meum.—Non voces ullas tractabilis audit. Consilii satis est in me mihi.

*He that is asked COUNSEL*; consultus.

*The asking of COUNSEL*; consultatio.

**To take COUNSEL**, or *advice, with himself*; deliberare.

**To take another's COUNSEL**; parere momenti; dicto audientem esse.

*I did it by your COUNSEL and advice*; te auctore, auspice, suasore, suadente, consulente, consultore, hortante, adhortante, impellente, impulsore, hortatore, instigante; tuo ductu, inductu, suasu, hortatu, consilio, impulsu; de tuo consilio; a te persuasus feci. Tu mihi auctor fuisti ut facerem. Tuo hac in re usus consilio sum.

**To follow a friend's COUNSEL**; amici consiliis acquiescere. Amicis recte consulentibus assentiri, auscultare, parere, aures patefacere. Alterius consilium probare, sequi, sequendum sibi proponere. Amicos consulentes lubenter audire. De alterius consilio aliquid facere.

*This is the best COUNSEL*; huic consilio palmam do.

**Ruled by other men's COUNSEL**, not *his own*; aliorum consiliis auferri, regi, rapi. Non suo consilio duci, sed adduci alieno. Non suo judicio niti, non audire se, non sibi parere, obtemperare, obsequi, assentiri, morem gerere; sed ab alienis consiliis pendere. Non se in suis rebus, verum alios sequi duces. Non seipsum adhibere in consilium; sed aliorum voluntates, opiniones, sententias expectare. Alterius judicio stare potius quam suo.

**To keep COUNSEL**; tacere, reticere, celare.

**A keeping of COUNSEL**; taciturnitas.

**A COUNSELLING**; suasio.

**A COUNSELLING to the contrary**; dissuasio.

**A COUNSELLOR**, or *he that gives counsel*; suasor, monitor.

*He COUNSELS me to—*; is mihi suadet, ut—; Ter.

*The two consuls held a COUNCIL (senate) in the capitol*; in capitolio senatum duo consules habuerunt; Cic.

**To give COUNSEL**; dare consilium; Ter.

*I will follow his COUNSEL*; is quod mihi dederit consilium id sequar; Ter. Ejus consilio utar; Cæs.

*He had a hundred fathers for a common COUNCIL*; centum patres instar habuit consilii publici; Patere.

*Those that come to one for (to ask) COUNSEL*; consultores; Cic.



*When he had called a COUNCIL; coacto senata; Cæs. Concilio habito; Id.*

*It is debated in COUNCIL; in concilio disputatur.*

*This being put to the COUNCIL; hac re ad concilium delata; Cæs.*

*This was the drift of my COUNSEL, purpose, or intent; consilium, concilii scopus. Consilium meum hoc fuit; hoc spectavi; hoc volui; hoc sequutus sum; id egi; hac retuli mea consilia, meas cogitationes; hac animum intendi, mentem direxi, consilia contuli; hac spectavit animus meus; hic animo meo metesque consilii scopus fuit.*

*This is my COUNSEL, or advice, if you will be ruled by me; hoc tibi consilii do, tua de laude si laboras, tua si tibi laus cura est, cordi; te hortor, adhortor, cohortor, suadeo, auctor tibi sum; hoc est meum consilium; mei consilii hoc est; mea hæc est sententia, opinio, meus sensus, meum iudicium; ita censeo; ita mihi videtur, placet, probatur, me approbante facies, de mea sententia, meo consilio, meo sensu, me auctore; si me putas quicquam sapere, non esse prorsus insipientem, aliquid videre; si meum consilium habet aliquid apud te ponderis, hoc facies, ages, aggradies, suscipies, faciendum tibi iudicabis.*

*COUNSEL is to be asked in doubtful matters, or he is to consult with his friends in matters of doubt; consilium in dubiis petendum. Sapientia est, incertis in rebus, dubiis, ambiguis, obscuris, in controversia positis, in aliqua difficultate constitutis, in incertis rerum statu amicos consulere, in consilium adhibere, ad amicos referre, ad consilium amicorum confugere, amicorum consilio uti, sententiam exquirere, adire ad amicos consilii causa, petere consilium ab amicis, velle cognoscere quid amicis videatur, quid amici sentiant, qui sit amicorum sensus, quæ sententia, quid habeant opinionis, probent, censeant, iudicent, faciendum existimant.*

*COUNSEL liked or approved of; consilium probatum. Consilium mihi tuum probatur; idem sentio quod tu; meus cum tuo sensus congruit; assentior tibi; tuam sequor sententiam; recte sentire mihi videris; accedo ad tuam sententiam.*

*It is a hard case to give, or take, COUNSEL in; I know not what to do; it is hard to say what is best; I am at my wits' end; consilium arduum; difficultis deliberatio est; lubricus ad deliberandum locus; consilium capere nescio; valde hæreo; impedita deliberandi ratio; consilium abest; explicare nihil queo; expedire me nequeo; inops consilii, inops a consilio sum; consilium diu frustra quæro.*

*The issue and end of this COUNSEL is to*

*be feared; I fear to what end this counsel will come; de exitu consilii metuo. Metuo ne id consilii cuperim, quod explicare non facile possim; exitum consilii mei extimesco; consilium a me captum, ut eam, quem volo, exitum habeat, opto magis quam spero; utinam consilio meo respondeat exitus, timeo tamen ne non ita sit; vereor ne non optime quod deliberavi succedat, procedat meum consilium quo sit evasurum, timeo; quam feliciter mihi eventurum sit ex consilio meo plane non video; equidem adversa timeo, metuo, mei consilii qui sit exitus futurus.*

*Your own COUNSEL is best for you; tuo consilio rectissime uteris. Tuo consilio si uteris, teipsum si audies, ipse tibi si obtemperaveris, morem gesseris, obsecutus fueris, nihil errabis, nihil contra rem tuam, nihil a tuis rationibus alienum committes, non laboris, non offendes, non cecideris; nullam offensionem, nullum casum aut errorem timebis; sapienter statues, recte iudicabis, optimam rationem inibis.*

*I have determined to use your COUNSEL; de tuo consilio decretum; decrevi, constitui, statui, certum consilium cepi, plene animum induxi, nihil ut facerem sine consilio tuo; nisi te approbante, nisi de consilio tuo, nisi tuo consilio uterer, aliter; deliberatum est, constitutum, iudicatum, captum consilium.*

*The COUNCIL, or COUNSELLORS; senatus; viri consulares; ordo senatorius; item, amplissimus ordo, pro ordine senatorio, aliquando ponitur; concilium proprie prudentum et consiliariorum conventus est; curia, pro hominibus curiam frequentantibus, et rempub. curantibus nonnumquam accipitur; sanctius concilium, quod privatum etiam, et secretum consilium dicitur.*

*The members, or a member of the privy-COUNCIL; ab intimis consiliis, a consiliis abditis, a secretis arcanis; a sanctoris consilio.*

*The great COUNCIL of parliament; frequens ac solennis præparatum civitatum et provinciarum congregatio, consultatio.*

*The COUNCIL-house; concilii locus; curia, senatoris domus.*

*To assemble the COUNCIL; cogere concilium; habere senatum; efficere frequentem senatum, apud Cic. pro, congregare.*

*To raise up, or dissolve, the COUNCIL; concilium dimittere, missum facere cætum, conventum solvere.*

*To COUNSEL, or consult, the profit of the commonwealth; consulere, consultare reipub.; Sall. Scurrere quod reipub. commodum est; consulere, et apud Ter. propicere, in commune.*

*To refer all things in COUNSEL to the public profit of all, and to esteem more the advan-*

*tages of the commonwealth, than the profits of private men ; cuncta consulta ad publicam omnium utilitatem referre, et reipublicis facere, quam comoda privata.*

*By your COUNSEL, advice, or persuasion ; te bonum consilium et auspiciū dante ; te fortunante et juvante.*

*The chief, or the president, of the COUNCIL ; præsides concilii ; qui concilio præest, præsidet.*

*Take COUNSEL with yourself ; te adhibere in consilium.*

*Subtle and headstrong COUNSELS are at first usually glad and joyful, but in progress difficult and dangerous, and in the event, for the most part, sad and unhappy ; consilia callida et precipitia prima specie læta, sed tractatu dura, et eventu tristia minimeque prospera, fere sunt.*

*You know well enough who gave me this COUNSEL ; qui mihi hujus consilii auctor fuerat belle nostis.*

*To inquire by letters what is the mind and COUNSEL of others ; qui sensus, quæ sententia aliorum sit per literas exquirere, explorare.*

*I COUNSEL, and advise, you these things with great friendship ; tibi hæc amicissimo animo præcipio.*

*And then, if I can, I shall declare to every one the safety, or advantage, of my COUNSEL and discourse ; deinde singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meæ, si quam potero, afferam ; Cic.*

*To make all the citizens know, or to offer to them, and afford, the clearness and candor of his wit and COUNSEL ; cunctis civibus lumen ingenii et consilii sui porrigere atque tendere.*

*I am perplexed and entangled, so that I cannot despatch my own COUNSELS, tæneor implicatus, nec mea expedire consilia possum.*

*A COUNSEL full of modesty and fidelity ; consilium plenum pudoris et fidelitatis.*

*A faithful and kind COUNSELLOR ; fidelis et benevolus consiliarius.*

*If you will take my COUNSEL ; si me audies.*

*To depend on another's COUNSEL ; pendere ex aliquo ; alicujus monitis niti, duci.*

*Cæsar will do nothing without my COUNSEL ; Cæsar nihil facturū est, nisi de meo consilio.*

*Not to follow good COUNSELS ; a rectis monitis animum avertere.*

*To take COUNSEL, or consult long, about any thing, about weighty affairs, &c. ; de re aliqua, summis de rebus, multum et diu consultare, deliberare, consilium habere.*

*That must be done with much COUNSEL and deliberation ; id diu deliberandum et concoquendum est.*

*The place, in which they met, and communicated their COUNSELS for the public safety ; locus, in quo conveniebant, et de communi salute consilia sua conferebant.*

*Which cause, when it was debated in COUNCIL, they decreed, &c. ; quæ causa, cum in judicio esset ventilata, decretum est, &c.*

*The princes took this COUNSEL, that the very name and memory of the Tarquins should be quite extinguished ; principes consilium hoc ceperunt, nomen Tarquiniorum memoriamque esse tollendam ; Cic. de Offic.*

*To be of one's COUNSEL ; a consiliū esse alicui.*

*I was of his COUNSEL ; suum is mihi explicavit consilium.*

*I gave you better COUNSEL ; instituebam te aliter.*

*You set him on, or COUNSELLED him ; tuo fecit instinctu.*

*I persuaded or COUNSELLED him to that ; suasa illud suscepit meo.*

*None of them could give better COUNSEL ; nemo est qui prudentius ac senilius mihi consilium dederit, quam tu.*

*You deserve a fee for so good COUNSEL, or advice ; eleganter tu quidem concionaris.*

*He knows their secret COUNSELS ; intimus est eorum consiliis.*

*He has his ear at command for COUNSEL ; est illi ab aures.*

*He recovered me by good COUNSEL ; Præoniis consilii sui remediis me sanavit.*

*It was good COUNSEL which he gave ; is non omnino pessimum dedit, consilium, qui—*

*Good COUNSEL is best in the worst evils ; in rebus malis bono consilio opus est.*

*What is it you would know of me ? What do you ask my COUNSEL for ? acd quid est rei, in quo meum sic exposcis consilium ?*

*Old men's COUNSEL is best ; consilium senum est sanum.*

*Good COUNSEL in earnest, though he speak in jest ; serias sententias loquitur mediis internitiis jocis.*

*Repair to me to take COUNSEL, when you doubt of any thing ; me consulito cum quis nodus vindice dignus occurrerit.*

*Good COUNSEL could do no good ; quem pondus et tanquam saburra gravioris consilii non stabiliret.*

*I had a thousand COUNSELS in my head ; centuriata habui capitis mei comitia.*

*I called a senate for COUNSEL in my own breast ; senatum consilii in cor convoco.*

*Do you COUNSEL me to do that? idne-  
ctis auctores mihi, ut id faciam?*

*To seduce by evil COUNSEL; rectam in-  
dolem a recto deducere.*

*To keep COUNSEL; arcanis celare.*

*You have no need of my COUNSEL, nor  
I of yours; neque ego tua opera indigeo,  
neque tu meis egēs consiliis.*

*To COUNT, or reckon; computare,  
rationes subducere.*

*To COUNT, or tell over; numerare, di-  
summare, recensere.*

*To COUNT the clock; numerare horas.*

*To COUNT, or esteem; duere, habere,  
estimare.*

*To COUNT himself sure; presumere,  
confidere.*

*Twice a-day they COUNT their cattle;  
bisque die numerant ambo pecus; Virg.*

*You COUNT right; recte rationem tenes;  
Plant.*

*If you COUNT the years, it is but a small  
time; si computas annos, exiguum est  
tempus; Plin.*

*If you COUNT the charge of the work;  
si computetur impendium opere; Plin.*

*He COUNTS nothing good but virtue; ni-  
hil ducit in bonis præter virtutem.*

*He COUNTS it all gain; omne id de-  
putat in lucro.*

*He COUNTS him one of the most elo-  
quent; reponit eum in numero eloquen-  
tiam.*

*I COUNT myself sure; pro certo habeo.  
He counts himself sure of it; rem futuram  
presumit.*

*She was always COUNTED his sister;  
semper hæc dicta et habita est soror ejus.*

*He is COUNTED rash; famam temeri-  
tatis subit.*

*A COUNTENANCE; vultus, frons,  
aspectus; os, oris.*

*COUNTENANCE, or credit; existimatio.*

*A good COUNTENANCE; vultus inge-  
nuus.*

*A cheerful COUNTENANCE; læta facies,  
exporrecta frons, hilaris aspectus.*

*A sour COUNTENANCE; triste supercil-  
ium; frons nubila, obducta, caperata;  
vultus acerbus, protervus, tetricus.*

*A stately COUNTENANCE, or look;  
grande supercilium.*

*Of a grace or sullen COUNTENANCE;  
vultuosus, superciliosus.*

*To COUNTENANCE, or show one coun-  
tenance; favere, indulgere, aspirare.*

*To COUNTENANCE, or encourage; hor-  
tari, animos addere.*

*To COUNTENANCE, or credit one; or-  
nare, amplificare, decorare.*

*Out of COUNTENANCE; confusus, pudore  
confusus.*

*To be out of COUNTENANCE; erubescere,  
pudescere.*

*To put out of COUNTENANCE; confun-  
dere, percellere.*

*Never changing COUNTENANCE for it;  
ne oris quidem colore mutato; Curt.*

*As pretty a COUNTENANCED woman as  
one shall see; vultu mulier adeo venusto ut  
nihil supra; Ter.*

*A letter will keep its COUNTENANCE;  
epistola non erubescit; Cic.*

*I believe you are now a little out of  
COUNTENANCE; puto te jam suppedere;  
Cic.*

*What a spirit she had, appeared in her  
COUNTENANCE; quos spiritus gessisset,  
vultu ferebat; Tacit.*

*He read his displeasure in his COUN-  
TENANCE; vultu offensionem conjectaverat;  
Tacit.*

*To set his COUNTENANCE; vultum sibi  
componere, fingere; Ovid. Cic.*

*To change his COUNTENANCE; mutare  
vultum; Cic.*

*One may read his malice in his COUN-  
TENANCE; olent illa supercilia malitiam;  
Cic.*

*To run COUNTER; aliorum contem-  
dere, aliud agere.*

*COUNTER, adj.; contrarius, oppositus;  
alternus.*

*COUNTER, adv.; e contra, ex opposito,  
contra.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or dissemble; si-  
mulare, assimilare, dissimulare.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or resemble; fingere,  
adumbrare.*

*To COUNTERFEIT one's image in paint-  
ing or engraving; offingere.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or lay on, a color;  
fucare, infucare.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or imitate; imitari,  
simulari, exprimere.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or make show; spe-  
ciem præ se ferre.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or forge; commi-  
nisci, fingi.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or set in place of  
another; supponere.*

*To COUNTERFEIT a resemblance or like-  
ness; formam alienam, speciem, similitu-  
dinem falsam, fictam, commentitiam, emen-  
titiam, mendacem, fallacem gerere, imi-  
tari, representare, referre. Vultum alte-  
rius fingere. Personam alienam simulare,  
præ se ferre, offingere, assumere, in-  
ducere.*

*To COUNTERFEIT, or forge a hand, seal,  
or ring, &c.; syngraphum, chirographum,  
signum, sigillum alienum fingere, confin-  
gere, imitari, simulare, comminisci, emen-  
tari, adulterare, supponere. Syngraphum  
mendacem, fictam, falsam, supposititiam,  
commentitiam, ementitiam, fictitiam, adul-  
terinam, pro genuina, germana proponere,  
producere, ostentare, supponere. Tea-*

tamentum supponere. Falsas tabulas imponere.

*To COUNTERFEIT money*; monetam, nummum vitare, corrumpere, adulterare. Nummum vitiatum, adulterinum signare, excudere; in vulgus edere, spargere. Argentum auro confundere. Aurum subratum, aere permixtum, corruptum, adulteratum.

*A COUNTERFEIT writing*; scriptum spurium.

*A COUNTERFEIT color*; fucus.

*A COUNTERFEIT, or cheat*; impostor.

*COUNTERFEIT coin*; nummus adulterinus.

*A COUNTRY*; regio, terra, plaga.

*A campaign COUNTRY*; regio campestris.

*A COUNTRY subdued by force of arms*; provincia.

*A native of the COUNTRY*; indigena.

*One's own native COUNTRY*; patria, natale solum.

*One's COUNTRY language, &c.*; sermo vernaculus.

*The COUNTRY, in opposition to the city*; rus, rurs, n.

*To dwell in the COUNTRY*; rusticari.

*Born in the COUNTRY*; ruregena.

*Of or belonging to the COUNTRY*; rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis, ruralis.

*A COUNTRY life, &c.*; vita rustica.

*After the fashion of the COUNTRY*; rusticum.

*After the fashion of his own COUNTRY*; patrio more.

*A COUNTRYMAN, or one that dwells in the country*; rurecola, agrestis, rusticus.

*A COUNTRYMAN, or one of the same country*; conterraneus, popularis, adj.

*What COUNTRYMAN? cujus? Our countryman*; nostras. *Your countryman*; vestras.

*To die for his COUNTRY*; pro patria, rep. pro salute, libertate patriæ, reip. pro fortuna, vita civium mortem oppetere, cupide mortem expetere; hostium telis caput obicere, offerre, nullos impetus, nullum vitæ discrimen vitare, refugere, deprecari; se in medios hostes ad perspicuam, non dubiam mortem injicere, immittere; in flammâ irruere; se in hostilem impetum, ad mortem obicere; vitam amittere, contemnere, deponere, reddere, sanguinem profundere; nullum periculum sibi fugiendum putare. Salutem patriæ vitæ suæ præponere. Reip. gratia se victimam præbere; caput suum vovere, devovere. Patriæ largiri suum sanguinem. Suam vitam communi bono posthabere. Duci se immolandum jubet, ut hostium sanguis eliciatur suo. Grata memoria eo-

rum virtutem prosequamur, qui pro patria vitam effuderunt. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Non ille pro charis amicis aut patria timides perire. Codrus pro patria non timidus mori.

*To love his COUNTRY, or commonwealth*; salutem patriæ rationibus suis præferre.

*To maintain his COUNTRY, or commonwealth*; egregiam reipub. operam navare.

*To help his COUNTRY, or commonwealth in distress*; afflictam reipub. erigere.

*To oppress his COUNTRY*; rempublicam vulnerare.

*To live a COUNTRY life*; vitam rusticam agere.

*To take care of his COUNTRY*; quid respublica postulet, id unum spectare.

*An uninhabited and desert COUNTRY*; regio inhabitabilis et inculta; Cic.

*To send for out of far COUNTRIES*; accersere ex ultimis terris; peregre accire; Cic. Liv.

*We are, as it were, strangers in our own COUNTRY*; nostra nos in urbe peregrinamur; Cic.

*One's native COUNTRY*; natale solum; Ovid.

*Far from one's COUNTRY*; procul a patria; Virg.

*To fight for God and the COUNTRY*; pro aris et focis certare; Cic.

*We have an affection for our COUNTRY*; nos patria nostra delectat; Cic.

*It is an honor to die for one's COUNTRY*; decorum est pro patria mori; Cic.

*She respected this above any COUNTRY*; hanc terris magis omnibus unam coluit; Virg.

*When he was asked what COUNTRYMAN he was, he said he was one of the world*; cum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, mundanum inquit; Cic.

*I am at a loss for our own COUNTRY words*; mihi verba desunt nostratia; Cic.

*A journey in the plain COUNTRY*; iter campestre; Cæs.

*He keeps himself most in the COUNTRY*; rure fere se continet; Ter.

*I have business in the COUNTRY*; opus rure faciendum; Ter.

*COUNTRY clowns*; homines rustici; Cic.

*Write what is done in the COUNTRY, news out of the country*; res rusticas scribe; Plin.

*COUNTRY gods*; Dii patrii.

*To run his COUNTRY*; e patria fugere; Ter.

*To drive one out of his COUNTRY*; suis aliquem finibus expellere; Cæs.

*To lead a COUNTRY life, one's life in*

the country; rure agere vitam; Ter.

*I will send him hence to the COUNTRY-house; abigam illum hinc rus; Ter.*

*Persons that know the coasts of the COUNTRY very well; periti regionum; Cæs.*

*All COUNTRIES are alike for that; ubique medius coelus est; Petron.*

*The COUNTRY life is pleasant; vita rustica grata. Otium et quies rustica mirum in modum me delectat, oblectat, recreat, reficit, afficit, capit, delectationem mihi affert, voluptatem, jucunditatem, hilaritatem, gaudium, lætitiā, delectationi est, delectatione me afficit; rus animo meo jucundissimum est; rure rusticoque otio delector, mire pascor; delectationem, voluptatem, jucunditatem ex rure capio, percipio, suscipio; otio illo, atque illa quiete, quam rustica parit habitatio, libentissime fruor; si ulla re, otio capior et quiete rustica; animus meus voluptate perfunditur, expletur ex otio rustico.*

*I have delivered my own COUNTRY from utter ruin; patriam ab interitu liberavi. Patriam servavi; patriam ab exitio vindicavi; patriæ incendium extinxi; salutem attuli, peperit, dedi patriæ; opera mea patria stat; cadentem patriam sustinui, labentem confirmavi, labentem excepi; ego salus patriæ fui, a me salutem accepit patria; patriam ab exitio, a perniciē, ab interitu, a peste eripui, liberavi, tutatus sum; patriæ mala sanavi; patriæ salutem attuli, incolumitatem peperit, pestem abstuli; graviter laboranti patriam opem tuli.*

*It is pleasant being in the COUNTRY; ruri esse jucundum. Ruri esse, ruri habitare, rus colere, rusticari, cum rusticis esse, in agris esse, rusticam vitam agere, per jucundum est, delectat imprimis, jucunditatem habet, summæ voluptatis est, male affectum animum recreat, merorem fugat, meroris medicina est.*

*To be ignorant in the manners of your native COUNTRY, is a shame; patriæ res necire dedecus. Turpe imprimis est, dedecus est, in patria peregrinari, hospitem esse in iis rebus quæ ad patriam pertinent, ea non tenere, scientia non comprehendere, usu doctrinaque percipere, in quibus patriæ res agitur.*

*The native COUNTRY where one, and his forefathers have been born; paternum, patriam, genitale solum; domus paternæ; patriæ ora; lares paterni; sedes patriæ; limina paternæ; patria sedes; focus paternus, patrius.*

*We leave our native COUNTRY; Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva; Nos patriam fugimus; Virg.*

*I desire to see my native COUNTRY; famam de patriis opto videre focis; Ovid.*

*In our native COUNTRY, where we were bred and born; in natali illo solo quod primum corpore isto pressimus, pedibus institimus, cujus aerem hausimus, in quo infantia nostra vagiit, pueritia luit, juven-tus exercita et educata est.*

*All creatures love the COUNTRY, or place, of their breeding; feræ ipsæ cubilia sua amant, et cognoscunt aves suos nidos; pisces ipsi magno illo et interminato oceano frui gaudeant: affixi adeo genitali huius globi sumus, ut—*

*COURAGE, or valor; fortitudo, audacia, magnanimitas, animositas, spiritus, animus.*

*COURAGE, or confidence; fiducia, confidentia, animi presentia.*

*Want of COURAGE; ignavia, pusillanimitas, abjectio.*

*To put COURAGE into one; animare, animum addere.*

*To lose his COURAGE; elanguere, re-languescere, refrigerescere, abjicere animum.*

*Be of good COURAGE; bono animo es; Ter. Bonam habe mentem; Petr.*

*I should like your COURAGE, but that—; laudarem animum, nisi—; Ter. Cic.*

*To take COURAGE; animum recipere; Ter.;—sumere; Ovid.; se recipere; Cæs.*

*Nor did the cavalry want COURAGE; neque equitibus virtus deerat; Cæs.*

*Their COURAGE was cooled; ceciderant animi; cecidere animis; Liv. Cic.*

*They see what a man of COURAGE you are; vident quantum in te sit animi; Cic.*

*By these things they perceived that their COURAGE was cooled; his rebus re-languescere animos, eorumque remitti virtutem, existimabant; Cæs.*

*COURAGEOUS, or valiant; magnanimus, animosus, invictus, intrepidus, fortis, infactus, strenuus.*

*COURAGEOUS, or bold; audax, fidens, fiducia plenus.*

*Not COURAGEOUS; degener, ignavus, timidus.*

*With great COURAGE; onixius.*

*Without COURAGE; frigide, ignave, timide, abjecte.*

*In adversity to be of good COURAGE and heart; in diversa fortuna bene animatus. Etsi fortuna mihi charissima quæque abstulit, eripuit, ademit, etsi me orbavit iis rebus omnibus, quæ homini charissima sunt in vita, non faciam tamen, non committam, ut ipse me plane deseram atque destituam, ut omnem plane spem abjiciam, ut ab omni spe animum abducam, ut de meliori statu desperem, ut ad desperationem adducar, redigar; fortuna me prorsus omni spe salutis orbavit, nec*

tamen nihil sperare; exclusa spes omnis videtur esse meliorum rerum, aliqua tamen spe nititur, sustentatur.

*A noble, COURAGEOUS, constant, and settled mind;* novi magnitudinem animi tui, firmitatem, constantiam, vim, robur, fortitudinem, excellentiam, præstantiam, altitudinem, sublimitatem, excelsum; novi quam forti animo sis, quam constanti ac firmo; quam non demisso, non humili, non imbecillo, non fracto; quam ad omnem fortunam, ad omnes temporum motus vicissitudinesque; animo stabili ac parato sis.

*Most COURAGEOUS, stout and valiant; audax, intrepidus, impavidus, acer, ferox, animosus, magnanimus, strenuus.* Ad quodvis facinus promptus, paratus, audax. Animo alto, magno, erecto, invicto, præstanti, infracto, constanti, excelso, generoso, virili; elato, forti, stabili et parato ad omnem fortunam, ad omnes temporum motus vicissitudinesque. Virtute, fortitudine ac vigore animi præstans. Incredibili quodam robore animi septus; animo maximo; magna animi excellentia, invicta animi præstantia, magnitudine, vi, altitudine, constantia, gravitate, firmitudine; robore animi invicto; inviolabili virtute animi præditus. Nullo hostium aspectu, nullo discrimini metu perculsus, territus, perterritus. Vir præter ceteros magnanimus; animi magnitudine insignis; unicum fortitudinis specimen; humana contemnens omnia. Hac in re strenuum hominem præbuit, viri officio functus est. Cui inest virtus et mens interrita lethi. Acer erat, belloque ferox, ad vimque paratus.—Impiger hostium venari turmas, et frementem mittere equum medios per ignes. Quem—si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinæ, &c.; Hor. Carm. 3. 3. Ad horrida promptior arma. Qui valido fulmine robore pectus habet. Magnæ subnixus robore mentis. Sidera quæ mundumque potest spectare cadentem, Expers ipse metus. Cui invictum pectore robur; fortia bello pectora.

*COURAGE without discretion;* magnitudo animi absque prudentia. Sæpe qui magnitudine animi præstant, prudentia minus valent; sæpe contingit, evenit, usu venit, accidit, fieri videmus, non raro fit, non parum, sæpe fit, ut animi magnitudinem comitetur imprudentia; ut in nonnullis magno animo præditis, animo præstantibus, prudentia requiratur, desideretur.

*To take COURAGE again, and put away fear;* metum, pavorem, terrorem, formidinem exuere, deponere, ponere, expellere, excutere, sistere. Animos, se ex timore colligere, recipere. Calamitate accepta meliores, majores animos habuit,

quam unquam rebus secundis. Non infrecto animo propter magnitudinem calamitatis, sed confirmato et renovato fuit. Animi suscitare jacentem vim, ad fortitudinem revocare. Remigrat animas nunc demum mihi. Pallor abit, subitus veniunt in corpore vires. Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus.—Revocare animos, incutere timorem Mittere. Solvere, excutere corde metum. Pavor oesa reliquit.

*How much COURAGE have you put into me? quantum dederis mihi pectoris?*

*I love the COURAGEOUS heart, or the high and valiant mind;* amo viros excelso animo. Præstantis animi viros libenter complector, quorum animus viget, qui animo vigent, qui vigore animi præstant, quorum animus excellit, qui animo excellunt, qui sunt excellenti animo, sunt excellenti animo præditi, sunt excellentis animi; in quibus est animi excellentia, quedam, præstantia, altitudo, excelitas, sublimitas, robur, vis; cum his libenter amicitiam contraho, in eo coeo, instinto jungo; eos facile amo, amicos mihi libenter, adjungo; applico me, adjungo me libenter ad eorum amicitiam; sponte mea et inductione quadam animi ad eorum amicitiam accedo, ad eos amandos propendeo, inclino, me do.

*To gather COURAGE, or spirits again;* sumere robur vel vires, recipere animum, suscipere, colligere, augere, instaurare.

*Let us take again our father's and our country's COURAGE and virtue;* patrium et patrum animum, virtutemque capiamus.

*Let us lay aside fear* COURAGEOUSLY; dejiciamus metum per virtutem; Cic.

*To take away COURAGE, i. e. to discourage;* emollire, exhaustire robur; enervare, frangere animum, vires; tollere animos; spera debilitare; Cic. dissolvere animum.

*The troubles of this life usually weaken the COURAGE and resolution of the mind;* mentem, hujus vite ærumnas et mala, labefactare solent.

*A COURSE, or running, as of water;* cursus, decursus, decursio.

*A water-COURSE;* aqueductus, aquagium.

*A COURSE, or proceeding;* progressus, processus, us.

*A COURSE, or journey;* iter, itineris, n., curriculum.

*A COURSE in sailing;* navigatio.

*A COURSE, or race;* cursus, motus, spatium, stadium.

*The COURSE of the heaven;* conversio, meatus cæli.

*The COURSE of the sun;* circuitus, orbita solis.

*The COURSE of the moon; periodus, mensis lunæ.*

*The COURSE of the stars; nixus astrorum.*

*A COURSE, or order; series,-ei, ordo, ritus,-us.*

*By COURSE of nature; ritu naturæ.*

*A COURSE, or turn; vicis,-com,-ce; vicissitudo.*

*To do things by COURSE, or turn; alternare.*

*That is done by COURSE; alternus, adj.*

*That goes or comes by COURSE; periodicus, adj.*

*By COURSE; vicissim, alternatim, alternis, i. e. alternis vicibus.*

*To COURSE, or chase beasts; venari, agitare feras, persequi.*

*A COURSE, or custom; mos, m., consuetudo.*

*It is our common COURSE; nobis in more positum est.*

*Take your COURSE; fac ut lubet.*

*To take his COURSE; animo obsequi, vive morem gerere.*

*To take a COURSE with one by law; in jus trahere, litem intentare, jure agere.*

*A COURSE, or service of meat; ferculum, missus,-us.*

*The first, second, COURSE; prima, secunda, mensa.*

*A COURSE of life; vitæ ratio et institutum.*

*To take ill COURSES; male vitam instituire.*

*Words of COURSE; solennia verba.*

*We take wrong COURSES; præposteris utimur consilijs; Cic.*

*He took a wise COURSE; sapienter vitam instituit; Ter.*

*That is the safest COURSE; id tutissimum est; Ter.*

*Let him take his COURSE; faciat quod lubet; Ter. Utatur consilio suo; Cic.*

*What COURSE shall I take now? quid nunc consilii capiam? Ter. Quid igitur faciam? quidve incipiam? Ter.*

*Take your own COURSE; tuo utere instituto; Cic.*

*I knew not what COURSE to take; prorsus ego consilio; Cic.*

*I took my own COURSE; meo instituto usus sum; Cic.*

*I took a COURSE, to—; cepi rationem, ut—; Ter.*

*They thought it their best COURSE; optimum factu esse duxerunt; Cæs.*

*What COURSE should we take? quæ ratio sit ingunda nobis? Cic.*

*What COURSE of life does he take? quam vivendi viam ingressus est? Cic.*

*He takes a thievish COURSE; vivit latrocinio ritu; Cic.*

*He takes bad COURSES; ingurgitat se in flagitia; Cic.*

*A wicked COURSE of life; institutum nefarium; Cic.*

*I let him take his COURSE; sivi ut animum expleret suum; Ter.*

*I must take another COURSE of life; alio, alieno more vivendum est mihi; aliud mihi vitæ institutum capiendum est; Ter. Cic.*

*To take another COURSE to live; aliud vitæ præsidium quarite; Petron.*

*Nor know I what COURSE to take with that girl; neque quid nunc consilii capiam scio de virgine isthac; Ter.*

*You shall take that COURSE; id consilii capies; Cic.*

*We will take another COURSE; alia aggrediemur, progrediemur, via; Ter.*

*I will take some COURSE with—; ego aliquid videro—; Plant.*

*He will take that COURSE, which he shall find he most prevails with you by; ibit ad illud illico, quo maxime apud te se valere sentiet; Ter.*

*I will take my COURSE; ego meum jus persequar; Ter.*

*To take (try) a contrary COURSE; experiri contra; Ter.*

*This is my COURSE; mihi sic est usus; Ter.*

*This was his COURSE of life; sic vita erat; Ter.; more suo fecit; Plant.*

*This is the COURSE of the world; ita mos nunc viget; Plant.*

*It is my common COURSE; jam pedum visa est via; Ter. solens meo more facio; Plant.*

*He knew not what COURSE to take; huic non constabat quid agere; Cæs.*

*Of COURSE; ex more; Flor.; de more; Virg.*

*Out of COURSE; extra ordinem; Capitolin.*

*A COURSE, order of things, causes, fate, history, &c.; series rerum, causarum, fati, historiarum; Cic. Ovid. Val.*

*I have finished my COURSE; cursum confeci; vitam cursum, vivendi curriculum confeci; Cic.*

*To stop the COURSE of love and respect; interrumpere iter amoris et officii; Cic.*

*The sun runs his yearly COURSE; cursus annuus sol conficit; Cic.*

*They ran their COURSES with wonderful speed; circulos suos orbesque celeritate mirabili; Cic.*

*To run a COURSE, a race; cursum, stadium currere; Cic. Rapido contendere cursu; Virg.*

*To COURSE a hare; leporem canibus venari; Virg.—Pronum catulo sectari; Ov.*

*They COURSE up and down; huc et il-*

luc curant; *Hor.*

*They sleep by COURSES*; alternis dormiunt; *Varr.*

*They bring in the second COURSE*; set on—; mensæ grata secundæ donæ ferunt; *Virg.*; mensas secundas afferant; *Pet.*; inferunt; *Plin.*; apponunt; *Cic.*

*It is brought up, or in, at the second COURSE*; in secundam mensam administratur; *Var.*

*You follow the same COURSE still*; eandem illam antiquam rationem obtineas; *Ter.*

*To hold his COURSE*; cursum tenere; *Cms.*

*By COURSE, or turn*; vicibus, &c.

*A good COURSE*; via recta.

*He knows not what COURSE in the world to take*; cui parata est neque gutta certi consilii.

*He stops the COURSE of love*; amoris iter interrumpit.

*To follow the COURSE of the times*; temporibus se accommodare; fluvio secundo ferri.

**COURTEOUS, or civil**; humanus, urbanus, civilis.

**COURTEOUS, or gentle**; candidus, mitis, lenis.

**COURTEOUS, as a prince**; clemens.

**COURTEOUS, or kind**; benignus, munificus.

**COURTEOUS, or fair spoken**; blandus, comis, affabilis.

**COURTEOUS or full of courtesy**; officiosus.

**COURTESY, or civility**; humanitas, urbanitas, civilitas.

**COURTESY, or gentleness**; lenitas, facilitas, candor animi.

**COURTESY of a great person**; clementia.

**COURTESY, or kindness**; benignitas.

**COURTESY of speech**; affabilitas, comitas.

**A COURTESY, or good turn**; beneficium.

*To make a COURTESY*; flectere poplitum, salutare.

*To do COURTESIES, or good turns*; alicui gratificari; bene, benigne, rem gratam facere; plurimum benignitatis, humanitatis impertire; operam fidem peramanter tribuere; pergratum quid, gratissimum facere; studio, consilio, auctoritate adest. Aliquem beneficentia, beneficiis prosequi, devincire, obligare, demereri, juvare plurimum; meritis obstringere; actissimo meritorum vinculo sibi astringere; omnibus officiis, plurimis muneribus ornare. Beneficium apud aliquem collocare, ponere, in aliquem conferre. Bene, preclare, optime de aliquo mereri, commeri. Nullum officii genus aut studii pre-

termittere; nullam rem, quæ ad utilitatem, dignitatem alicujus spectat, omittere. Gratiam ab aliquo inire.—Mei causa per multa rogatus fecit. Excessit fidem meritorum summa tuorum. Satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit. Qui—sui memores alios fecere merendo.

*To be obliged for COURTESIES received*; alicui multis nominibus obligari, obstringi, omnia accepta referre, obstrictum teneri, devinctumque plurimum debere. Magnis alicujus beneficiis ornatum, auctum, actissime devinciri. Alicujus meritis maximis ita opprimi et onerari, ut pares referri gratiam non possint, ut solvendo non sis. Quod loquor et aspiro, cœlumque et lumina solis Aspicio, ille dedit. Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, taum est.—Ego te quæ plurima fando Enumerare vales, nunquam negabo promeritam.

*You will do me a COURTESY if—*; gratum mihi feceris si—; *Cic.*

*You will do me a very great COURTESY*; pergratum—gratissimum mihi feceris; *Cic.*

*You cannot do me a greater COURTESY*; id mihi sic erit gratum, ut nulla res gratior esse possit; *Cic.*

*This truly is a COURTESY*; hoc quidem beneficium est; *Cic.*

*To have—hold upon COURTESY*; precario habere, possidere; *Paul. Jurisc. Cic.*

*You have done me many very great COURTESIES*; tua in me maxima beneficia extiterunt; *Cic.*

*I would be glad to do you any COURTESY*; tibi lubens benefaxim, benefecerim; *Ter.*

*To be beforehand with one in COURTESY*; beneficio provocare; *Cic.*

*I will not be behindhand with you in COURTESY*; non ero impar ad vicissitudinem rependendam; officio posterior non ero; *Cic.*

*If you shall do the state a COURTESY*; si rempublicam beneficio affeceris; *Cic.*

*They would not, or they denied to, do them that COURTESY*; beneficium petendum non fecerunt; *A. Gell.*

*A base sort of men, that upbraid one with their COURTESIES*; odiosum genus hominum officia exprobrantium; *Cic.*

*I might desire it of common COURTESY*; peterem ex humanitate communi; *Cic.*

*It is your COURTESY to pardon this*; hoc ignoscere est humanitatis tux; *Cic.*

*He always used his friends with COURTESY*; amicos semper facilitate atque indulgentia tractavit; *Suet.*

*There are many and good proofs of his gentleness and COURTESY*; clementia civilitatisque ejus multa et magna documenta sunt; *Suet.*

*Very inclinable to all COURTESY and*



*gentleness; ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior; Cic.*

*It was a COURTESY that he did not think him fit to be branded; Mitius id sane quod non et stigmate dignum Credit; Juv.*

*They make COURTESY; genua submitunt; Plin. ut manu ad mammam adhibita ingenicularet; Lamprid.*

*To do a COURTESY to one; gratificari cupiam; Cic.*

*To repay a COURTESY; gratiam referre; Cic.*

*Would not he have done you a better COURTESY for it? non tibi istuc feneraret? Ter.*

*Cæsar's humanity, good nature, COURTESY, or bountifulness, surpasses all the rest; Cæsaris humanitas. Cæsar prætor multas quibus floruit virtutes, quibus enituit, quæ in illo viguerunt, multas omittit, ea fuit humanitas, ejus humanitatis, ea præditus humanitate, ut nihil supra posset, ut nemo cum illo conferendus, comparandus, æquandus, nemo illi par fuisse videtur; liberalitate Cæsar excelluit, omnibus antecelluit, præstitit, omnes vicit; nihil Cæsare humanius; humanitatem ita coluit Cæsar, ut nemo ad illum conferendus; nemo illo fuit ad humanitatem propensor, proprio quodam naturæ munere factus ad liberalitatem videbatur; singularem in exercenda liberalitate, et præcipua quadam laude dignum, jure Cæsarem dixeris; laudem liberalitatis, præter ceteros Cæsar tulit; laus liberalitatis uni maxime Cæsari debetur.*

*A COURTEOUS man, approved and beloved by all; vir ita comis, clemens, mitis, placidus, benignus, &c. ut omnibus sit probatus et dilectus; qui omnium emeruit favorem; charus omnibus; cujus moribus nihil potest esse gratius.*

*A COWARD; pusillanimus, et-mis, ignavus, timidus, imbellis, &c. Homo ignavus, timidus, meticulosus, pusillanimus, formidolosus, effeminatus et mollis; animo humili, demisso, abjecto, imbecilli, languido, muliebri, victo, impotenti. Vir haud fortis es, te haud hominem puto. Ubi periculi metus invadit, animus in pedes decidit. Cervo fugacior. Domi leones, lingua fortis et pugnaces, foris et ipsa re nihil audent. Ursum præsentis querunt vestigia; dissimulant callideque declinant pericula. Injuriarum incus immobilis.—Teneroque fugacior agno.*

*COWARDICE, or COWARDLINESS; pusillanimitas, ignavia, timiditas.*

*COWARDLY; ignavus, imbellis, male fortis. Cowardly, adv.; pusillanimitè, ignave, metulose.*

*Fearful or COWARDLY; timidus. Multo ita pusilli infirmique animi videas, in-*

*venias, qui ad omnes casus extimescant, pertimescant, timeant, metuant, terreantur, deterreantur, perterreantur, timore commoveantur, metu perturbentur, afficiantur, timorem suscipiant; multos ob infirmitatem, imbecillitatem, tenuitatem animi quilibet casus deterret, perterret, perterrefacit, metu afficit, perturbat, in timorem conjicit, ad timorem impellit.*

*That effeminate, COWARDLY fellow; illaque virgo viri; Cic. de Off.*

*But you, young men, are of an effeminate and COWARDLY spirit; vos etenim, juvenes, animum geritis muliebrem.*

*But we make ourselves COWARDLY, and lazy, by shadows, pleasures, and idleness; sed nos umbris, deliciis, otio, languore, desidia, animum inficimus.*

*When we are so COWARDLY and delicate, that we cannot so much as endure the sting of a bee; cum liquecimus adeo, et fluimus mollitie, ut apis aculeum ferre non possimus.*

*To CRACK, or make a noise, neut.; strepitare, crepare, crepitare.*

*To CRACK, act., as, to crack a nut; collidere, frangere, confringere.*

*To CRACK, or chink, and flaw; dehiscere, rimas agere.*

*To CRACK, or burst; dissilire.*

*To CRACK, or brag; jactare, exultare, gloriari.*

*A CRACK, flaw, or chink; rima.*

*A CRACK, or noise; fragor, strepitus, -as, m.*

*A CRACK, or boasting fellow; gloriolus.*

*CRACK-brained; male sanus, Ceritus, adj. a Ceres; sed rectius, Corritus, per sync. pro Cereritus; (est enim prima longa, apud Hor. quod non est, si per simplex r scriberetur;) h. e. Cereris ira vexatus.*

*A nut-CRACKER; nucifrangibulum.*

*CRACKED, or broken; decrepitos.*

*To CRACKLE; crepitare.*

*It sounds as if it had a CRACK in it; sonat vitium; Pers.*

*I will CRACK your crown; diminam tibi cerebrum, caput; Plaut. Ter.*

*The earth CRACKS, is full of cracks; tellus rimas agit; Ovid.*

*He CRACKED his credit; male vacillavit; Petron.*

*Rubbing her hands together till the knuckles CRACKED again; manibus inter se usque ad articulorum strepitum contritis; Petron.*

*He must CRACK the nut, that will eat the kernel; qui nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem.*

*You are CRACK-brained; non tibi sanum est sinciput.*

*CRAFT, or CRAFTINESS; calliditas,*

solertia, versutia, vafrities, astutia, astus, dolus, deceptio; lacuna, pro fraude, apud Cic. Suteia, apud Plaut. pro consuto dolo, &c.

**CRAFT, or skill, or a trade; artificium, ars.**

*A handy-CRAFT; ars mechanica.*

*A CRAFTSMAN, or handy-craftsman, any tradesman; particularly, a designer, an engineer, one who contrives as well as works; mechanicus, -ci, m.; Suet. et mechanicus, -a, -um; adj.*

*A CRAFT, or trick; fallacia, ars.*

**CRAFTY, or cunning; callidus, solers, cautus.**

**CRAFTY, or ingenious; ingeniosus, artificiosus.**

**CRAFTY, or sly and subtle; astutus, vaffer, versutus.**

**CRAFTY, or deceitful; subdolos, dolosus, fallax, fraudulentus, insidiosus.**

*An old, CRAFTY fox; veterator.*

*A CRAFTY knave; versipellis, tenebrio, &c.*

**CRAFTILY, or by craft; astu, abl.; ex insidia.**

*CRAFTILY, or workmanly; affabre.*

**CRAFTINESS; astutia, calliditas, versutia.**

*Hannibal was a subtle, CRAFTY fellow; variis instructus dolis Hannibal.*

*Wonderfully CRAFTY and subtle; mirus struendis artibus, dolis excogitandis, consuendis; admirabilis innectendis machinis, quales feruntur Egypti ac Franci.*

*As CRAFTY as a fox; vulpinus, vulpinaris, vulpes; insidiosus; vulpinam referens et redolens fraudulentiam; pelfis vulpina, metaphoricæ.*

*Far from CRAFT, or deceit; a plain-dealing man; alienus ab astutia. Astutia mihi non placent, non probantur, non satisfaciunt; astus non amo; artem simulandi, fraudem artificio tectam, mores ab aperta quadam simplicitate alienos, fucam ac fallacias, vafritiem, nimiam calliditatem, astuta ingenia, versuta, vafra, nimis callida, ad astutias, vafritiem, calliditatem propensa, naturali quodam odio prosequor; sum ab astutiis alienus; abhorret animus meus ab astutiis. Novi animum tuum nulla in quenquam malevolentia suffusum. Simplex homo sum; simplex mihi animus est; apertus, nulla simulatione tectus, purus a fraude, ab omni labe, apertam veritatem amo; simulandi artificium a me prorsus abest.*

*I smell out your knavery and CRAFT; spbolet mihi tua nequitia, quod tu machinarius.*

*But see the man's CRAFT and cunning! at o vulpeculam hominis!*

*Thou art a CRAFTY fox; astutam vapi-*

*do servas sub pectore vulpem.*

*The old fox is as CRAFTY as you; seni verba dare difficile.*

*CRAFTY companions live by lying and cheating; dextro Ulyssæ ac Mercurio.*

*There he was too CRAFTY and hard for him; he caught the knave in a purse net; decipula murem cepit.*

**CREDIT; existimatio, auctoritas, gratia, fides, fama.**

*To CREDIT, or trust; credere.*

*To be in CREDIT; in honore esse, in pretio esse.*

*To crack his CREDIT; conturbare, male vacillare.*

*It will be for his CREDIT; erit illi illa res honoris; Plaut.*

*It had been more for your CREDIT; melius famæ tuæ consuluisse; Cic.*

*He has lost his CREDIT; perdidit fidem; Quint.*

*He took care not to wrong his CREDIT by it; cavet ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset; Ter.*

*You may CREDIT, or give credit to him; he may be credited; est vero huic credendum; Ter.*

*No CREDIT should be given to this plea; fides huic defensionis non habetur; Cic.*

*Take the CREDIT of that; gloriam tu istam obtine; Ter.*

*You are of no CREDIT, or estimation; nullo in honore, pretio, es; promus jaces; nulla tua existimatio est; nullum apud homines locum obtines; nullo loco es; nullus es; nullius te pretii homines ducunt.*

*Look, have regard to your own CREDIT; cura tuam dignitatem. Omni industria contende, omni studio labora, iacumbe toto pectore, confer luc omnes tuas vires, tua studia, curam, industrias; enitere quantum in te est, quantum in te situm est, quantum potes, quam potes maxime, cunctis viribus ac nervis; hoc age diligenter, da operam quam potes diligenter; summam adhibe diligentiam, studio contende quam licet maximo, quantum potes maximo, summo prorsus; hoc unum cures, labores, studeas, imprimis, præter cæteras res præcipue, potissimum, ante omnia, ne tua dignitatis jacturam facias, ne de tua dignitate detrahatur, ne quid adversi dignitas tua patiatur, ne tua dignitas violetur; ne quod in dignitate tua damnum facias, ne quid feras detrimenti, ne qua labe aspergatur, offundatur honori tuo, ne quam existimatio jacturam patiatur, ne splendor dignitatis tuæ obacuretur.*

*Of small CREDIT; levissidus.*

*Of no CREDIT; infamis, obscurus.*

**CREDITABLE, or of fair credit and account; luculentus, honestus.**

*The loss of CREDIT; famæ dispendium.*

*A man of CREDIT; vir fide dignus, spectatæ fidei; qui certissima est fide, prubatissima fidei, conspicuus fidei.*

*He is of that trust and CREDIT, that you may play with him in the dark; dignus, quicum in tenebris mices; famæ commendationis homo.*

*By or from others' misdemeanors, to seek CREDIT to himself; ex alterius malefactis fidem sibi arrogare.*

*To increase his CREDIT; nomen suum augere.*

*Let Navius clear and save his CREDIT in those things; in his suam fidem liberet Navius.*

*Neither do they declare any thing to save their CREDIT; neque ab iis quidquam ad spem ostenditur.*

*To maintain his CREDIT; existimationi hominum se vindicare; non suæ famæ deesse.*

*He took up and conveyed all the money he could upon his own CREDIT, or that of his friend; pecuniam suam aut amicorum fide sumtam mutuum portare.*

*CREDIT, credence or belief; fides.*

*To give credence, or CREDIT, to a thing; credere, fidem habere.*

*CREDENTIALS; legati commissio.*

*CREDIBLE; credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis.*

*That is not CREDIBLE; illud abhorret a fide; Liv.*

*CREDULITY, or aptness to believe; credulitas. Credulous; credulus, adj.*

*It is CREDIBLE; verisimile, vero simile, est, &c. See PROBABLE.*

*To CREDIT one; alicui credere, assentiri.*

*Not to CREDIT one; alicui minime credere.*

*A man of great CREDIT; vir magnæ auctoritatis.*

*Of no CREDIT; homo nullius pretii, meriti.*

*To be CREDULOUS, or too confident; nimis credulum se præbere.*

*To CREEP; serpere, repere.*

*To CREEP in; inrepere.*

*To CREEP forward; propere.*

*To CREEP on one unawares; obrepere.*

*To CREEP towards a place; arripere.*

*To CREEP all about; perreptare.*

*To CREEP like a vine, ivy, or such like; errare.*

*To CREEP into one's favor; ininuare res in alicujus familiaritatem; gratiam inire apud aliquem, cum aliquo; Cic.*

*To CREEP, or fawn; adulari.*

*Any CREEPING thing; reptilis, reptile.*

*It CREEPS up; sursum versum serpit; Var.*

*Old age comes CREEPING on; senam elusus, delusus.*

*Phrase.*

*sine sensu otas senescit; Cic.*

*They say it CREEPS on them sooner than they thought; obrepere, aiunt, citius quam putassent; Cic.*

*He CREEPS like a snail; ut incedit testudo! Ter. cochleam tarditate vincit; Cic.*

*I will CREEP into some corner; in angulum aliquo abibo; Ter.*

*A CRIME; crimen, noxa, delictum, admissum, maleficium, scelus.*

*A capital CRIME; crimen capitale, capitis crimen, crimen capite plectendum.*

*To commit a CRIME; erimen, facinus admittere, facere, patrare.*

*He saw that neither his influence nor his money could blot out the odium of his CRIME; animadvertit super gratiam atque pecuniam suam invidiam facti esse; Sall.*

*To make CROOKED; incurvare, recurvare, curvare, aduncare, obliquare: to bend; flectere, distorquere, plicare.*

*A CROOK, or hook; hamus, uncus.*

*A CROOK, or hooked stick; lituus.*

*A shepherd's CROOK; pedum.*

*By hook or by CROOK; quo jure, quave injuria; Ter. Per fas aut nefas.*

*He is dragged by a CROOK; unco ducitur; Juven.*

*CROOK-backed; gibbosus.*

*A CROOKED hand in writing; vacillans litera, vagans litera.*

*That is CROOKED, and full of turnings and windings; flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus.*

*To CROSS, as to cross a way; obliquare, transicare, transire.*

*To CROSS a river; tranare, trajicere.*

*To CROSS, or sign with the cross; cruce signare, cruce appingere, crucis signaculo notare.*

*To CROSS, or thwart one; adversari, infestari.*

*To CROSS, or disappoint one; frustrari, eludere, deludere.*

*To CROSS, or strike, out a writing; dispungere.*

*CROSS, adj.; obliquus, transversus, limus.*

*CROSS, or contrary; oppositus, adversus.*

*CROSS, or peevish; morosus, contumax, protervus.*

*A CROSS; crux.*

*A CROSS, or disappointment, &c.; infortunium, frustratio, adversitas.*

*To CROSS out; expungere, obliterare.*

*CROSS, adv.; transversim, decussatim, oblique.*

*CROSSLY, or unfortunately; infelicitate, infanste.*

*CROSSLY, or peevishly; infense, proterve, perverse.*

*CROSSED, or disappointed; frustratus, elusus, delusus.*

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*I cannot abide to Cross my children;* non possum adversari meis; Ter.

*Do not Cross me;* noli adversari mihi; Id.

*They are Cross to their husbands;* viris adversi sunt; Ter.

*They Cross the sea;* trans mare currunt; Hor.

*We had such Cross weather all the while;* ita usque adversa tempestate uni sumus; Ter.

*In her left hand she held forth to be seen two Cross keys;* sinistra claves decussatum duas ostentavit.

*Cross, or pile;* vel capita vel navim.

*Every thing fell out as Cross as could be to them;* omnia illis adversissima acciderunt; Cic.

*He draws trenches Across the ways;* fossas transversas viis perducit; Cms.

*Unused to be Crossed;* unacquainted with any cross; omnis adversitatis insolens.

*To Cross, or to cancel, and dash, out writings;* transverso calamo jugulare, cassare, liturare, obliterare, antiquare, spongiam immittere; impingere, apud Auson. Cancellare, vulgus dicit, cujus quidem verbi usus jurisconsultis frequens: inducto calamo delere, imis ceris erridere, delere penitus.

*Unless his enterprise had Crossed us;* nisi hoc illius inceptum nos habuisset, pro, impediisset.

*A Cross-beam;* transtrum.

*A Cross-bow;* arcubalista.

*Cross-legged;* divaricatis cruribus.

*To sit Cross-legged;* incoxare.

*A Cross path, or cross-way;* trames, m., via transversa, compitum, n.

*A Cross piece of timber;* lignum transversum, transversarium.

*A Christ-Cross-row;* alphabetum, tabula abecedaria.

*A child that learns the Cross-row;* alphabetarius, abedarius, elementarius puer.

*To Cross, or contradict himself;* dissentanea sibi, pugnantia loqui, dicere.

*To set a Cross-bow in the stock;* balistæ brachium chalybeum manubrio inserere.

*He has never a Cross to bless himself with;* non habet quo restim emat ad suspendium.

*A CROTCHET, in music;* simpla, semiminimus, semiminima, minuratio, concisio vocis.

*CROTCHETS, in the head;* phantasmata, ineptie.

*His head is full of CROTCHETS;* tribus Anticyris caput insanabile habet. Sic, naviget Anticyras, de insano dicitur, apud Hor., qui mentis morbo laborat. Anti-

cyra autem, et plur. Anticyras, Pers., insula erat ex adverso monti Ætæ in Thessalia. *In that island is the herb hellebore, which is good to purge melancholy;* whence the proverb is spoken to melancholy, or mad men, naviga ad Anticyras; that is, go purge your melancholy.

*A CROTCHET, or fancy;* imaginatio.

*A CROTCHET, or whim, or mad conceit;* phantasma, n., lymphatio.

*A CROTCHET, trick, or device;* technæ, -æ, f., strophæ, -æ, f.

*Full of CROTCHETS;* lymphaticus, adj.

*To CROW;* canere, cantare.

*Cock-Crow, a time in the morning;* gallicinium.

*To Crow, or vapour;* jactare, gloriarī, canere triumphum.

*A Crow;* corvus, m., cornix, f.

*A Crow of iron;* vectis, m.

*The Crow thinks her own bird the fairest;* asinus asino, sus sui, pulcher.

*A CROWN;* corona.

*A king's CROWN;* corona regia, diadema.

*The CROWN of the head;* vertex.

*From the CROWN of the head to the sole of the foot;* a vertice ad talos imos.

*A priest's shaven CROWN;* rasura clericalis.

*A CROWN of money;* coronatus, -i, m., aureus, -i, m., nummus aureus.

*A CROWN, or garland;* corolla.

*A Crown given to him that first invaded the enemy's camp;* corona vallatis, corona castronsis.

*A Crown given to him that first scaled the walls;* corona muralis.

*A Crown, or garland of oak, given to him that saved a citizen;* corona civica.

*A Crown given to him that first boarded a ship;* corona navalis, corona rostrata.

*A Crown given to a captain that raised a siege;* corona obsidionalis.

*A Crown sent to the emperor, or general, in honor of triumph;* corona triumphalis.

*Crown imperial, an herb;* corona imperialis.

*To Crown;* coronare, redimire.

*Crowned with laurel;* laureatus; laurea, laureola, ex lauro, donatus.

*A Crown, or garland, of roses;* corolla ex rosis facta, contexta; rosaria corona.

*To Crown the head;* caput cingere corona, diademate.

*To Crown the head with a garland;* premere crinem fronde; Virg. Tempora sertis insectere; mollibus sertis caput integere; præcingere flore capillos; frondenti lauro tempora implicare, velare.

*Having a Crown of pine round his head; pinu caput pæcinetus.*

*To Crown, or give over the crown;* dare accepta, imperium, regnum; imperii habenas tradere; deferre regnum; ponere vel imponere diademata; dare copiam amplissimam potestatis; corona redimire.

*To give an hereditary Crown to the brother;* hereditarium regnum fratri tradere.

*To CRUCIFY;* patibulo suspendere.

**CRUEL;** crudelis, atrox.

Tyrannus crudelis, immitis, ferox, immanis, inhumanus, aevus, rigidus, tetricus, asper, truculentus, importunus, sanguinosus, sanguinarius, sanguinolentus, cruentus, funestus, dirus et atrox, teter, austerus, trux, ferox, durus, crudus, nefarius, implacabilis. Fera et immanis bellua. Homo insigni, immani feritate, aevitia. Camisuro, Gorgone immanior. Busiride, Phalaride crudelior; qui ad summam impium potentiam, naturæ acerbiter adurgit; summo jure agit omnia, levissimasque offensas pomis gravissimis affligit; cujus terrissima crudelitate omnis barbaries superata est. Effera. Capidus cruoris. Multa cæde cruentus. Violentior æquo. Nimium feritatis in ille est; Mitis inveniri quam te genus omne ferarum. Violentus æqueque cædis avidissimus. Savior es tristi Busiride, savior illo, Qui lento falsum torruit igne bovem. O mites Diomedes equi, Buskridis arm Clementes! Jam Cinna pias.

*To be CRUEL, or exercise cruelty;* savire, ferocire.

**CRUEL, or bloody;** sanguinolentus, cruentus.

**CRUELTY;** atrocitas, aevitia, crudelitas, feritas, immanitas, truculentia, diritas, acerbitas.

**CRUELLY used;** tractatus inhumaniter.

*To rage CRUELLY;* desavire, degradari.

*To punish one CRUELLY;* aliquem acrius, aspera, pœna comprimere.

*We ought not to be CRUEL to our children;* in liberos non savendum. Savire in filios, aevitiam adversus filios exercere, crudeliter agere cum filiis, nunquam debemus; tantum nihil esse debet, ut crudeles in liberos simus, ut crudeles nos liberi nostri experiantur; si quid agitur cum filiis, crudelitas abest, nunquam crudelitati locus sit.

*Is it possible that there can be any greater CRUELTY?* estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit?

*There were great and horrible CRUELITIES done;* cædes indignissimæ maximæque factæ sunt.

*Cæsar in that affair was severe and CRUEL, & not wicked and impious;* in hoc

facinoræ crudelis Cæsar erat, ne dicam acceleratum et impium.

*The other, how severe and CRUEL did he look!* alter, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! Cic.

*Who ever, in that time, was so CRUEL and inhuman?* quis tam fuit illo tempore durus et ferreus? Quis tam inhumanus? Cic.

*If you show yourself CRUEL, in his wretched and miserably afflicted condition; si duriorem te, in ejus misera et afflictâ fortuna probes. He was contumacious towards his superiors, disdainful to his equals, and cruel over his inferiors; in superiores erat contumax, in æquos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis; Cic.*

*But he frothing villany out of his mouth, and breaking CRUELTY out of his breast, &c.; at iste spumans ex ore scelus, anhelans ex infimo pectore crudelitatem, &c.; Cic.*

*A man always guilty of CRUELTY and slaughter; homo cæde nefaria imbutus, et sanguinem perpetuo sitiens.*

*He is daily more and more CRUEL; isto ardet furore, nec remittit aliquid, sed indies ingravescit.*

*Barbarity itself is not so CRUEL as he; ab ejus terribissima crudelitate omnis barbaria superata est.*

*Although thou be full of cursed CRUELTY; quanquam sis omni diritate atque immanitate terribissimus; Cic.*

*He is CRUEL to those of his own family; domestica crudelitate laborans.*

*A CRUEL sight to behold; crudele spectaculum, et inhumanum.*

*To be CRUEL and guilty of the blood of any one, by unjust judgment; iniquo judicio alicujus sanguinem exsorbere; Cic.*

*To heap up CRUELITIES one upon another; cædem cæde cumulare; Lucrot.*

*The CRUELTY which you have used to me and mine; crudelitas, quam in me atque meos adhibuistis.*

*Those who are always CRUEL to blood and spoil; qui omni tempore in præda et sanguine versantur.*

*If there be any of so CRUEL a nature, as to hate human society; si quis ea asperitate sit, atque immanitate naturæ, ut congressus societatesque hominum fugiat atque oderit; Cic.*

*He is led blindfold by CRUELTY and wickedness; cæcus crudelitatem et scelere fertur.*

*That victory will cost CRUEL and bitter grief and lamentation; acerbissimo fluctu redundabit ista victoria; Cic.*

*He has a CRUEL hard heart, as if it were made of flint; dura sunt illi viscera.*

*Churlish, curriah, and CRUEL as a mastiff; barbari prorsus, et Molossica crudelitate præditi.*

*They had been less CRUEL, if they had buried her alive, than to have married her so; mihi sane factum hoc crudelius esse videtur, quam si illam quidem nudam objecissent ursis, aut leonibus, aut crocoditis.*

*That CRUEL and execrable villany is become a sport; facinus hoc, quo nihil invenias nec immanius, nec crudelius, nec magis impium, hodie magnatum ludus est.*

*A CRUEL tyrant; Phalaridem agit non principem.*

*Are you still so CRUEL? usque adeo sevo te Mavors efferao cæstro?*

*CRUEL creatures; leonibus truculentiores, lupis rapaciores, canibus mordaciores, viperis nocentiores.*

*More like savage and CRUEL beasts than meek-spirited men; bellum sunt et feri Molossi, hominum facie et habitu.*

*He showed horrid CRUELTY; multa infanda et crudelitatis inaudita facinora edidit.*

*No man was ever heard of, to be so CRUEL; nemo sic ferus atque ferreus repertus est, atque ab omni sensu humanitatis alienus.*

*A very curst and CRUEL fellow; Cyclopibus immanior. O monstra hominum, ex acelere et immanitate concreta!*

*To CRY, or weep; flere, lacrymari.*

*To CRY, or lament; plorare, lugere, lamentari.*

*To CRY, or bawl; clamare, vociferari.*

*To CRY, or shriek; ejulare.*

*To CRY, or proclaim; publicare, promulgare.*

*To CRY one mercy; veniam petere.*

*To CRY quits; compensare, vices rependere.*

*To CRY out upon one; incusare, vituperare.*

*To CRY one up; deprædicare, laudibus efferre.*

*To CRY one down; diffamare, infamare.*

*One mightily CRIED up; famigeratissimus.*

*To CRY things in the streets; rerum venalium præconium facere.*

*A CRY; clamor, ejulatus.*

*A CRY of hounds; latratus, us.*

*I almost CRIED out for joy; pæne exclamavi gaudii; Ter.*

*I thought I heard the child CRY; audisse vocem pueri visus sum vagientis; Ter.*

*They set up a CRY; clamorem sustulerunt; Cic. Quint.*

*They CRIED him mercy; ut ignoscere-  
rentur potiverunt; Cms.*

*Every body CRIES shame on it; clamant omnes indignissimo factum; Ter.*

*He was CRIED up mightily; clamatum, clamabant, recte, bene, pulchre, grande sophos.*

*She CRIES out, i. e. is in labor; partus adest; Ter.*

*That makes him CRY out so; id nunc clamat scilicet; Ter.*

*Hue and CRY; libelli inquisitorii ad furem retrahendum.*

*I will CRY out as loud as I can; quantum potero voce contendam.*

*To confound or confuse all things with hideous noise and CRY; omnia tumultu et vociferatione concutere; Stentoria voce, usque ad ravinam succlamare; jactare vocem ad sidera, clamore aures ferire; intempestivos edere sonos. Magnis clamoribus, ingenti et lugenti strepitu vacua omnia complere, personato buccis Typho crepitantibus.*

*CUNNING, or skilfulness; ars, pericia, solertia, artificium.*

*CUNNING, or skilful; expertus, peritus, solers.*

*A CUNNING, or crafty knave; homo astutus, callidus, versutus, vafer, obscurus, dolosus, fraudulentus, versipellis, subdolus; insigni, summa calliditate, astutia, versutia. Veterator callidus, variis instructus artibus et dolis, dolo plenus male, ingenio versatili. Chamæleonte, Proteo mutabilior; Sisypho astutior. Egregius dolorum, technarum, fraudum, imposturarum, insidiarum, præstigarum, fallaciarum artifex. Simulator et dissimulator egregius, eximius. Ad fucos faciendos, ad tractandos homines arte natus. Anosa vulpes.—Fronte politus astutam vapidum servat sub pectore vulpem. Fallunt animi sub vulpe latentes.*

*CUNNING, or craftiness; astutia, versutia.*

*To do a thing CUNNINGLY; manu singulari aliquid facere, singulari opere artificio aliquid perficere.*

*To CURE, or heal; curare, sanare.*

*To CURE, or recover one; sanitatem restituere alicui, ad sanitatem restituere aliquem.*

*To be CURED; recuperare valetudinem, convalescere.*

*A CURE; medela, medicamen.*

*It is past CURE; actum est, conclamatum est; Ter.*

*If it could not CURE it; sin minus sanare potuisset; Cic.*

*Many great diseases are CURED with fasting; multi magnique morbi curantur abstinencia; Cels.*

*Wounds are counted to be CURED,*

when they contract sores or marks; vulnera sanari putantur, cum cicatrices ducunt.

Many are CURED by the help of the physician, and by abstinence, or forbearing and leaving off the use of things hurtful; medica opo multi et abstinentia sanantur, ad sanitatem juvantur.

No herb will CURE love; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis; Ovid.

We are not able to abide our own CURSES; nec remedia nostra pati possumus; Liv.

A CURSE for a tertian ague; remedium ad tertianum; Petron.

To CURE, and heal wounds or sores; vulneribus, ulceribus moderi, medicari. Vultus obligere, deligare, alligere, fovere oleo, medicamento sanare, inducere, curare ac fovere usque dum conducatur, contrahatur in cicatricem. Cutem, carnem ulcerosam, vulnera, agros artus, ulcera consolidare, in integrum restituere. Vulneri, ulcери, agros parti curationem, medicamentum adhibere, sanitatem conferre, reddere. Corpori sanio firmitatem reddere, dare. Medicas ad vulnera manus adhibere. Vomica curare patentes. Medicari cuspide ictam. Vulneris auxilium ferre. Opem ferre vulneribus.

To heal, or CURE, the sick; morbo laborantem sanare.

What cannot be CURED, must be endured; levius fit patientia, quicquid corrigere est Nobis; Sen.

To CURE any one sick of the dropsy; medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercotem; Cic.

To CURE a disease with wholesome liquors; salutaris morbum depellere succo.

To CURE one sick of a malignant fever; a febre intima omnia hærente, lethaliq; æstu fibras vitales urente sanare, sanum reddere.

To CURE one subject to dangerous and frequent feverish fits; a lethiferis febrium paroxysmis liberare.

To CURE suddenly desperate diseases; desperatas ægris cito reddere vires.

Physicians are forced to give desperate CURSES to desperate diseases; periculosas et accipites curationes morbis gravioribus medici adhibere coguntur.

I use to CURE my wound with mediments of learning; literariis delinimentis remedia vulneri meo facio.

CURIOUS; curiosus.

CURIOUS, or hard to please; morosus, difficilis.

CURIOUS, or affected; affectatus.

Over-CURIOUS; putidulus, adj.

CURIOUS, or nice; delicatus.

CURIOUS, or neat; elegans, nitidus.

CURIOUS, or exact; exquisitus, accuratus.

CURIOUSLY wrought; affabre factus, factus ad unguem, exornatus.

CURIOSITY; curiositas.

CURIOSITY, or difficulty to please; morositas.

CURIOSITY, or affectedness; affectatio.

CURIOSITY, or neatness; elegantia studium.

All these things do not fill my ears, they are so greedily CURIOUS; hæc omnia non implent aures meas, ita sunt avidæ et rapaces.

A CURIOUS and high style of diction or speaking; exquisitum et minime vulgare dicendi genus.

These who CURIOUSLY seek, &c.; eos qui subtilius querunt, &c.; Cic.

Let them build too CURIOUSLY for colds and heats; ne accuratius ad frigora, et æstus evitandos, edificent.

To do all things most CURIOUSLY; subtilissime omnia perpolire.

He, perceiving that the people would be CURIOUS in that matter, as in a point of religion; remque illam in religione populo venisse sentiens.

To CURSE, or wish one ill; maledicere, male precari, imprecari.

To CURSE one and give him to the devil; devovere, execrari, diis devovere, anathematizare.

A CURSE; imprecatio, execratio, maledictio.

CURSES; dira.

CURSED, or banned; execratus, abominatus, maledictus, devotus.

CURSED, or abominable; execrabilis, detestabilis.

A CURSED villain; acceleratus, sceleratus, nefarius.

To CURSE, to ban, to excommunicate; aliquem execrari, devovere, detestari; manibus, diis inferis devovere; diis, furiis addicere; diis omnibus atrocissimis configere, prosequi. Alicui male precari; diras, pestem, exitum, omnia mala imprecari, exoptare. Omnes execrationes, imprecationes contra aliquem fulminare, in aliquem congerere, conferre. Execrationibus incescere, prosequi. Diis contra aliquem agere. In aliquem virus omne acerbissimæ execrationis vomere. Verba execratoria edere, dicere. Mittre Thyestæ preces. Diis Stygiis sancire feralia vota contra aliquem. Diis agam vos; dira detestatio. Nulla expiatur victima. Capiti alicujus diræ canere. Excommunicare, a communione privare, separare; spirituali gladio putridum membrum rescare; in reprobum sensum prolapsos, anathematis flagello castigare; ecclesiæ consortio expellere, extra eccle-

siam ejicere, deturbare. Excommunicationis mucrone ferire; vinculo gravare, obligare; ab ecclesia, a sacramentis, et communione fidelium pellere. A sacris, immo ab ingressu templi arcere; excommunicationis exercere tela; sacris eliminare oedibus; anathemate devovere; in contumaces et obstinaces fulminare excommunicationem. Ecclesiasticis censuris in rebelles animadvertere; a communione separare; anathemate percutere, ferire. Sanctorum consortio ejicere; interdicto subjicere.

*Begone, O Catiline, for the safety of the commonwealth, and for your own CURSED destruction; proficiscere, Catilina, cum reipub. salute, et cum tua peste ac pernicie; Cic.*

*Ancient forms of CURSING; execrandi formulae:*

Dignum factis dñi tibi exitium dent. dñi deque te perderint, perdant, oderint. Superi, inferi perdat te. Dñi te eradicent; tibi maleficient, male vertant. Abi in malam rem. Abi hinc in malam crucem. Te perdat, tibi male vertat magnus Jupiter. Quin te abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum. Abi quo dignus es. Dñi te summoveant orbe suo.—Dñi talem terris avertite pestem. Quod nec bene vertat. Terra tibi fruges, annis tibi denoget undas, &c.; Ovid. in Ibin.

*He CURSED, like another Œdipus; nihil præter Œdipi imprecationes crepabat.*

*To CURSE one to the pit of hell; infra mortuos aliquem amandare; atrocissimis maledictis aliquem incensere; rabiosis et immanibus execrationibus in aliquem irruere, incurere.*

*Whom they did fearfully reproach and CURSE; quem contumeliis, probris, et execrationibus affecerant. He cursed fearfully; multa precata mala superis et inferis.*

*He CURSED bitterly the contrivers of that foul business; diras imprecatus est tanti sceleris, tam inauditi tamque inusitati, auctoribus.*

**CUSTODY;** custodia.

*The CUSTODY, or ward, of a child in monage; tutela, f.*

*He that has such CUSTODY; tutor, guardianus.*

*To put into CUSTODY, or prison; incarcerationem, in carcerem compingere.*

**CUSTOM, or use;** consuetudo, assuetudo, usus, m.

*CUSTOM, or fashion; mos.*

*An appointed CUSTOM, or fashion; præscriptum, institutum, n., præscriptio, constitutio, ceremonia, f., ritus, m.*

*An evil CUSTOM; cacoethes, n.*

*Want of CUSTOM; desuetudo, f.*

*Grown in use by CUSTOM; inveteratus. It is the CUSTOM; assolet fieri, in more positum est.*

*To use a CUSTOM; assuescere.*

*To bring in use or CUSTOM; assuefacere.*

*To change his CUSTOM; desuescere.*

*To lay aside old CUSTOMS; vetera instituta antiquare.*

*To bring up new CUSTOMS; innovare.*

*CUSTOMARILY, or by custom; ex, de, pro more vel consuetudine, more majorum, rite, usitate, adv.*

*It is a CUSTOM, or it is usual; ita more, usu fit, comparatum est, moribus hominum receptum, confirmatum. In consuetudinem, usum, morem abiit, venit. Est hoc in more, in usu positum, institutoque majorum. Serpit hæc consuetudo per omnes homines. Invaluit, obtinuit hæc in re consuetudo, usus inolevit, incescit mos. Nihil usu magis tritum, receptum. Hoc usitate, frequentissime fit; solet fieri veteri instituto, vulgari more, de more antiquo; pro more, more majorum, ut plerumque fit. Non hoc insolens aut novum, sed veteri, antiqua consuetudine usitatum et factum sæpius; usus recepit. In mores receptum.*

*CUSTOM is a second nature; usus, consuetudo altera natura est, ut dicitur.*

*To bring in CUSTOM, or use; in consuetudinem trahere; morem, consuetudinem invehere; novam consuetudinem, morem novum inducere; Cic. morem inducere.*

*To keep the old CUSTOM; tenere morem; obtinere antiquum, apud Ter. pro, ferre antiquum morem, to observe old customs.*

*After the old CUSTOM, or fashion; ex veteri consuetudine; pro veteri consuetudine; ex instituto majorum; e majorum more; ex antiquis recepta consuetudine.*

*After my ancient CUSTOM; meo priatino more; Cic.*

*It differs from the CUSTOM of this place; ab hujus loci more abhorret; Cic.*

*To bring up a new CUSTOM; inducere novum morem, in mores; Cic.*

*As this CUSTOM is; ut solet; Ter.*

*It grew to be a CUSTOM; res in consuetudinem venit; Cic.*

*They have brought themselves to such a CUSTOM, that—; in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut—; Sall.*

*It is the CUSTOM; moris est, more fit, usu venit, fieri assolet, usu comparatum est; Sym.*

*They keep that CUSTOM to this day; ad hanc diem retinent illam consuetudinem; Cic.*

*To break a CUSTOM; rumpere consuetudinem; Sym.*



*If the old Custom might continue; si consuetudo pristina maneret; Sym.*

*Brought in by Custom, or men's use; consuetudine introductum. Tralaticium hoc est, usitatum, in more positum, more confirmatum, more comparatum; mos obtinuit, mos invaluit; moris est, consuetudo ita fact, more fit.*

*Custom, or use, takes away the pain or smart of misery; calamitatum consuetudine sensus amittitur. Malorum usus mihi sensum ademit; leviora videntur quæ diu sustinui mala; occuluit jam animus disturno malorum usu; callum obdixit animo meo diuturna calamitatum consuetudo, sic, ut minime sentiat, ut sensus prorsus vacet, ut sensum amiserit.*

*You used more words than was your Custom; pluribus usus es verbis, quam tua consuetudo ferebat.*

*Let the force of Custom should carry us headlong; ne cæsus nos consuetudinis absorbent; Cic.*

*As the Customs and manners then were of old; ut tum erant secula.*

*That is not my Custom; non id est meus consuetudinis.*

*Then he denied that it was the Custom of the Greeks; tum ille negavit moris esse Græcorum.*

*To have a familiar Custom of any thing; alicui rei se assuefacere.*

*Tyrian virgins have a Custom, &c.; mos est virginibus Tyriæ, &c.; Virg.*

*He was the first who brought this Custom amongst us; in primus hunc in nostros morem induxit.*

*That thing then came in Custom; ea res tum in consuetudinem venit; Cic.*

*We had that excellent Custom from our forefathers; præclarum istum a maioribus morem accepimus.*

*It has been of old a Custom generally received in those places, that the great weight of so great a government should not be imposed upon women's shoulders; ad feminas tanti regni molem minime devolvi debere, jam olim iis in locis est receptissimum.*

*It is brought into common or public use and Custom; communi more, publica consuetudine; in communi et vulgari hominum consuetudine est.*

*This is in Custom, and that by the prescription of our forefathers; est hoc in more positum, idque ex instituto majorum.*

*To leave off the Custom of any thing; in desuetudinem rei alicujus venire, labi, delabi; Cic.*

*Lazy and slow for want of Custom; resides, et desuetudine tardi; Ovid.*

*The Custom of our forefathers is now*

*out of the road; consuetudo majorum de curriculo deflexit.*

*It is not his Custom to go by sea; insuetus is est laboris navigandi.*

*I like that Custom very well; is mihi mos, multis videtur nominibus amplectendus.*

*As the Custom of the world is now-a-days; ut nunc sunt hominum mores.*

*Who can make Custom yield to conscience? sed quis Hercules, immanem illum tyrannum consuetudinem in gyrum rationis ducat, ut bonis legibus parere dicat?*

*Of a late and new Custom; ex novo plane more ac usu.*

*Custom is all in all; consuetudo, quæ cum omnium est domina rerum, tum maxime verborum.*

*It is old use and Custom; in more positum est.*

*All Customs come up fast; cacoethes epidemice grassatur.*

*Custom is the greatest tyrant; consuetudo quovis tyranno potentior.*

*Custom has hardened him in it; consuetudo diuturna obdixit illi callum.*

*It is the man's Custom and not so to do; sic est hominis ingenium.*

*I see it is the Custom; ego video recidisse mores hominum, ut, &c.*

*So is the Custom; ita natura comparatum est.*

*Custom and use will sweeten all; assuetudine dulcescet.*

*It is best to break an ill Custom; rei non bonæ consuetudo, pessima est.*

*Against all former Customs; contra omnia vetustatis ac novitatis exempla; contra jus et fas, contra omnem etiam barbarorum morem.*

*What! do you make it your common Custom and practice? nempe hæc assidue?*

*I shall do as it was my Custom; solens more meo fecerim.*

*Custom, toll, and tribute; vectigal, tributum, portorium.*

*The Custom-house; telonium, n.*

*That pays Custom; vectigalis.*

*A Customer, or he that uses to buy of one; emptor, adventor.*

*Customary tenants; tenentes per consuetudinem.*

*You keep your old Custom, that you may be always slow; antiquum hoc obtines tum, tardus ut semper sis.*

*To use the old Custom; in veteri curriculo versari.*

*To Custom, or to get custom to a shop; frequentiam emptorum conciliare.*

*To deprive of Custom; emptoresq avertere.*

*Without Custom*; emptoribus orbus, vel vacuus.

To CUT; secare, scindere.

To CUT, or mangle; lacerare, mutilare.

To CUT, or wound; sauciare.

To CUT, or delve the ground; proscindere terram, sulcare.

To CUT, or fell trees; excindere.

To CUT, or prune a vine; putare, sarrire.

To CUT, or lop a tree; amputare, frondare.

To CUT, or hew wood; diffindere.

To CUT, or carve, a stone; cedere, scalpere.

To CUT, or carve, capons; castrare, excicare.

To CUT, or pare, one's nails; recicare, præscindere, præcidere.

To CUT, or clip, the hair; tondere.

To CUT, or shave, the beard; radere.

To CUT, or mince, meat; minutim concidere.

To CUT, or ship, bread; præscindere, distringere.

To CUT, or slice; in frusta concidere, dissecare.

To CUT, hack and slash; cedere, emsam ferire.

To CUT with an axe; asciare, exasciare, dedolare.

To CUT, as lines do; intersecare.

To CUT, as a horse does; collidere pedes, interficere.

To CUT, as drink does; perstringere fauces, acri sapore pungere palatum.

To CUT one's throat; jugulare.

To CUT one to the heart; mordere animum, urere hominem.

To CUT a caper; tripudiare.

To CUT a purse; manticulari.

To CUT grass or corn; metere, demetere.

To CUT asunder; discindere, dissecare, diffindere, dilacerare.

To CUT away; abscindere, abscidere.

To CUT away boughs here and there; dirarare.

To CUT away the knots; enodare.

To CUT down the enemy; cadere, contrucidare.

To CUT in; incidere.

To CUT in pieces; concidere, conscindere.

To CUT off; abscidere, abscindere, detondere, excindere.

To CUT off one's head; amputare caput, decollare, obtruncare.

To CUT off delays; abruptere mora.

To CUT one off from an estate, or to cut off the entail; exheredare, abdicare.

To CUT out; excicare, excindere.

To CUT out a garment; delineare, con-

cinnare vestem, scil. dispartito, vel disscisso panno.

To CUT out work for one, i. e. to set him to do; aliquid faciendum mandare.

To CUT out work, i. e. to find one trouble; molestiam creare, negotium facessere.

To CUT up a dead body; dissecare.

To CUT up a fowl, &c. at table; discerpere.

A CUT; acissura, incisura, cæsuræ.

A CUT, or chop of meat; frustum carnis, ossa.

A CUT, or slash, or wound; vulnus, plaga.

A CUT, or slice, of bread; tracta panis.

I will CUT off all occasions from every one; omnes causas præcidam omnibus; Ter.

We use to CUT them above the ground; solemus supra terram præcidere; Sen.

To CUT a whetstone with a razor; cotem secare novacula; Flor.

He CUTS the children's throats before their fathers' faces; in ora parentum filius jugulat; Sen.

It CUT me to the heart; percussit illico animum; Ter.

He CUT off his head; cervicibus caput abscidit; Cic.

Where the nearest, shortest, CUT was; qua proximum erat iter; Cæs. propiore transitu; Tacit.

He began to CUT down the woods; sylvas cadere instituit; Cæs.; excidere; Lucret. cadere arbores, montes, robora, vineta; Cic. Plin. Ovid. Horat.; arborum, lucum excidere; Cic.

A pond is CUT out of the rock; stagnum exciditur in petra; Colum.

Stones are CUT out of the earth; lapides ex terra exciduntur; Cic.

This tongue of yours must be CUT out; hæc tibi excindenda lingua; Cic.

This is the shorter CUT; hæc igitur brevius; multo propius; Ter.

To CUT off the hindmost of the company; novissimum agmen carpere; Cæs.

There was the shortest CUT into; inde erat brevissimus transektus in; Cæs.

A CUT-purse; crumenarum præcio, crumeni-seca, marsupici-da; marsupiorum, loculorum inciaor, sector sonarius.

To CUT the anchors; præcidere anchoras.

To CUT a stone asunder; diffindere saxum.

He CUTS large thongs of another man's leather; de alieno corio ludit.

CUT your cloak according to your cloth; si non possis quod velis, velis quod possis.

I have CUT my leg with my own axe; ipse mihi asciam in crus impagi.

**DAILY**, adv.; quotidie, indies, assidue.

**DAILY**, adj.; quotidianus, assiduus, &c. See **DAY**.

**DAINTY**, or *delicate*; delicatus, delicatus.

**DAINTY**, or *nice, and squeamish*; fastidiosus.

**DAINTY**, or *costly*; opiparus, sumptuosus.

**DAINTY**, or *brave*; lautus, exquisitus.

**DAINTY**, or *fine and handsome*; elegans, comptus, concinnus.

**DAINTY**, i. e. *excellent*; eximius, haud vulgaris.

**DAINTIES**; delicæ, pl. f.

A **DAINTY dish**; pulpamentum. Dainty dishes; copedia, -orum, pl. n.; epulæ, -arum; dapes, -um, pl. f. *He that dresses such dainties*; cupidinarius.

**DAINTILY**; opipare, delicato, laute, moliter, genialiter, &c.

*The DAINTY thing would have a dainty dish*; lepus es, pulpamentum quas; pulpamentum, -ti, n. autem dicitur a pulpa; & Cic.

**DAINTY**, *effeminately nice*; homo molis, effeminatus.

See how **DAINTY the fellow is**; en delicie hominis!

*He must have his meat DAINTYLY cooked*; gaudet sparsis papavere ac sesamo ferculis.

*Must I cram you with DAINTRIES?* te animi placentis ut aginem?

*To satisfy one's DAINTRY tooth*; explere laetitiam alicujus.

*He has a DAINTRY taste*; non stupidi palati.

*To keep a DAINTRY rack and manger*; muleo et placentis pascere.

*To live on DAINTRIES*; vina et pastillos mperere.

*I have a DAINTRY, curious taste*; palatum habeo eruditissimum.

**DAINTILY fed**; delicationis et elegantioris palati.

*Better and more DAINTYLY fed than taught*; palato magis sapit, quam animo.

*You are very DAINTRY in your fare*; *but hay and a halter were fitter for you*; te quidem fœnum esse oportuit, si pabulum daretur te dignum.

*Must you have DAINTRY roast meat?* fastidia panem citra obsonium?

*To fare DAINTYLY*; laute vivere, laute se habere; dapibus exquisitis vesci, &c. See to **FARE deliciously**.

**To DANCE**; salire, saltare, tripudiare, choros ducere. Choreis indulgere, dare operam. Saltatione, tripudio et choreis oblectare se. Pedes in numerum movere.

Choreas agere. Tripudio gestire. Orbem saltatorum versare. Camelus saltat. Exercere, agitare choros.—Leves celebrare choreas. Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. Alternò terram quatunt pede. Pedibus plaudunt choreas. Nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus, pede candido. In morem Saliū ter quatunt humum. Gaudet invisam populiſſe fossor Ter pede terram. In numerum ludere.

*To DANCE often*; saltitare.

*To DANCE for joy*; gestire, exultare.

*To DANCE a child in one's arms*; motitare, ulnis complexum jactare, agitare.

A *leader of a DANCE*; præsulor, m., -trix, f., choragus, -gi, m. Plaut. Item suppediator instrumentorum ludicrorum et expensarum; Bud.

**DANGER**; periculum, discrimen.

*To be in DANGER, or to fall in danger*; perichitari, &c. In extremo discrimine, in maximis periculis, insidiis, summo in timore esse, versari. In summum vitæ discrimen, in mortis periculum venire, incidere, conjici. In brevia et scopulos offendere, inter media hostium tela versari. Omnes suas fortunas in extremo habere. In præcipiti, in loco lubrico et ancipiti pendere. Res in extremum est deducta discrimen; ad triarios reddit. Vita in dubium venit. Tua salus agitur. In scopulum incidere quavis Malea periculosiorem. In extremis pene, gravissimisque temporibus.—Ego perditus ensem Hæsurum jugulo jam puto jamque meo. Magnis jactari periculis; periculosæ plenum opus alem tractas, et incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso.—Insidiis hominum pelagique laboro.

*Out of DANGER*; securus.

*In DANGER of the law*; obnoxius legibus.

**DANGEROUS**; periculosus, lubricus, anceps.

*To bring into DANGER*; aliquem in saebras, in rerum angustias, in difficultates, in discrimen fortune, vitæ, salutis, in summum periculum compingere, compellere, cogere, conjicere, adducere, inducere, perducere, vocare, intrudere; periculis, difficultatibus subjicere, objicere, exponere. Alicui periculum creare, confiare, conficere, moliri, inferre, periculum mortis injicere. Alicujus vitam, fortunas omnes tentare, convellere. In Syrtis, scopulos, brevia, flammæ, procellosum mare; Scyllam et Charybdin, hostium tela, insidias impellere, conjicere, &c.

*To run into DANGER*; extremum periculum adire; pericula, incertam alem, fortunam subire; in periculum, procellas, flammæ, tempestates irruere, ingredi, irrumpere, incurrere, præcipitare se ultro, sponte, volentem libentemque. Dimicæ-

tiones et pericula capitis appetere ultro. Se difficultatibus involvere, temere in discrimen conjicere, in angustias redigere prudentem, in medios hostes, in media hostium tela devovere, telis hostium objicere, in præcipitum, vitæ periculum dare. Ut in fabulis Amphiaræus, sic ego prudens et sciens in pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus. Leonem stimulare; irritare crabrones. Serpentem in sinu fovere. E nassa escam petere. Sibi periculum accensere, creare.—Caput objectare periculis. Animas in aperta pericula mittunt, se conjiciunt, projiciunt.

*To escape DANGER*; periculum, penam, calamitatem, malum, impetum hostium, arma, tela, vim, insidias, laqueos declinare, avertere, effugere, subterfugere. Procellam temporis devitare. Ex insidiis, mucronibus hostium eripi, elabi, ex laqueis avolare, evadere, se expedire, explicare, exuere. E salebris, vadis emergere, eluctari, enavigare. Exitum reperire ex angustia. De manibus hostium elabi, latere, tecto abscedere. Cum sarcinis emartare. Ex malis emergere. Modico flexu corporis ictum fallere, frustrare. Periculum defunctus. Scopulos prætervectus. Posthac incolumem sat scio fore me, nunc si devito hoc malum.—Cervice securim excutere.

*To do amiss herein is very perilous: if you shall do otherwise than well, great DANGER and harm is like to ensue thereupon*; error perniciosus. Offensionem inprimis esse periculosam; magno tibi futuram damno, tibi affirmo, siquid offendas, errabis, secus efficies, committes, peccabis, laberis, si culpam commiseris, si quam in culpam incideris, si te minus honeste, minus sapienter gesseris, si te, quem non decet, eum præberis, magno tibi constabit, non mediocre damnum, non levis jactura consequetur; tuam culpam gravi damno solves, magna mercede redimes, gravissime lues.

*Who will gladly bear any office, or rule the commonwealth, the state standing thus DANGEROUS*? qui rempublicam capesset tantis propositis periculis? Quis rempubl. attinget; rempubl. capessere, suscipere, tractare, ad rempubl. se conferre audeat, tot periculorum metu proposito, qui sibi tot impendere, imminere pericula intelligat? Quis operam reipublicæ dare, in rempubl. versari, rempubl. gerere, administrare; ad rempublicam sua studia conferre, tot periculis impendentibus, imminentibus, animum inducat, facile ac libenter velit?

*In the same DANGER*; in eodem fortunæ periculo. In eadem es navi, eodem discrimine versaris, idem tibi periculum impendit; æque tua salus agitur, tum for-

tunæ periclitantur, eadem tibi imminet calamitas, æque periclitaris; in iisdem navigas fluctibus; eodem jactaris vento; eadem te procella perturbat; eodem loco res tuæ sunt; versaris in eodem periculo, in eadem fortuna, eadem te fortuna manet, tibi impendit, tibi imminet, te urget; pares condiciones; par, similia, eadem, non dissimilia, non dispar, non alia tua conditio est; non minus de te agitur, tua res æque agitur; de tua re idem agitur, in periculum tua res adducitur, venit, periclitatur, periculum subit; eadem tibi instant mala, haud melius tecum agetur, haud meliore loco res tuæ erant; non tibi erit melius; meliore loco res et fortunæ tuæ non erunt.

*There is no DANGER*; nihil periculi est; Ter.

*You are in no more DANGER, there—* &c.; nihilo in majore es discrimine, quam—&c.; Cic.

*The DANGER is over*; omnis res est jam in vado; Ter. Jam periculum est depulsum; Cic.

*To be out of all DANGER*; in tranquillo, in vado, in tuto esse. Extra periculum, telum, metum constitutus. Ab omni periculo abesse. In portu navigare. Omnis res est in vado. Nihil est quod metum mali, quod verear periculi. Duabus anchoris niti. Incolumis, tectus, tutus, praesidiis septus atque munitus. Excellere metum mea jam bona. Carminibus metus omnis abest.

*His camp was in DANGER of being taken*; castris capi imminerebat; Flor.

*I am in DANGER of my life*; in dubio vita est; Ter.

*I am out of, or in no DANGER*; ego in portu navigo; Ter.

*He is brought into DANGER*; in periculum ac discrimen vocatur; adducitur; Cic.

*I will keep out of DANGER*; ego ero post principia.

*We are in extreme DANGER*; in discrimen extremum venimus; Cic.

*To consider the DANGER one is in*; habere rationem periculi sui; Cæs.

*Out of DANGER of dart*; ab ictu telorum tuti; Cæs.

*When he had brought him off from DANGER*; ubi eum extra telum extulerat; Gell.

*To deliver one out of DANGER*; malum, periculum ab aliquo, inimicorum impetus ab honore, fama, fortunis alicujus propulsare, depellere, avertere. Periclitanti succurrere, subvenire. Aliquem ex periculis, angustia educere, erimere, exsolvere, extrahere, expedire; ex omni hostium impetu, ex belli totius ore, ex faucibus sati eripere et conservare, cinctum periculis explicare. A gente sua calamitatem, vel

ois privatis commodis redimere. Faces jam accensas ad incendium extinguere. Tectis subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restringere.

*To be in great DANGER both by sea and land; maris et terre pericula exhaustire.*

*To be in many DANGERS; periculorum fluctibus agitari; versari in magnis periculis, in maximis periculis, insidiis, difficultatibus.*

*To be brought into great DANGER; in extremum discrimen adduci; in puteo constringi.*

*A life full of DANGERS; vita insidiarum, periculorumque plena; vita periculosa, insidiosa, infestaque.*

*The power of the tribunes is like to bring much mischief and DANGER to every one of us; multum mali, multum periculi unicuique nostram inferre potest vis tribunitia; Cic.*

*They themselves were supposed them to be very near great DANGER; quibus ipsis periculum tum confari putabatur.*

*I believe neither Scylla nor Charybdis were ever so DANGEROUS to seafaring men; non Charybdim tam infestam, neque Scyllam nautis fuisse, arbitror.*

*I would not have believed that you would have put my life, and the life of all good men, into the DANGER of their swords; quod eorum ferro meam, atque omnium bonorum vitam objicere volueris, vix crediderim.*

*Because he had put the best of princes into so great DANGERS; quod optimum principem in tantas conjecerit difficultates.*

*Who brought so many thousands of men into the DANGER of utter destruction; qui tot hominum millia in perniciem, et extremam miseriam pertraxit; Cic.*

*And now you would bring the life of all the Romans, and all Italy, into the DANGER of utmost destruction; et nunc jam Romanorum vitam omnium, Italiamque totam ad exitium, vastitatemque vocas; Cic.*

*Behold, if you would have any thing done, you may give the charge of it to him, who will certainly bring you out of a quiet condition, into the extremity of DANGER; hem, si quid velis, huic mandes, qui certissime te ad acapulm, e tranquillo, inferet; Cic.*

*Neither would you ever have brought your condition into the same DANGERS, with which you beheld Sextus Titius tossed; nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos acpulos appulisses, ad quos Sexi Titi afflictum navem videris.*

*To put in DANGER, and hazard the life of so many men; de tot hominum vitam aleam jacere.*

*Both in the same DANGER; ambo in eadem sunt navi, in iisdem fluctibus navigant, eodem jactantur vento, in eodem versantur discrimine. Eadem utrique mala impendent. Eadem fortuna imminet, idem periculum calamitasque instat. Eque utriusque res, salus agitur, fortunæ periclitantur, vita in discrimen venit. Eodem loco res utriusque sunt. Par, similis conditio utriusque.*

*The thing is in the greatest DANGER of all now; in maximo jam periculo res est.*

*Who if they shall leave the government of the commonwealth, there will be great DANGER of an universal destruction; qui si gubernacula reipub. recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est; Cic.*

*In the midst of so great DANGERS of the city; tantis in naufragiis civitatis; Cic.*

*As for me, my life is in DANGER; me quidem bercule, in dubio est vita; Ter.*

*The DANGER will be settled and inclosed within the very vitals and bowels of the commonwealth; periculum autem residebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque visceribus reipub.*

*There is DANGER from the serpent under every stone; sub omni lapide latet scorpium.*

*The safety of the commonwealth hanging DANGEROUSLY, almost by a hair, (or very small thread,) relied on the fidelity of their associates; admodum tenui filo suspensa reipub. salus, ex sociorum fide pendebat; Liv.*

*The sick man is in very great DANGER; in præcipiti est ægrota; Ter.*

*Neither does it become us, nor is it convenient willingly to submit our mind to any imminent DANGER; neque decet, neque convenit nobis periculo ulli extremo ultro submittere animum nostrum; Cic.*

*Who has often put himself into the DANGER of fighting, of the darts of the enemies, and of death itself; qui se sæpe telis hostium, qui dimicationi, qui morti subjecerit.*

*They esteemed all DANGERS little, or nothing, for their own safety; omnia pericula, præ salute sua, levia duxerunt.*

*To ENDANGER his life for his country; pro patria vitam profundere.*

*To run the hazard and DANGER of his reputation and credit; in famæ periculum sum se inferre, incurrere.*

*To run himself rashly into DANGER; temere se in discrimen objicere, inferre.*

*To run into open, and imminent DANGER of destruction; in apertam perniciem irruere, se præcipitare; Cic.*

*He said openly in the council, that he would not bring himself and his armies and forces into DANGER; locutus est in concilio palam, sese, suosque exercitus et copias in dubium non devocaturum; Sall.*

*You shall understand that I will refuse no DANGER nor labor for my country; intelliges me nullum periculum, neque laborem patriæ denegaturum; Cic.*

*He knowingly ran into great DANGER; atrox periculum studiosæ suscepit.*

*He is accustomed to all labors and DANGERS; omnes labores, et pericula consueta habet; Sall.*

*I am resolved to run the DANGER of all things rather than to perish; omnia experiri certum est, quam perire.*

*We are day and night in the midst of DANGERS; dies et noctes, omnia nos undique periculosa fata circumstant.*

*Unless my mind misgives me, some DANGER is not far from me; nisi me fallit animus, haud multum a me aberit infortunium; Ter.*

*Your own credit, and the life of your daughter is in DANGER; tua fama, et genæ vita, in dubium venit; Ter.*

*So suddenly now so great DANGERS are imminent, and I unprepared; ita subito, nunc imparatum, tanta impendent mala.*

*The safety of our associates and our friends is in DANGER; agitur salus sociorum, atque amicorum.*

*You are in the same DANGER; in eodem luto hæsitatis; Ter.*

*He does not see what DANGER he is in; quid sibi impendat, non videt.*

*The whole commonwealth is in the DANGER and hazard of one battle; in uno prælio omnis respublica disceptat, i. e. periclitatur; Cic.*

*Italy now is supposed to be everywhere surrounded with many DANGERS; Italia multis jam undique cincta periculis existimatur.*

*To deliver from DANGER; non deesse alicui in periculo; in libertatem alios vindicare, asserere.*

*We extinguished the fires, of which all the houses were in immediate DANGER; tectis omnibus subjectos prope jam ignes, circumdatosque restinximus; Cic.*

*Cæsar freed us from the immediately imminent DANGER of Antony's cruelty; Cæsar Antonii crudelitatem, non solum a jugulis, sed etiam a membris, visceribusque nostris avertit; Cic.*

*That he might deliver his own nation from DANGER, by his own private and proper estate; ut calamitatem a sua gente, vel suis privatis commodis, redimeret.*

*When I delivered the temples, churches,*

*the city, and all Italy from the DANGER of destruction; cum vastitatem a templis, a delubris, ab urbe, ab Italia denique omni, depellebam.*

*To shun great and imminent DANGERS; imminentes procellas præcavere, propellere.*

*They escaped the cruel DANGER of Sylla's tempest; Syllani temporis acerbissimam tempestatem subterfugerunt.*

*To shun imminent DANGERS; impendentes tempestates propulsare.*

*To be safe and secure from all DANGER; extra periculum esse; omni periculo absque; in utramvis aurem dormire.*

*When they thought themselves free from DANGERS; cum se defunctos periculis arbitrarentur; Cic.*

*If you free yourself from these DANGERS; si ex his te laqueis exueris et explicaveris; si ex his periculis evolaveris, si ex his malis emeris.*

*To put himself into great DANGER; in angustias se redigere; in pistrinum sese immittere, dedere rursus; provinciam capere duram; suoque plastro malorum sarcinam sibi apportare; suo jumento sibi malum accersere; suo se telo labefactare; rem noxiam accersere, conciliare; immergere se calamitatibus; ambitione in provinciam duram, aut aliam sese ingerere; suo dolori occasionem dare; hinc Prov., Molestia ultroque; cadere in foveam, quam ipse feceris; capiti suo malum suere; suoque ingenio dolore capi; suo ipsius laqueo capi; in venatu perire; in captura capi; proprio gladio, suis verbis, telo suo jugulari, confici; propriis dictis evinci; technam in seipsum struere, componere, reperire; fumum fugiendo, in incendium incidere; damnum cuidam medendo in majus prulabi; communicando viro malo sibi malum accersere; exedere quod ipse intriveris, nere quod colo aptaris, gestare compedes, quas ipse feceris, vulgo dicitur; in præsens discrimen ac perniciem se præcipitare; sciens exponere se discrimini, malis objicere, calamitatibus involvere; sciens se inferre in malum; prudens in flammam manum mittere; calidum prædium comedere; libertatem, vitam, famam suam in periculum adducere; caput obiectare periculis; dare se, abire in præceps, in præcipitium; sibi malum accersere; adire capitis, mortis periculum; subito discrimen, tempestates, procellas; discrimen, aleam subire vel periculum; in malum præcipitare se suosque, secum in ruinam amicos pertrahere, secum in necem rapere horridam, invertere, adducere in calamitatem; omnia sua quin et vitam profundere pro statu civitatis.*

*I am in DANGER of my life; meo nunc sunt capiti comitia.*

*I was in very great DANGER; minimo minus aberat quin perieram.*

*Dice and gaming are DANGEROUS rocks to wreck men's estates; alca, scopulus quavis malea periculozior.*

*If you fall into their DANGEROUS fingers; si quando in casses illorum incideris.*

*Past all DANGER; periculo etiamnum defunctus.*

*A DANGEROUS unwholesome house to dwell in; in his nullus unquam habitavit adibus, nisi aut mors, aut morbus eum capitalis consequutus fuerit.*

*In a DANGEROUS condition; quanta laboras in Charybdi?*

*Less hazard or DANGER; minus alæ.*

*It is every man's DANGER; commune periculum narras.*

*The remembrance of past DANGERS is pleasant; jucundum est meminisse laborum actorum.*

*To wind himself out of DANGER; extricare se ex insidiis.*

*To meddle with DANGEROUS or edged tools; vipera limam rudis.*

*I see a DANGEROUS knife; per rimulas lupum video.*

*He cannot without hazard of health, DANGER of life; nec id potest sine certo vitæ dispendio.*

*I was never in so much DANGER, so near death, as then; nec unquam mihi vilior fuit vita, quam id temporis.*

*His life hangs on a DANGEROUS twine; ensis, sola suspensus equina, imminet haur capiti.*

*To see nothing but death and DANGER; ut quicquid videns, mortem videas.*

*I am afraid I have taken a DANGEROUS course; metuo ne id cepim consilii, quod non est facile explicare.*

*Here is no DANGER, the coast is clear; nullus hic Hannibal est, et in præsidium, non insidias devenisti.*

*If he escape the one, he will fall into the other DANGER; in impeditum et inextricabilem labyrinthum compingitur; si ex his seis laqueis explicuerit, in illas majores plagas incidendum est.*

*It will cost him the DANGER of his head; accersitus est capitis; postulari capitis et condemnari.*

*The matter is in extreme DANGER; ad restem res rediit.*

*I am in extreme DANGER, almost broken and overthrown; pereō funditus.*

*We must pass through a great many DANGERS; per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum, Tendimus, &c.; Virg.*

*Small hopes, all is in DANGER; res redit ad laqueum.*

*We know the worst of our DANGER; extremo in discripine versamur; venimus*

*Phrase.*

*ad summam.*

*Fear the worst and greatest DANGER, the best will save itself; quisque se paret ad extrema.*

*Let every man provide for his own safety; every man look to one, for now is the greatest DANGER; sum quisque salutis consulat; nam in extrema quisque stat regula.*

*He left me in the briars, and in DANGER; sub cultro me reliquit.*

*You may come to DANGER for it, for all your haste; incommodo istuc precaris tuo.*

*He puts his life in DANGER; caput ruinæ subdit.*

*It is very DANGEROUS, almost past help; acta prope res est.*

*You may thank yourself for your own DANGER; tuopte quidem malo.*

*A DANGEROUS rock, whence I cannot get off—; unde me non queam extricare.*

*It is a DANGEROUS piece of work; periculosæ plenum opus alæ.*

*In how DANGEROUS a condition were we as to safety on one hand, and destruction on the other! in quam arcto salutis, exitique fuerimus confinio!*

*To pass through unknown and unsuspected DANGERS; incedere per ignes suppositos cineri doloso.*

*In great DANGER both before and behind; a fronte præcipitiam, a tergo lupi.*

*I will not take fish out of so DANGEROUS a net; non hercle ex ista massa escam petam.*

*The DANGER of that affair is laid deep; hæc res ad summum puteum geritur.*

*You are also in the same DANGER; in eodem luto hæsitās.*

*You are now in DANGER of having your throat cut; jam mucrone districto jugulum tuum petunt.*

*Do not you see how great a DANGER fortune threatens you with? videane quantum tibi periculum fortuna velitetur eminuas?*

*This is a DANGEROUS and slippery place, even when necessity puts us to it; anceps hic et lubricus locus est etiam quum illi necessitas lenocinatur.*

*They openly ENDANGERED their throats being cut for my safety against Clodius; aperte jugula sua, pro meo capite, Clodio ostentarunt; Cic.*

*That they should go as far as they could without DANGER; irent quatenus tuto posset; Liv.*

*Without any DANGER to yourself; sine ullo tuo periculo; Cic.*

*To DARE, or challenge one; provocare, lacerare.*

*A DARING person; audax, audaculus.*

*I DARE not tell you; non audeo narrare tibi; Cic.*

*I DARE not say it; religio est dicere.*

*To DARE one to fight; ad pugnam lacerare; praelio lacerare ad pugnam; certamen, ad certamen, provocare; Cic. Liv. &c.*

*Since he DARES me to it; quando eo provocat; Ter.*

*I DARE be bold to disclose all my secrets to him; apud eum expromere omnia mea occulta audeo; Ter.*

*Let him do if he DARE, then; istuc volo erga ipsum experiri; Ter.*

*I will lay you what you DARE of it; veniam quocunque vocaris; Virg.*

*You DARE as well take a bear by the tooth; citius clavam Herculi extorseris.*

*DARK, or obscure; tenebrosus, obcurus, caliginosus, opacus, &c.*

*DARK weather; caelum nubilum.*

*A DARK saying; enigma, gryphus.*

*Somewhat DARK; subobscurus, sublustris.*

*DARK, as when the moon shines not; iluminis, adj.*

*To DARKEN, or make dark; obtenebrare, obscurare, infuscare, obfuscare; rei tenebras, nebulas, caliginem, umbram, noctem, obscuritatem offundere, obducere, inducere, afferre, lucem eripere, obstruere. Rem obscurare, obfuscare, tenebris, caligine obducere, offundere, occultare, tegere, abscondere. Tenebras plusquam Cimmerias.—Tenebras inducere terra.—Inducta latas caligine terras occultuit. Noctem peccatis, et f. audibus objice nubem.*

*To make DARK with a shadow; obumbrare, opacare.*

*To make DARK with clouds; nubilare, obnubilare.*

*He is DARK-sighted; caligant illi oculi.*

*DARKNESS; tenebre, -arum; caligo, obscuritas, opacitas.*

*Very much DARKENED; picea obductus caligine; velo coopertus in tenebris latet; crassis obscuratus nebulis; caecis occultatus tenebris; in summis inaequum umbraculis versatus; tenebris offusus; aciem fegit.*

*They were all so in the DARK, as if the commonwealth had been utterly undone; omnes, tanquam si offusa reipub. sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris.*

*To DARKEN by discourse; allegoriis obscurare; totam exsiccare orationem; obscuritatem afferre orationi; verberum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere; lucem eripere et questiones rebus effundere; clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere; quæ oratio lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem a tenebris affert.*

*A DART; jaculum, telum, pilum, spi-*

*culum.*

*A DART hurled or thrown; missile.*

*A casting DART with a string; verutum, n.*

*A DART with a barbed head; tragula.*

*To DART, or cast a dart; jaculari.*

*To hurl or throw DARTS; intorquere jaculum. Torquere adductis hastilia tenta lacertis.—Valido torquere hastile lacerto. Tincta venenis, scelerata succis spicula; præfixum ferro jaculum telum vibrare, torquere in hostes, mittere, remittere, jacere.—Tremencia forti tela manu torsit.—Lenta lacertis spicula contorqueat.—Contortam viribus hastam Quantis ira dabat—misit in hostem.—Jaculo quamvis distantia misso Figere doctus erat.—Telumque coruscant ingens arboreum.—Tremulum excusso jaculum vibrare lacerto.—Toto connixus corpore telum Conjicit. Intorquet summis connixus viribus hastam; viribus magnis emittit. Jaculo insignis. Jaculum excusso volat in sublime lacerto.*

*Good at a DART; jaculo bonus; Virg.*

*With fire and DARTS they disordered the besieged; facibus atque hastis turbabant obassos; Tac.*

*Out of reach of DART; ab ictu telorum tuti; Cæs.*

*To DASH against; allidere, illidere, affligere.*

*To DASH, or hit; impingere, incutere.*

*To DASH, or run on; incurrare, arictare.*

*To DASH, as with water or dirt; conspergere, perfundere.*

*To DASH with a pen; liturare, obliturare, expungere, inducere.*

*To DASH one out of countenance; attornitum reddere, confundere.*

*To DASH one's hopes; frustrari spem, ludere expectationem.*

*They DASHED the enemies' design; conatum adversarium infregerant; Cæs.*

*He is out at the first DASH; in portu impingit; in limine offendit, deficit; Quint. Virg. Tertul.*

*The ship DASHED against the rock; puppis offendit in scopulis; Ovid.*

*He was not able to say what he intended, he was so DASHED out of countenance; non potuit cogitata proloqui, ita eum tum timidum obstupescit pudor; Ter.*

*At one DASH; uno ictu.*

*At first DASH; primo aspectu.*

*A DASTARD, or coward; pusillanimus, timidus, ignavus, imbellis, pusillanimis; summam in eo animi humilitatem cognovi, animi demissionem, abjectionem, infirmitatem, imbecillitatem, tenuitatem, angustias; hominem esse vidi exigui admodum animi, demissi, abjecti, humillimi, infirmi, imbecilli, perangusti, impissimi pusilli; nihil altam suspicientem, nihil spec-*



tantem in laude positum, nihil de laude cogitantem; nullius laudis cupiditate flagrantem, aversum ab omni laudis studio, in humiles planeque sordidas cogitationes dejectam, tanquam humi serpentem.

A DAY; dies, (dub. gen.) lumen, n., lux, f.

*In the DAY-time*; luti, luce, interdiu.

*DAY-break, or the dawning of the day*; prima lux, aurora.

*By break of DAY*; diluculo, primo mane.

*Before DAY-light* (adj.); antelucanus. *It is DAY*; lucet.

*It grows DAY*; diescit, lucescit.

*Broad DAY*; claro mane.

*Clear DAY*; multa lux.

*Noon-DAY*; meridies, m.

*DAY far spent*; dies proventus.

*DAY end night*; nocte dieque. Noctu interdiuque. Diu noctuque. Pernox, perdias. Sive die laxatur humus, seu frigida laeant Sidera. Noctes atque dies. Totis diebus.

*On a set DAY*; die certo, praestitutio; ad constitutum, praefinitum, destinatum, praefixum, praescriptum, pactum diem; ea quae inter nos convenit, constitutum est, pacti munus die; quam constituimus, praefiximus, numeranda pecunia est. Rato tempore. Stato die. Hic dies dictus est nuptiis.

*The next DAY*; die postero.

*All DAY long*; ad finem lucis, ab ortu.

*New-a-DAYS*; hoc tempore; Ter. Quomodo nunc est; Cic. His temperibus; Cic.

*The next DAY after that*; postridie ejus dici; Cms.

*The next DAY after the games of Apollo*; postridie ludos Apollinares; Cic.

*The next DAY after he had received it*; postridie quam acceperat; postero die quam—; Cic. Liv.

*Five DAYS after you have gathered them*; quinto die quam sustuleris; Colum.

*Three DAYS, i. e. the third day, after he came*; tertio post die quam venit; Liv.

*Never after that DAY*; nec vero unquam ex eo die; Cic.

*To wait DAY after day*; diem de die expectare; Cic.

*To put off from DAY to day*; diem de die differre; Liv.

*I never saw her before to-DAY*; neque ego hanc vidi ante hunc diem; Plant.

*The DAY before he was killed*; pridio quam occideretur; Suet.

*The very same thought had I four DAYS before*; id ipsum quatrinduo ante cogitaram; Cic.

*It is a hundred DAYS since—*; centesima haec lux est ab—; Cic.

*A little before DAY, or day-light*; sub ipsam lucem; sub ortum formae lucis; Liv.

*They count their cattle twice a DAY*; bis die numerant pecus; Virg.

*There is scarce a DAY passes, but—*; dies fere nullus est, quin—; Cic.

*Until it was far in the DAY*; ad multum diem; Cic. ad serum usque diem; Tacit. multo die; Cms.

*I love him every DAY more and more*; quem plus plusque indies diligo; Cic.

*I every DAY think more and more of—*; quotidie magis ac magis cogito de—; Cic.

*They were called by those names in his DAYS*; iis nominibus vocabantur aetate ejus; Patern.

*To (even at) this DAY it is called Ionia*; hodieque appellatur Ionia; Patern.

*From the DAYS of Augustus—*; jam inde a divo Augusto; Tac.

*He invited him to supper against the next DAY*; ad cenam invitavit in posturum diem; Cic.

*Look for me within these two or three DAYS*; me hoc biduo, aut triduo expecta; Cic.

*My good DAYS are done*; occidi; nullus sum; Ter.

*They can see as well by night as by DAY*; noctibus aequae quam die cernunt; Plin.

*I have seen her before to-DAY*; hanc vidi ante hunc diem; Plaut.

*Thou art in my sight night and DAY*; mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris; Cic.

*The night before the DAY of the murder*; ea nocte cui illuxit dies caedis; Suet.

*There is not a DAY misses him but he comes*; dies nullus est, quin domum meam ventitet; Cic.

*DAY by day*; in singulos dies; Cic.

*By ten DAYS' end*; intra decimum diem; Liv.

*To spend one's DAYS—*; aetatem agere; tempus traducere; Cic.

*They were two DAYS' journey off*; aberrant bidui; Cic.

*In the DAYS of yore, of our forefathers*; apud majores nostros; Cic.

*As if we were to learn to know one another at this time of the DAY*; quasi nunc non norimus nos inter nos; Ter.

*Let us have a DAY of it*; hilarem hunc sumamus diem; Ter.

*I have not seen him all this like-long DAY*; eum ego hodie toto non vidi die; Ter.

*Let me have the ordering of you for this DAY*; da te hodie mihi; Ter.

*My DAYS are nearly done*; prope jam decurritur spatium; Ter.

*When it was DAY*; ubi illuxit; Cæs.  
*The mischiefs grew every DAY more and more*; incommoda indies augebantur; Cæs.

*Keeping them night and DAY at work*; continunt diem noctemque opere; Cæs.

*They were two DAYS about these things*; in his bīdium consumitur; Cæs.

*The DAY begins to appear, or it is break of day*; diescit, luceat, albescit dies; dies appetit, advenit, adest, crepusculum matutinum adest; sol exoritur; t. nebras fugat lux; nocti succedit dies; soctem subsequitur dies; abeunte nocte dies advenit, lux apparet.

*A certain DAY appointed, or a set day*; dies constituta. Ad diem constitutam, præstitutam, præfixam, præscriptam, pactam, de provincia decedemus; ea, qua constitutum est, qua convenit inter nos, die proficiamus, in eam nos dabimus.

*The dawning of the DAY, or morning*; tempus matutinum; prima luce; summo mane, diluculo, primo mane; cum luceceret, albescente die, in ortu solis, oriente sole.

*To-DAY*; hodie, hodierno die.

*YESTERDAY*; heri, adv.

*The DAY before yesterday, or two days ago*; nudiustertius; q. d., nunc est dies tertius.

*Three DAYS ago*; nudiusquartus.

*Four DAYS since*; nudiusquintus, &c.

*This DAY seven-night, or a se'nnight ago*; nudiusoctavus.

*Next DAY, or to-morrow*; cras, crastino die.

*Next DAY after to-morrow*; perindie, adv.

*To put off from DAY to day*; procrastinare.

*To put off to another DAY*; comperendinare.

*The DAY after*; postridie.

*DAY by DAY, or every day*; quotidie, indies, assidue.

*Within these few DAYS*; propediem.

*A DAY and a half*; sesquidies.

*The space of two DAYS*; bīdium. *Three days*; trīdium. *Four days*; quatrīdium.

*To give one the time of the DAY*; salutare.

*To get the DAY, i. e. to have the better*; vincere, victoriam consequi.

*A DAY's man, or umpire*; arbiter, sequester, disceptator, mediator.

*A DAY-labourer*; operarius conductitius.

*Good morrow to you*; *God send you a good DAY*; precor ut hic sol tibi felix surrexerit.

*It is not DAY yet*; vixdum diluxit.

*It is broad DAY*; illuxit jam dies.

*At high noon-DAY*; idque clara luce.

*Like an owl, he cannot see DAY when*

*the sun shines in his face*; ut noctua ad solem caligat.

*To appoint, or set a DAY*; diem dicere, assignare.

*Name your DAY*; certum diem condicito.

*A few DAYS after*; interjectis aliquot diebus.

*A bad DAY*; dies ater.

*A good DAY*; dies albus.

*Before the DAY gets up too high*; priusquam invalescat æstus solis.

*It is yet early DAY, the sun is not very hot*; adhuc moderatio est calor solaris.

*My DAY is done*; vixi, et quem dederit cursum fortuna, peregi.

*It is far in the DAY*; sol ille quantam mundi partem lustrat simul et illustrat.

*DAY creeps in at every cranny*; jam clarum mane fenestras intrat, et angustas extendit lumine rimas.

*You come a DAY after the fair*; post festum venis.

*The DAY is ours*; nostra omnis lis est.

*The DAY would fail me*; nox diem adimet; dies me deficit.

*The better DAY, the better deed*; dicenda bona sunt bona verba die.

*To-DAY me, to-morrow thee*; da mihi hodiernum, tu sume crastinum.

*He is in a DAY dream*; hæc vigilans somniat.

*He commanded the journey to be delayed until the next DAY*; iter in insequentem diem pronunciari iussit; Liv.

*DEAD*; mortuus, demortuus, defunctus, fato perfunctus.

*He is DEAD*; e medio abiit, abiit ad plures; fuit, vixit.

*DEAD, or senseless, as in a trance*; exanimis.

*DEAD, or benumbed, as the limbs sometimes are*; emortuus, torpidus.

*DEAD, or heavy and dull*; segnia, iners, languidus.

*To be DEAD asleep*; altum dormire.

*DEAD drunk*; vino obrutus.

*Struck DEAD*; attonitus, sideratus.

*To fall down DEAD*; linqui.

*In the DEAD of the night*; nocte concubia.

*A DEAD water*; aqua profunda et quieta.

*To DEADEN*; stupefacere.

*Almost DEAD*; enectus, semianimus, semianimis, semine.

*DEADLY, or causing death*; mortalis, mortifer, lethalis, lethifer.

*DEADLY, or destructive*; exitialis, perniciosus.

*A DEADLY feud*; capitalis inimicitia.

*I should rather wish the lad DEAD than —*; puerum præoptarem perire potius quam —; Ter.

*He wishes me DEAD, longs to have me dead; mortem exoptat (expectat) meam; Ter.*

*One is alive, the other DEAD; alter eorum vivit, alter est emortuus; Plaut.*

*I hear that Martial is DEAD, and I am sorry for it; audio Martialem decessisse, et moleste fero; Plin.*

*He was taken up for DEAD; pro occiso sublatu est; Cæs.*

*Would I were DEAD, if any body hold me but you; moriar, siquis me tenet, prater te; Cic.*

*When he was DEAD, if illo vita defuncto; post summum ejus diem; Gell.*

*It is every one's care what shall be when he is DEAD; omnibus cura sunt quæ futura post mortem sint; Cic.*

*Various phrases for, DEAD, or departed out of this life—: exanimis, exanimatus, extinctus; lumine et æthere casus, apud Virg. pro, vita privatus; solutus corporis carcere; mersus funere lethali; lumine casus æthereo; corpus spoliatum lumine; corpora luce carentia; demissus neci; moribundus volvitur undis; jacet exanimem tibi corpus, amice; dies atra abstulit illum, et fanere morsit acerbo; sine spiritu, voce; præteritus, pro extincto, apud Propert. desideratus, e medio sublatus, caducus; belloque caduci Dardanides; morte oppressus; interceptus mortalitate; qui extra rerum naturam est; inter homines esse desit; exemptus rebus humanis; corpore solutus, exutus; levatus mole corporea; corporis mole posita, deposita; vitæ præciso stamine; fatales qui explevit annos.*

*Dying, or near dead; cadaverosus propemodum, semimortuus; animam agens, exhalans; fato decedens; extremo in lucis constitutus.*

*Taken by an untimely DEATH; surreptus primo sub flore juventutis; ante diem crudeli funere raptus; præreptus immatura morte; ante diem virenti ævo raptus.*

*Condemned as guilty of DEATH; damnatus crimine mortis; recessit caputervice cruenta.*

*A sin deserving DEATH; peccatum criminale, piaculare, crimen morte piandum, delictum enorme, criminale; capitalis noxa, noxia; et dicimus etiam crimen capitale, quod capitis penam meretur.*

*Speak well of the DEAD, and of the absent; de mortuis et absentibus nil nisi bonum.*

*To blame, rail at, or speak ill of the DEAD; in mortuos maleficentia spiculum figere; defunctos maledictis insectari; insectari post mortem; lacrare defunctum; mortuis convivari, maledicere; defunctorum innocentiam insectari; convitia congerere in mortuos.*

*DEAF, or hard of hearing; surdus, captus auribus, auditu hebeti. Qui aures hebetiores habet; audiendi sensa caret, orbatus est; nihil auribus percipit, surdet, serdescit, oborudet, surditate laborat. Fretus, æquoribus surdior. Surdaster erat M. Crassus, sed illud pejus quod male audiebat. Surdior ille fretus, Icaris scopulis. Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis. Observatæ aures.*

*To be, or wax DEAF; waxescere.*

*To DEAFEN; obtundere.*

*You tell a tale to a DEAF man; surdus canis; fabulam narras.*

*To be DEAF to one; auribus aliquem obturatis præterire; Ter. Cic.*

*I wish that either he were DEAF, or she were dumb; utinam aut hic surdus, aut hæc muta facta sit; Ter.*

*I am not DEAF, I hear you well enough; audio, non me surdum verbera.*

*You DEAFEN my ears with entreating; orando surdas jam mihi reddideris aures.*

*To sing before a DEAF man's door; verba mortuo fabulari, i. e. facere, apud Plaut. frustra canere, suadere, loqui; in vanum cantare; ingerere dicta in dolium pertusum; Plaut. Frustra palcare chordas; saxa surda movere blanditiis.*

*He is DEAF to all vows and gifts; surdus est, mens est illi surda, ad omnia vota et munera.*

*To DEAL, or distribute; distribuere, partiri.*

*To DEAL, or trade; negotiari, mercari.*

*To DEAL with one, or to use one; tractare aliquem, cum aliquo agere, contrahere.*

*To DEAL gently; mitius agere, lenius agere.*

*I am well DEALT with; bene mecum agitur.*

*A great DEAL; plus estis, copia.*

*By a great DEAL; multo.*

*Much more by a great DEAL; impendio magis.*

*A plain DEALER; sine fuce, et fallacii homo.*

*False DEALING; perfidia, dolus malus.*

*There is a great DEAL of difference between; multum (permultum) interest inter; Cic.*

*There is a great DEAL of sweetness in—; plurimum est suavitatis in—; Cic.*

*It deprived him of a good DEAL of his blood; magna cum parte spoliavit sanguinis sui; Patere.*

*I have a great DEAL of acquaintance with him; in consuetudinem ejus me penitus immersi; Cic.*

*Do you DEAL so with me? itane (siccine) agitis mecum? Ter.*

*You DEAL like a friend; facis amice; Cic.*

*A great DEAL less; impendio (nimio) minus; Plaut.*

*A great DEAL better; nimio satius, rectius; Plaut. Liv.*

*I will have no DEALING with you; conditione tua non utar.*

*I had no DEALING with him; nihil cum eo rationis habui; Cic.*

*There was a great DEAL of wine; maximus vini numerus fuit; Cic.*

*It was sold for a great DEAL of money; venditum est pecunia grandi; Cic.*

*They pay him a great DEAL of money every year; ingentem pecuniam pendunt ei quotannis; Cic.*

*He sold his house for a great DEAL more than; sedes vendidit plaris multo quam; Cic.*

*It cost him a good DEAL more keeping of them, than it did me; non paulo sumptuosius quam ego, his ministravit victum; Var.*

*Was he a great DEAL the richer for? nunquid copiosior cum? Cic.*

*We have a great DEAL to thank old age for; magna habenda est senectuti gratia, quæ —; Cic.*

*He was able to speak with a great DEAL of fluency; copiosissime potuit dicere; Cic.*

*I am basely DEALT with; indignis ego sum acceptus modis; Ter.*

*He keeps a DEAL of stir; maximas facit turbas; Cic.*

*DEAL truly with me; dic bona fide; Ter.*

*I will DEAL plainly (clearly); non agam obscure; Cic.*

*He is well, ill, DEALT with; bene, male, cum illo actum est; Cic.*

*He was DEALT well with; præclare cum eo actum est; Cic.*

*To DEAL kindly, wrongfully, with one; liberaliter, injuriose, tractare aliquem; Cic.*

*If you have DEALING with another; si cum altero contrahas; Cic.*

*One that DEALS betwixt men and men; proxeneta; cujus interventu conciliantur contractus; Mart.*

*He has nobody to DEAL for him; vicarium nullum habet; Cic.*

*To DEAL hardly, roughly, sharply, with one; aliquem durus, acerbior nimis aspere tractare; Plin. Cic.*

*They might go a great DEAL nearer way to —; multo breviori itinere pervenire possent ad —; Cæs.*

*Really I would a great DEAL rather have such a mind, than —; nã ego haud paullo hunc animum malim, quam —; Cic.*

*DEAR, as to price; carus, preciosus.*

*DEAR, as to affection; charus, dilectus.*

*Very DEAR, or beloved; intimus.*

*Thou art my DEAREST or best beloved, or I love thee best of all men in the world; tu mihi es charissimus. Ex animo, ex intimo sensu, cum primis, in primis, apprime; majorem in modum, mirum in modum, minime vulgariter, non mediocriter te diligo; in te amando nemini concedo, qui te vehementius diligit, concedo nemini; benevolentia in te mea ad summum pervenit; amor in te meus is est, ita accumulatus est, ut addi nihil possit; amorem in te meum verbis exprimere qui possum, quem cogitatione vix complector? Cujus magnitudinem vix mente comprehendere? Amorem in te meum cognitione fortasse consequi, complectique possum, verbis quidem exprimere, explicare, expromere, profecto non possum; æque, similiter, pariter ac meipsum, non aliter ac meipsum, non secus ac meipsum, itidem ut meipsum, te diligo; sic te diligo, ut neminem magis, ne meipsum quidem, cum te multi diligant, omnes tamen in amore vinco, principatum appeto, primas partes mihi vendico, principem locum obtineo; fero te in oculis, mihi es in amoribus, nihil mihi est te charius secundum Deum, post Deum, excepto Deo, cum a Deo discesi, nemo mihi te est charior; ego te ut oculos meos, aut si quid est oculis charius diligo; singulari erga te animo sum; ut pater in filium, ita ego in te sum animatus; habeo te filii loco; amor in te meus tantus est, quantus potest esse maximus; hæres mihi in animo, in medullis, in intimis sensibus; singulari sum in te benevolentia; primum in amore Deum, te habeo proximum. Nemo est omnium, in quem magis, quam in te mea propensa benevolentia, qui mihi te sit charior, quem ego vehementius quam te diligam, quem ego majore, quam te benevolentia prosequar, magis ex animo quam te diligam. Ut filius mihi charus es. Optime tibi cupio, sic inquam, ut filio meo; tua causa cupio, quantum filii mei causa volo; cupio tibi secunda omnia, non minus ac filio; æque tibi faveo ac filio meo; animatus in te sum, ut in filium; quo in filium, eodem erga te animo sum.*

*My DEAR; anime mi; Ter.*

*You are as DEAR to me as to your father; mihi æque es charus, ac patri; Cic.*

*How does my DEAR? meum suavium, quid agitur? Ter.*

*He was DEAR to every one; charum omnes habebant Cic.*

*They are DEAR; non exiguis pretiis veneunt; eorum pretia vigent; Col.*

*To be sold very DEAR, or as dear as can be; quam plurimo venire; Cic.*

*Corn grows DEAR; ingravescit annona; Cic.*

*To make corn grow* DEAR; annonam sectare; Petr.

*Do you think I bought the house too* DEAR? num nimio emptæ tibi ædes videtur? Plaut.

*It is not* DEAR *at twenty pounds; vilo* est viginti minis; Plaut.

*He bought the house* DEARER *almost by half than he had rated it at; emit domum prope dimidio charius quam æstimabat;* Cic.

*They complained they had hired it over* DEAR; questi sunt se nimium magno condidisse; Cic.

*Nothing should be* DEARER *to any man; nihil homini debet esse antiquus;* Cic.

*It is* DEARER *than any thing; nothing in the world more (so) dear; omnes omnium charitates complectitur;* Cic.

*To make things* DEAR; augere rerum pretia; Plin.

*It is* DEARER *by half; auctum id (pretium) parte dimidia est;* Id.

*It was then as* DEAR *as gold; et tunc erat auro contra; Petr. Non carum est auro contra; Plaut.*

*Corn begins to be a great deal* DEARER; carius multoque plurius annona venire incipit.

*The price is heightened thrice as* DEAR *as it should be; pretium augetur, intenditur, accenditur triplo plus, quam æquum est.*

*Corn grows* DEARER, *because of the drought; provenit frumentum propter siccitatem angustius; Cæs.*

A DEARTH; fames, penuria, difficultas annonæ, inopia rei frumentariæ.

A great DEARTH, or scarcity of corn; propter siccitatem et sterilitatem hujus anni; propter calamitatem frugum exiguumque proventum, magna rei frumentariæ inopia; annonæ caritate magna, difficultate summa affigitur, premitur, laborat, urgetur Anglia. Annona ingravescit. Rerum omnium caritas indies crescit. Gravi annona conflictamur. Tanta rerum omnium inopia est, ut non procul absit a fame. Propolarium. Dardaniorum opera qui flagellant annonam præmercendo, ut carius vendant, retinendis frugibus, comprimendo frumentum, diligentius asseruendo et studiosius recondendo uberius lucri spe, rerum pretia intenduntur, augentur, accenduntur triplo plus quam æquum est; graviora justo, rei præsertim frumentariæ pretia imponentur. Res frumentaria nos deficere capit.—Sanguine multo Luxuriata fames—inattenuata manebat.

The DEARTH mended, prices fallen; annona levatur, laxat se; pretium remittitur se, immutatum est. Largior, uberius fru-

menti copia provenit, suppetit. Aliunde importato frumento, uberius novi anni proventus sublevatur fames.

A great DEARTH of all victuals, each thing is so dear, that every man is driven to his shifts; annonæ caritas. Ita cara est annona, ita gravis penuria, ea caritas, ea rerum omnium difficultas, eæ sunt angustiae, ita care veneunt, tanti pretii sunt, tanti sunt omnes res, ut incommodis multis affici, premi, laborare omnes cogantur; ex immoderata penuria, nimia caritate, annonæ difficultate; existunt, oriuntur, gignantur, quæ ferri vix possint, incommoda multa.

Campania is grievously afflicted by the DEARTH, or scarcity of victuals; alimentorum inopia Campania graviter affigitur.

Cæsar's army was greatly distressed with the DEARTH of corn; Cæsariani gravi annona sunt conflictati; Cæs.

A DEARTH of all sorts of grain followed; penuria insequuta est frugum omnium.

The DEARTH of corn begins to lessen; annona se laxare incipit, pretium annonæ sese remittit; retro abit, apud Plin. pro, imminutum est.

To make DEARTH, or scarcity of victuals; retinendis frugibus, ac vno annonæ caritatem efficere; comprimere frumentum; Cic. Posuit pro, diligentius asseruere, et studiosius recondere, ingravescente annona, idque spe lucri uberioria; rerum pretia, intendere, apud Erasim. Annonam flagellari; Plin. Pretium rei augere, graviora justo pretia rebus, præsertim annonæ, imponere.

DEATH; mors, obitus, lethum; nex, necis.

At the point of DEATH; in articulo mortis, in extremo.

It is DEATH; capitale est.

DEATH, or slaughter of man or beast; occisio, cædes.

To put one to DEATH; letho dare; aliquem morte, extremo supplicio afficere, multare; capitis damnatum plectere, neci dedere; vitâ, luce communi privare; ad mortem ducere; e carcere ad pulv. atque necem rapere.—Stygis demittere morti.

It is DEATH to do it; non sine periculo capitis licet.

He threatens me with DEATH; mihi mortem minatur; Virg.

It was DEATH to them to—; mortis erat instar—; Cic.

To put to DEATH; morte multare; Cic.

I will pursue him to the DEATH; ad internecionem mihi persequendus est; Curt.

I have looked DEATH (death has looked me) many a time in the face; ob oculos mihi sæpe mors versata est; Cic.

*A little before his DEATH*; Sub exitu vitæ; Suet.

*To be sentenced to DEATH*; capite damnari; Cic.

*Scarce one escaped the like DEATH*; haud fere quisquam talem interitum effugit; Cic.

*To sit on life and DEATH on a man*; de capite alicujus querere.

*To be put to DEATH for his fault*; supplicio capitis puniri; Cæll.

*Near to DEATH, or his end, &c.*; ætas illi ferme exacta, peracta est. Prope decursum illi vitæ spatium est; ad metam decursum est. Vita: cûrsa confecto mortis proximus, capulo vicinus. Extremam vitæ partem agit. Fabulam ætatis pene peregit, et tanquam histrio in extremo vitæ actu versatur. Alteram pedem in tumulo, fovea, in cymba Charontis habet.

*Worthy of DEATH, or of the gallows*; dignus pistrino, non uno suspensio, qui non simplice suspensio pereat; meritis est crucem.

*All men are subject to DEATH*; omnes mortui obnoxii. Paterni obitus dolorem hæc ratio depellat, quod omnibus impendet mors; hac omnia lege creata sunt, ut morte deleantur, extinguantur.

*Of intemperance, untimely DEATH, or through disorder in diet and surfeiting, many die before their time*; mors immatura ex intemperantia. Multos adolescentes conficit, perdit, immatura morte afficit, cruditas, crapula, immoderata, dissoluta victus ratio; largiore, uberiore, pleniore cibo utuntur adolescentes, quam ut stomachus digerere, ferre, sustinere possit, quam ut vitæ conducat, id quod sæpe illis immaturæ mortis causam attulit.

*DEATH is without sense, or dead men feel not*; mors sine sensu est. Nullus in morte residet sensus, mors nullum habet sensum; mortui sensu carent, mortuis nullus inest sensus, extra sensum mors est; sensus a mortuis abest; morte sensus amittitur, sentiendi vis morte extinguitur.

*To beat one to DEATH*; aliquem usque ad mortem multare.

*She grieves herself to DEATH*; dolore tabescit.

*DEATH, when it comes, will hate no denial*; neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo lethi fuga; Sen.

*DEATH makes no difference*; æqua lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos.

*After DEATH, the doctor*; post bellum auxilium.

*You will be whipped to DEATH*; ad necem usque operiere lora.

*To raise from DEATH*; ad vitam revocare.

*To DEBASE*; deprimere, humiliare, elevare.

*To DEBASE himself*; abjicere se, submittere fasces, se abjicere atque prosternere.

*To DEBASE, or disparage, a thing or person*; pretium minuere, vilem reddere, affigere, alicujus laudes obtinere, alicujus res gestas verbis extenuare.

*To DEBASE coin*; adulterare monetam.

*To DEBASE, or vilify, &c.*; alicujus dignitatem, honorem, laudes, gloriam obscurare, deterere, minuire, diminuere, elevare, extenuare, obtinere. Aliquem in tenebras, in ordinem infimum deprimere, conjicere, facile contemnere, et ludibrio habere.

*To DEBATE, or advise with himself*; deliberare.

*To DEBATE, argue, discourse, or reason*; disceptare, disserere, ratiocinari, arguere, argumentari.

*To DEBATE, or quarrel*; contendere, altercari, litigare.

*DEBATE in words*; altercatio, jurgium.

*A friendly DEBATE*; amica collatio.

*It falls under DEBATE*; in deliberationem cadit; Cic.

*They make DEBATE, raise debate*; lites serunt; Plaut.

*All things which were DEBATED of*; about which there was any debate; omnia de quibus disceptabatur; Cic.

*To sow, or make DEBATE between*; lites, turbas, concitare, commovere.

*He is a man of great contention, and always making DEBATES*; vir est ingenio pravo, turbidoque, et rebus novandis semper intentus; communi otio et tranquillitati infensus et infestus; ad tumultus commovendos, et motus excitandos paratus, expeditus, instructus, alacris. Rerum novandarum semper studiosus; tumultum civitati quotidie injiciens.

*None of them after that made any mischiefous DEBATE*; nemo tunc ex illis venenum spargebat.

*To confound all things with strife and DEBATE*; sacra profanis, mare cælo, miscere; Acheronta movere; Virg.; omnia commiscere, permiscere, turbare, sursum ac deorsum miscere; quietis, pacis prægria, vincula, repagula, propugnacula disturbare, oppugnare, concitare, sollicitare, percollere, conquassare, dirumpere.

*In that time when the commonwealth was full of DEBATES*; in illa turbulentissima tempestate republicum.

*The commons also were frequent in hot DEBATES*; sævitque animis ignobile vulgus.

*To repress, or quiet DEBATES and dissensions*; componere lites inter aliquos; Virg. Seditiones, discordias, dissensiones comprimere, delere, vindicare, extinguere, sedare, placare, lenire, tollere, lites diri-

mere; superborum, seditiosorum, impetus repellere, animos minuere, spiritus retardare, ferocitatem cohibere; homines acres, ad discordiam promptos, refrænare, coercere, comprimere; furorem extinguere; opprimere audaciam; audaciæ quasi propugnacula diruere; flagitiosæ seditiosis fibras evellere, extirpare; seditiosorum libidinem, turbulentorum civium cupiditatem continere, compressam tenere.

*That all DEBATE and dissension might be quieted; ut omnia dissentio sopiretur.*

*The DEBATE rising higher and higher; seditio paulatim deflagante.*

*All DEBATE and dissension was quieted by the arms and the equity of the conqueror; omnis fracta dissentio armis, et extincta equitate victoris.*

*To free himself out of the DEBATE; expellere se ex turba.*

*I quieted that hot DEBATE; hunc repressi impetum ardoremque restinxi.*

*A DEBT; debitum, nomen, æs alienum.*

*DEBTS on account, or arrears; reliqua, -orum, pl. n.*

*To be in DEBT; ære alieno obrui; in ære alieno esse.*

*To run into DEBT; nomina facere; grande æs alienum contrahere, facere, conficere. Ære alieno teneri, opprimi, obrui, immergi, deprimi, degravari, obstruigi, obligari, devinciri. Pecuniam mutuam data fide, constituta die sumptam, acceptam habere, debere. In ære alieno, in alicujus nominibus esse. Nomina facere, contrahere. Pecunias grandes creditas habere. Certis nominibus magnam pecunie vim alteri debere. Ex ære alieno laborare. In Scyllæo isto æris alieni freto navigare, agitari, obrui. Æris alieni magnitudine inundat. Animam debet. Debitor chirographarius. Qui putat, Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas. Quemque æris torquet mutua summa sui.*

*To demand DEBTS; nomina exigere.*

*To sue for DEBTS; debita consecrari.*

*To pay his DEBTS; nomen liberare, debita resolvere, æs alienum dissolvere; ære alieno se expedire, levare, exonerare, exire. Nominibus suis, creditoribus satisfacere. Nomen suum creditorum tabulis eximere, de tabula tollere. Pecuniam debitam, creditam; æs alienum quo est strictus, rependere, dependere, restituere, reddere, numerare, solvere, persolvere, dissolvere. Argentum creditum, nummos ad diem cumulare, optima fide præstare, reponere. Diem pactam, fidem sanctam propter concreditos nummos constantissime colere, servare. Debita solvere, dependere quod debet. Nomina dissolvere, expellere, expungere.*

*In DEBT; debito obnoxius, obstratus,*

*ære alieno oppressus.*

*He was deeply in DEBT; illius æs alienum ingens erat; Sall.*

*I was not able to be any longer in your DEBT; non potui tibi debere diutius; Cic.*

*To call for, in, to demand payment of his DEBTS; exigere nomina sua; Cic.*

*I think I must go into DEBT; mihi æs alienum faciendum puto; Cic.*

*If any thing be left, when I have paid my DEBT—; my debt is paid; si quid æri alieno meo superabit; Cic.*

*Good DEBTS become bad, if you call them not in; bona nomina mala fiunt, si non appelles; Cato;—exigas; Cic.*

*To go out of DEBT; exire ære alieno; Cic.*

*To be in DEBT; habere æs alienum; in ære alieno esse; Cic.*

*They are deeply (over head and ears) in DEBT; premuntur ære alieno; Cic. Animam debent; Ter. Ex ære alieno laborant; Cic.*

*My, thy, the same man's, thy son's, other men's DEBT; æs alienum meum, tuum, ejusdem, filii, aliorum; Cic.*

*He is in my DEBT, or he owes me much money; debitor meus. Magnam mihi pecunie vim debet, magno mihi ære obstructus est, est in meis nominibus ex multa pecunia.*

*He is continually in DEBT; ære alieno quotidie degravatur, deprimitur, premitur, immergitur.*

*He is all men's DEBTOR; immodico ære alieno tenetur.*

*The commons of Rome being deep in DEBT; plebs Romana ære alieno demersa; Liv.*

*He was not able to pay his DEBT; cui non erat solvendo.*

*To contract a new DEBT; novam æs alienum contrahere.*

*To be in no DEBT; in ære alieno nullo esse.*

*Lest he should seem able to pay his DEBTS; ne videatur esse solvendo.*

*He is in DEBT over head and ears; inundavit æris alieni magnitudo; obruitur ære alieno.*

*A spendthrift, one that is more in DEBT than he is worth; decoxerat rem, et plusquam animam ille debebat; debitorum mole prægravari.*

*He was loath to die in DEBT; sollicitus, ne quid æris alieni præteriretur indissolutum.*

*You are never able to pay your DEBTS, though you should sell yourself to your shirt; etiam si omnium rerum tuarum auctionem feceris, non es solvendo tamen.*

*He was in every tradesman's books; in*

*every man's score for DEBT*; alieni multum visis, plus satis, confaaverat.

*None more in DEBT than*—; nulli magis obstrati sunt quam—.

*I must needs break, I am so much in DEBT*; tandem obrui oportet ere alieno.

*You have been a long while in my DEBT*; multi jam anni sunt, tu in ere meo cum fueris; cui me maxime obstratum esse non invitus fateor.

*He dares not show his head for DEBT*; in foro non comparat.

*If we consider the good offices for which we are greatly in DEBT to you*; si beneficiorum momenta perpendamus, quibustibi sumus obligati, obstricti, mancipati.

*For I am DEBTOR to you for innumerable good offices*; innumerabilibus quippe beneficiis sum tibi pignoratus.

*To DECAY, or fail*; deficere, occidere, languere, concidere, consumi.

*To DECAY, or perish with age*; senescere, consenescere; ætate, longo sifu, temporis diuturnitate, longinquitate, mora, vetustate, spatio temporis longo, ævi diuturnitate, annorum longa serie, multis seculis, ætatibus, senio, ipso vetustatis vitio quasi exacta periodo perire, interire, intermori, labi, collabi, dilabi, deperire, disperire, cadere, ruere, corrui, senescere, consenescere, inveterascere, occidere, desinere, labascere, mutari, dissolvi, flaccescere, evanescere, defluere, deflorescere, fatiscere, pessum abire, contabescere, deleri, aboleri, consumi, ruinam minitari, deficere, vitium facere, imminui, atteri. Ævo cedere. Morbo aut vetustate deflorescit formæ dignitas. Opere aut manu factum nihil est, quod aliquando non conficiat et consumat vetustas.

*To DECAY, or grow worse*; ruere in pejus, degenerare.

*My memory DECAYS, is gone to decay*; memoria minuitur; Cic.

*The house is gone to DECAY*; ædes vitium ferunt; Cic.

*The state is gone to DECAY*; inclinata res est; Petron.

*Things are gone to DECAY through age*; propter vetustatem obsoleverunt res; Cic.

*When his estate was gone to DECAY*; inclinatis rebus suis; Petron.

*Thy stock is DECAYED, or impaired*; res familiaris imminuta. Fortunæ tuæ dissipantur; res familiaris tuæ disperditur, dissipatur; imminuitur, perditur, damnis afficitur, accipit injuriam, distrahitur; detrahitur de tuis fortunis; injuriöse tractantur fortunæ tuæ; damna inferuntur fortunis tuis; invaduntur fortunæ tuæ; irruiat, impetus sunt in fortunæ tuas.

*To DECAY, or come to nought*; vergere in deterius, degenerare in pejus, indies in

pejus labi, deflectere; ad deterius dilabi; abire pessum; Plaut. A magnis relabi ad minima.

*It is DECAYED almost to nothing*; sed nec vola, nec vestigium, ut aiant, jam superest.

*The commonwealth is quite DECAYED*; affecta et prostrata est respublica.

*By sloth and idleness, strength, time, age, and wit DECAY*; per socordiam, vires, tempus, ætas, ingenium defluere; Sall.

*But that family, having had its course, DECAYED*; verum hæc familia, exacta periodo, intercidebat.

*Which wills now DECAY through age*; quæ nunc mœnia sensim expugnat vetustas.

*That town, &c., but now DECAYED through age, is, as it were, expired*; oppidum id, &c. nunc vero vetustate prolapsum, quasi animam efflavit.

*The Roman empire daily DECAYING*; Romano imperio in occasum elanguente, vergente, precipitante; cum res Romana jam in occasum deverteret.

*But now it is miserably DECAYED and ruined*; sed nunc in miserandam concidit ruinam.

*To be utterly DECAYED and undone*; ad nihilum decidere, venire; ad interitum ruere.

*The majesty of beauty is DECAYED by old age*; formæ dignitas vetustate extinguitur.

*Some wines are said not to DECAY by age*; vetustatem ferre dicuntur vina.

*To DECEIVE, or beguile one*; aliquem astute fallere; insidiosè supplantare, perfide fraudare, callide circumvenire, vafre cludere, præstigiis, uteliis; consulis, consarcinatis dolis, fraudibus, technis, omni fraude, perfidia decipere, illudere, ludificare, ludificari, irretire, deludere, oppugnare, in fraudem allicere, inducere, impellere, phaleratis dictis ducere. Alicui fabricas, fallacias, dolos tendere, ponere, componere, collocare, facere, struere, intendere, admovere, invenire; verborum præstigio facum facere, imponere, verba dare. Subdole, malitiose ac dolose, de insidiis, ex insidiis agere, facere quid. Cuniculos agere. Dolo malo uti. Arte tractavit hominem. Tragulam injicere, sublinere os, palpum obtrudere alicui.—Varian innectere fraudes. Animo versare dolos. Omnibus ille dolis, atque omni nititur arte. Fallere mille modis, componere fraudes, insidiis hominum deludere mentes.

*To DECEIVE one's expectation*; frustrari, ludere, ludificari.

*When he saw himself entraped, or DECEIVED, he would have rid himself of life*; ex intellecta fraude desperatio. Ubi se fraudatum, in fraudem inductum, fraude



Circumventum, irretitum, captum, deceptione, fictis verbis inductum, fallaciis a veritate abductum sensit, intellexit, vidit, cognovit, ubi fraus illi pateuit, manifestæ fallaciæ fuerunt, patefactus dolus, ipsi sibi manus afferre conatus est, voluntariam sibi mortem inferre, consciscere, voluntaria morte vitam abruptere.

*I was DECEIVED; spe excidi. Spes me fefellit; opinio sum deceptus, falsa me spes aluit, falsa lactavit opinio.*

*You have DECEIVED my expectation; expectationem meam fefellisti. Fefellisti opinionem meam, tractasti me secus, atque existimabam, non eum in me, quem putabam te præstitisti; expectationi meæ nequaquam respondisti, cum animo meo tua facta non conveniunt, consentiunt, congruant; prorsus te alium, atque arbitrabar, sum expertus, re ipsa cognovi, sensi; non præstas mihi eum animum, quem debes.*

*You are DECEIVED; falsus es; erras; Ter.*

*He is not easily to be DECEIVED; it is not easy to deceive him; huic verba dare difficile est; Ter.*

*To DECEIVE with false judgment, procured by bribery or confederacy; circumvenire.*

*To DECEIVE a deceiver; captatorem capere; cum vulpe vulpinari; imponere impostori. Malo nodo malus cuneus; pulchre fefellit vulpem.*

*They are DECEIVED, or mistaken; tota via, toto cælo, vehementer errant, turpiter hallucinantur. In errore magno versantur. In errorem maximum inducuntur, impelluntur. A via, a veritate, a vero aberrant, digrediantur, declinant, deflectunt, diverunt, longissimo absunt. Decipiuntur multum, plurimum. Opinione falluntur maxime. Aliter longe se res habet, quam illi opinantur. Aliter sentiunt ac res est. Gravissimo errore ducuntur, tenentur. Graviter impingunt. Cæcutiunt hac in re. A recto veritatis tramite præcipites eunt. In ea sunt hæresi ut credant, &c. Eorum vagatur animus errore. Hallucinatio crassa.*

*To ensnare or entrap by DECEIT, or falsehood; aliquem incautum, imprudentem insidiis, subdolis artibus aggredi, obseidare, petere, irretire, opprimere; cuniculis opugnare, retibus implicare, in insidiis intercludere, in casses inducere, in nassam, in laqueos attrahere, insidiosissime tractare. Vitam alicujus appetere insidiis. Alicui clam insidiari; dolum, mala, insidias, periculum, perniciem nihil suspicanti machinari, nec opinanti moliri. Vitæ alicujus insidias ponere, tendere, parare, texere, componere, componere, facere, struere. Retia distendere capiendæ prædæ. Aliena malis artibus intercipere, invertere.*

*To be ensnared or entrapped by DECEIT; per imprudentiam in fraudem duci, trahi. Perfidorum dolis, insidiatorum laqueis, adversariorum conaliis, insidiis implicari, capi, teneri, irretiri, illaqueari, impediri. Callide, astute ab inimicis circumveniri. Alicujus perfidia, insidiis, artibus, fraude opprimi, in angustias cogi, in extremum discrimen adduci.*

*A DECEITFUL, false knave; veterator, impostor callidus. Homo perfidus, mendax, fallax, subdolis, malitiosus, mendaciis compositus, constans, concretus; lubrica, nulla, Punica, Græca fide, mala fide agens omnia, fidem sanctissimam fallens. Dolis instructus et arte Pelagæ. Dolorum fabricator. Qui facere assueverat candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra.*

*Somewhat inclined to DECEIT and knavery; instruendæ fraudi aliquantum intentior.*

*Lest that thing should DECEIVE any one afterwards; ne cui doinceps ea res fraudi esset; Cic.*

*In which they have DECEIVED both themselves and us; in quo et sibi et nobis fucum fecerunt; Cic.*

*He is too well acquainted with, or accustomed in, all sorts of DECEIT and knavery; nectendis fraudibus, parandis dolis, aut insidiis struendis, nimis est assuetus.*

*In which they DECEIVE their trust, and contrary to their duty, they contrive deceit wickedly; in quo datam fidem fallunt, et, contra officium, fraudem nefarie moluntur.*

*Most DECEITFULLY to abuse one; insidiosissime aliquem tractare.*

*They seem to speak out aloud their wickedness and DECEIT; malitiam eorum, et calliditatem clamitare videntur; Cic.*

*And do you now require me to free or withdraw myself by these DECEITS? etiamque me nunc subducere istis dolis postulas?*

*After that manner was I smoothly DECEIVED; ad illum modum sublotam est os mihi.*

*Being once DECEIVED, you will take uncertain things for certain, and false things for true; circumventus semel, incerta pro certis habebis, falsa pro veris.*

*I hate those DECEITFUL tricks, by which truth is covered, and involved with intricacy; odi artes illas fraudulentas, quibus veritas, ut involucre quodam, obtegatur; Cic.*

*Neither was I DECEIVED in that matter; neque ea res me falsum habuit.*

*But he is DECEIVED in that his expectation; verum hac spe frustratus est.*

*Yea, in all things you are DECEIVED; immo, in rebus omnibus imprudentia laboras.*

*To be DECEIVED by fair, false, and*

*feigned words*; verbis et dictis, fictis, fucatis, phaleratis, de veritatis via detorqueri, deflecti.

*To be cunningly DECEIVED by his enemies*; callide ab inimicis circumveniri.

*To fall unawares into the DECEIVING cheats of false men*; in perfidorum laqueos imprudenter incidere.

*A man free from all DECEIT and fraud*; homo cujus ab astutiis animus abhorret, ab omni dolo, omni fraude, purus, alienus; nulla simulatione tectus.

*You do not DECEIVE me, I know you well enough*; nihil me fallis, nisi te prorsus non novi.

*DECEIVE not yourself; you cannot deceive me; the deed shows itself*; ne tibi blandiaris, res ipsa adest in foribus.

*Do not mock and DECEIVE me*; cave mihi verba ne dederis.

*See you DECEIVE me not*; ne me deluseris.

*He would DECEIVE and cheat his own father*; patri fortassis suo impositurus; retia sua tendit omnibus.

*I am DECEIVED*; captus sum.

*Here is yet no DECEIT*; nondum video praestigium.

*That you may not be DECEIVED*; ne quid erras.

*Except both my eyes and mind DECEIVE me*; nisi me fallit animus, aut parum prospiciam oculi.

*I would not DECEIVE you with vain hopes*; nolim te vana spe lactare.

*And so the DECEIVER was deceived*; sic impositum est impostori; fallaciam fallacia trudere; noli tu Cretensem pulchre agebas cum Cretensi.

*I am DECEIVED, if—, &c.*; aut ego prorsus hallucinor, aut—, &c.

*That you should not think I intend to DECEIVE you*; ne quid fraudis suspiceris, videbis.

*If you DECEIVE me now, I will never trust you more*; si fefelleris, posthac nequicquam mecum eris.

*Do not DECEIVE my expectation*; cave luseris expectantem.

*You barely DECEIVED me*; tu non cibum dedisti, sed venenum.

*You may soon DECEIVE and beguile such*; his facile imponitur.

*The old fox will not soon be DECEIVED*; you cannot catch old birds with chaff; difficile est, veterem annosam vulpem laqueo capere.

*You are not much DECEIVED*; non procul aberras a scopo.

*He DECEIVED and cheated the man of his money*; argento hominem emunxit quo; praestigiis illum suis et technis fallunt consarcinatis.

*I will outface DECEIT with cunning*;

dolum ego hodie superabo dolis.

*I will never trust man again, if such a man as you DECEIVE me*; si tua me fides fefellerit, ne ipsi quidem fidei sum deinceps habiturus fidem.

*That hope or expectation of mine has often DECEIVED me*; saepe me haec mea spes frustrata est.

*But so it is plain that I was DECEIVED and cheated of my gold*; sic autem palam est, me auro esse emunctum.

*You must seek somebody else, whom you may DECEIVE and cheat*; quere alium, quem tu habere frustratus.

*And you are much DECEIVED in your opinion, if you make account of him by his estate and riches, and not by philosophical learning*; et longe hujus animi frustra es, si eum ex fortunae indulgentia, non ex philosophiae censura metiris.

*They commanded by these false and DECEITFUL letters*; literis illis pellicibus, et pellacibus, mandaverunt.

*But all my reason and judgment abhors those DECEITFUL enticements of the ears*; sed omnes aculei iudicii mei, aurium hisce delinimentis refragantur.

*He intends to put some DECEITFUL trick upon you, but I know not what art he uses for it*; trugulam in te injicere adornat, sed nescio quam fabricam facit.

*We will blind his eyes with various arts and learned DECEITS, and so we shall make him that he shall not perceive what he sees*; variis ei nos laceris fabricis, edoctis doliis, glaucum ob oculos objicimus, eumque ita faciemus, ut quod viderit, non viderit.

*If there be not a DECEITFUL trick put upon you there*; si tibi illic non os oblitum est fuligine.

*Be silent, till I acquaint you with my DECEIVING stratagems, that so you may know my resolutions, as well as myself*; tace, dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias juxta mecum mea consilia.

*The old cheating knave has DECEIVED me*; me larva ludificatus est veterator.

*They are greatly DECEIVED*; citore magno versantur.

*To speak DECEITFULLY, or equivocate*; equivoco, ambigue, loqui.

*To DECIDE*; decidere, decernere.

*To DECIDE matters in controversy*; controversiam, litem, causam, rem dubiam, controversiam accipiem, difficilem, in quaestione positam decidere; decernere, dirimere, aestimare, expedire, finire, definire, explicare, judicare, dissolvere, componere, concludere, transigere, enucleare, enodare, dijudicare, determinare. Dubitationem omnem tollere. Nullum dubitandi locum relinquere. Nodum expedire, explicare, solvere; Tenedia bipenni dis-

care. Quid in dubium, in controversiam adducitur, vocatur, absolvere. Controversiam minuere, tollere. Locum aliquem perpurpare. Juste sapienterque disceptare aliquid. Quo multis magnæque secantur judice lites, Arbitrio res dirimenda meo. Magnas componere lites. Ad exitum questio adducta est.

*He had a mind to have it DECIDED by battle; rem ad arma deduci studebat; Cæs.*

*You DECIDE it so, that he should be paid to a penny; decidis statuisque tu, quod ad denarium solveretur; Cæ.*

*This day shall DECIDE the controversy (quærel); hic dies controversiam nostrum judicabit; Cic.*

*To DECK, or garnish; ornare, exornare, polire, expolire, decorare.*

*They were DECKED the more curiously, in that they had neglected their decking ornaments; erant ornatus hoc ipso, quod ornamenta neglexerint.*

*It is so curiously DECKED and adorned, that if there be any thing wanting, it is but your own discretion and knowledge; ad limam et lineam adeo ductum est affabre, ut siquid desideres aciem tuam desideres.*

*To DECLARE openly, or publish; propalare, publicare, patefacere, divulgare.*

*To DECLARE, or show; ostendere, monstrare, demonstrare, indicare, deprimere.*

*To DECLARE, or tell; narrare, significare, aperire, proponere.*

*To DECLARE, or make plain; explanare, edisserere, edocare, explicare, dilucidare.*

*To DECLARE at large; expandere, evolvere, exequi, describere, graphice depingere.*

*To DECLARE in brief; perstringere, expeditare, paucis complecti.*

*To DECLARE solemnly; indico, -is, ere; edicere, denunciare.*

*To DECLARE freely; audacter proloqui, palam profiteri, fidenter asseverare.*

*To DECLARE for one; agnoscere, causam tueri, a partibus stare.*

*I will DECLARE briefly what it is; exponam breviter quid sit.*

*My grey hairs DECLARE me to be an old man; meque jam senem esse indicio est canities.*

*The thing DECLARES itself, and daily examples clearly declare it also; res ipsa declarat, et exempla quoque quotidiana haud id obscure testantur.*

*Those things which Xenophon has DECLARED most fully in that book, which, &c.; has res Xenophon commodissime prosecutus est, in eo libro, qui, &c.; Cic. An old woman DECLARED that to me; Phrase.*

*id anus mihi indicium fecit; Ter.*

*I will DECLARE and make known the manners of them both, as well as I can; mores utriusque quantum ingenio possum explicabo, et sub aspectum subiciam; Cic.*

*But if I should DECLARE his doings, his manners, and all his life; quod si hujus facta, mores, et omnem statum enudavero.*

*Who can DECLARE all your good offices towards me? quis vestrum in me beneficia enumerare, aut consequi possit? Cic.*

*I cannot by words DECLARE all the grounds of jealousies and suspicions; non possum omnes latebras suspicionum peragere dicendo; Cic.*

*One that DECLARES things prudently and gravely; rerum explicator prudens ac gravis.*

*To DECLARE one's manner and course of living, before the judges and all other men; explicare vitam alicujus, atque eam in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere.*

*To DECLARE briefly and clearly his mind; summam cogitationum suarum breviter exponere; perspicua sua consilia facere; opinionem suam plene effundere.*

*To DECLARE and make known any dark or hidden matter; rei involute definiendo aperire notitiam; in lucem erueri; in aspectum lucemque proferre; Cic.*

*To DECLARE, or make known, some proof of his knowledge; scientiam suam specimen edere.*

*Does not the very head itself, the bare and shaven eye-brows seem openly to DECLARE malice and subtlety? nonne ipsum caput, et supercilia illa penitus abrasa, olere malitiam, et clamitare calliditatem videntur? Cic.*

*You have DECLARED the matter rightly; rem acn tetigisti.*

*In order that I may DECLARE fully, to the hearing and sight of you all, his thefts and his other villainies; ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium, sua furta, aliaque flagitia, defixurus sim.*

*For I can neither DECLARE by discourse, nor yet remember, all his flagitious actions; nullo namque modo omnia ejus facinora, factaque flagitiosa, aut memoria consequi, aut oratione complecti; Cic.*

*That thing is DECLARED largely by Zeno, as by an oracle; a Zenone hoc magnifice, tanquam ex oraculo, editur; Cic.*

*To DECLINE; declinare.*

*To DECLINE, or avoid; devitare, fugere.*

*To DECLINE, or decay (neut.); deficere, concidere, labescere, in pejus ruere.*

*To DECLINE, or bow downward; vergere, propendere, inclinare.*

*DECLINING age; atas vergens.*

To DECLINE battle; to avoid fighting; prælio diffugere; Cæsa.

I DECLINED (i. e. turned from, came not at) that city; urbem illam declinavi; Cic.

To DECLINE, or shun some evil; imminens malum, impendentia mala, cavere.

To DECREASE; decrescere.

The moon in her DECREASE; luna decrescens.

Whatever increaseth, may DECREASE again; quod crescit, minuitur. Quicquid augetur, crescit, majus atque amplius fit, amplifcatur, quæcunque fit ad rem accessio, ad quam rem aliquid accedit, accrescit, eandem minui, imminui, diminui, comminui, attenuari, extenuari, jacturam pati, de ea detrabi, diminui, adimi, auferri, necesse est.

To DEDICATE a thing to a holy use; dedicare, sacrare, consecrare.

To DEDICATE a book; librum, libellum in lucem, in vulgus proditurum nomini alicujus viri præcellentis inscribere, magnæ auctoritatis patrono dedicare, viri alicujus aut magnifici, aut imprimis dilecti patrocinio, humanitati commendare. Libri proditori primitias honoris ergo, vel amoris eximii, viro alicui aut nobilissimo, aut amantissimo sui tradere. Manus, manuscriptum literarium alicui consecrare, ut in ejus magni nominis auctoritate acquiescat. Patere, obsecro, tui celeberrimi nominis titulum operi meo velut facem præluere. Dicare, nuncupare.

Formam quædam alim, for, to DEDICATE a book; tu, &c. cui hujus libri patrocinium deferrem; cujus merito mearum lucubrationum primitias dicarem; hunc igitur laborem meum, et quicquid hoc est operis, tue celsitudini (doctissime præsul) commendatum velim; qui orationem, &c. habitam, &c. nomini tuo jam olim inscripsit; Scalig. Sub nomine alicujus opus emittere; cum, &c. tu potissimum idoneus visus es, in cujus patrocinio atque auctoritate conquiesceret liber, &c. Tu igitur (vir ornatissime) præ cæteris dignus es visus, in cujus humanitate et tutela hanc qualemunque ingenii feturam ponerem. Sub alicujus nomine in lucem prodire.

He who DEDICATES himself to God does best; qui se Deo dicat, optime facit. Qui se Deo dicat, addidit, dedit, totum tradit, optimam partem elegit, rectam init viam, cursum capit laudabilem, præclare vitam instituit, egregie sibi consultit, sapienter facit, qui se ad unum Deum confert, qui suas omnes cogitationes, omnia studia in uno Deo figit, ac locat, qui ab uno Deo pendere vult, qui unum Deum curat, contemnit cætera, qui divina studia, præterea nihil colit; qui Christianam pietatem non communi vulgarique instituto, sed proprio

quodam studio, propria quadam mentis inductione complexitur, is omnium optime suis rationibus consultit ac prospicit.

They who have DEDICATED this city (not without direction from Heaven) to studies and good learning; illi, qui hanc urbem, (non sine Deo duce,) studiis, et bonæ literatûræ dicaverunt.

To DEDICATE wholly to holy uses; sacris addicere.

A DEED; actio, factum.

A DEED, or writing; syngrapha, literarum obligatio.

DEEDS, or instruments; literæ, formulæ juris; instrumenta, libelli juris.

A brave DEED; præclarum facinus.

DEEDS in war; res gestæ.

DEEDS in time of peace; acta, pl. n.

A good DEED; benefactum.

An ill DEED; malefactum, maleficium.

In very DEED; reipsa, reapse, revera, in reipsa; Ter. Cic.

It was an ill DEED; facinus erat indignum.

It were a good DEED to beat you; meruisti plagas.

In-DEED, an affirmative answer; sane, scilicet, videlicet, adv. In-deed? by way of question; itane vero?

In very DEED; manifeste, manifesto; adv.

One taken in the very DEED; manifestarius; adj.

To do a worthy DEED; pulcherrimum, luculentum, illustre, gloriosum, factum, facinus, opus, aggredi, edere, conficere; egregium facinus audere; Liv. Insigne aliquid facere; Ter. Magnum sue virtutis exemplum, spectaculum, edere.

What great DEEDS did he do in Egypt? quanta facinora ediderit is in Ægypto?

Desiring to show his natural courage and boldness by some brave DEED; cupiens dare fortitudinis, et insimul audaciæ documentum, et grande specimen.

Those, who undertake great and brave DEEDS, must necessarily suffer hardships; dura pati necesse est, qui res magnas gerunt; Liv.

To aim at the highest DEEDS; summa petere, contendere.

To prepare oneself to great and dangerous DEEDS; ad res magnas, et periculorum plenas, se accommodare.

To do some brave DEED to the admiration of all; cum admiratione omnium egregium facinus gerere, administrare.

To be gloriously renowned for his gallant DEEDS; rerum gestarum gloria florere.

A great, brave, and excellent DEED, to be remembered by all posterity; facinus insigne, gloriosum, et apud posteros, cujus

scil. famam posteritas est celebratura. Facinus in bonam et malam partem sumitur; ut, facinus præclarum et pessimum, maximum, indignum, se dignum vel indignum.

*A villainous DEED, deserving severe punishment*; piaculare flagitium, nefarium facinus, capitale nefas.

DEEP; profundus, altus.

DEEP, or *close*; reconditus.

DEEP, or *cunning*; callidus, versutus.

A DEEP sleep; altus somnus.

A DEEP notion; abstrusa cogitatio.

*I fetched a DEEP sigh*; traxi ex imo ventre suspirium; Plant. Imo gemitum de pectore duxi; Virg.

*It drowns the mind too DEEPLY, to—*; animus altius mergit, quam ut—; Sen Ep. 53.

*He fell into a DEEP sorrow*; in maximus luctus incidit; Cic.

*Nature has hidden truth in the DEEP*; natura veritatem in profundo abstrusit; Cic.

*To be in a DEEP study*; attentius cogitare; Cic. Cogitatus meditari; Plant.

*To be in a DEEP sleep*; altum (arctius) dormire; Juv.

*He made trenches thirty feet DEEP*; fossas pedum triginta in altitudinem fecit; Cæsar.

*The DEEP of the sea*; profundum, altum.

*To DEFACE, or disfigure*; deformare, deturpare, devenustare, delonestare.

*To DEFACE, or blot out*; obliterare, aboleré, delere.

*To DEFACE, or spoil*; corrumpere, vitare.

*To DEFACE one's honor, to backbite, to slander*; honori, existimationi, detrachere, derogare; sinistros rumores de quopiam spargere; famam lædere, rodere, lacerare; maledico dente carpere; sinistrum quid evomere; lingua bisulca detractationis venenum spirare; famam alienam mendaciis contaminare et sycophantam agere; fædos rumores de aliquo in vulgus spargere; impudentissimis calumniis et confictis, in alienam debacchari famam; aspergere aliquem nota infamie; boni viri nomen virulentia lingue contaminare; ad calumnias impia ora laxare.

*To DEFACE other men's credit, that he may get repute to himself*; aliorum famam in discrimen adducere, ut suam nobilitet.

*To DEFACE*; defamare, infamare.

*To DEFACE behind one's back*; obtrectare.

*To DEFACE, or discredit*; aliquem traducere, defamare, infamare, diffamare, dedecorare, vituperare, onerare invidia, per ora hominum traducere; gravare detractationibus; lingua venenata auciare. Nomen, famam, laudem, honorem, splendo-

rem; bonam, meritam existimationem alicujus rodere, vexare, violare, lacerare, lædere, depeculari, petere, involare, invadere; labe, maculis, ignominia, insigni turpitudine, dedecore, infamia, vituperatione, probis afficere, maculare, notare, deformare, inquinare, contaminare, aspergere, sordibus deturpare, ighominiose notare; gravissime, acerbissime verbis oppugnare. Laudem alicujus criminibus proterere. In famam alterius incurrere, invehi, invadere. Alicui, alicujus existimationi, honestæ famæ, splendori conficere infamiam, dedecus offundere, imprimere, indigere turpitudinem; decus adimere, turpitudinis, infamie, dedecoris notas, labe, maculas inurere, aspergere; famam calamitosam inducere, ignominiam inferre. Fama iniquissima optimum virum onerare, De aliquo fœdissimos rumores in vulgus spargere, famosos libellos dissipare.—Nigro carbone notare. Qui alterius famam denigrat honorem.—Procul a cæcis infamia sibilat antris.

*To DEFACE, or to slander one*; infamiam alicquem tradere; dicam alicui impingere; turpitudinis notam, maculas, alicui inurere; alicujus existimationi illudere; aliquid maledicti loco alicui obijcere; alicujus splendori tenebras offundere; alicujus honorem minuire, virtutes detractare; omnes maledicendi aculeos in aliquem emittere; convitia in aliquem fundere, intorquere, congerere; crimina facta in aliquem jacere; aliquem aperte ludificari et calumniari; ponere aliquem in crimen et infamiam; turpi labe alicujus famam, honorem inficere; alicujus vitam maculis aspergere; de fide alicujus derogare; voce aliquem vulnerare.

*To DEFACE one amongst his friends, or relations*; notare aliquem ignominia apud suos.

*Lest he should DEFACE the good, reproach the chaste, and disgrace the honest*; ne probum castis, labem integritas, infamiam bonis inferat.

*As all these things have given me immortal glory and honor, so they have DEFAINED thee with everlasting reproach and disgrace*; ut mihi illa omnia immortalem gloriam dediderint, ita tibi æternam turpitudinem infixerunt.

*Men meet grievously DEFAINED*; homines vehementer infames; Cic.

*He is very much DEFAINED*; male audit; homo est prostitutus famæ.

*That thing DEFAINED Africanus*; res Africano vituperationi fuit.

*I am ashamed to tell with how many reproaches we DEFACE ourselves*; pudet dicere in quot proba ipsi nosmetipsos coniciamus.

*For his sake I am extremely DEFAINED*;

propter eum in summa infamia sum, in maxima infamia versor.

*He is in danger to be DEFAMED*; ejus fama in periculum adducitur.

*He is fallen under some DEFAMATION*; in aliquam turpitudinem delatus est; in discrimen aliquod existimationis venit; Cic.

*But you are DEFAMED with everlasting reproaches*; vos autem sempiternas fodi-  
simus turpitudinis notas subistis; Cic.

*This son of that great and most famous man is DEFAMED, and afflicted at home, amongst his own folks*; hic summi et clarissimi viri filius, domi inter suos ignominis et calamitatibus afficitur.

*There were very few, who were not DEFAMED with that reproach*; erant pauci, quos ea infamia non attingeret; Liv.

*Those men, that are DEFAMED and disgraced, can never come to the honor, to sit in the senate or council*; hominibus ignominia notatis, neque ad honorem aditus, neque in curiam est reditus; Cic. de Off.

*He was not only DEFAMED with his stings, but also with reproaches thrust off the stage*; non modo sibilis, sed etiam convitiis e scena explosus erat; Cic. de Or.

*He is most basely DEFAMED with the reproaches of all sorts of villainies*; omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notissimus; dedecore, macula, turpissimae ignominia notatur; insignis est omnibus turpitudinis notis; ab omnibus male audit.

*A man much praised, and DEFAMED by none*; famae commendationis homo, et bene audiens ab omnibus.

*To DEFEND, or maintain*; defendere, tueri, tutari, propugnare, vindicare, protegere.

*To DEFEND his country*; patriam, remp. omni conatu defendere, tueri servare incolumem. Civium suorum incolumitatem, salutem, pacem vehementer optare, fortiter propugnare, summo studio prosequi. Pro salute reip. magna pericula subire. Suae gentis salutem omnem suam vim atque vitam devovere. Patriae praesidio, subsidio esse. Patriae patrocinium suscipere. Civitatem suam sartam tectam conservare, summis viribus protegere, ab hostium impetu armis vindicare. Saluti civium servire.

*To DEFEND one's cause*; patrocinari; alicujus patrocinium accipere, defensionem suscipere; fortunas defendere, partes tueri, causam recipere, sustinere, agere. Reo jacenti patrocinari, succurrere, subvenire, adesse, opitulari. Crimen ab altero propellere, amovere, avertere, propulsare. Reum, in judicium vocatum, in periculo capitis, summo studio defendere. Ad causam alicujus accedere. Innocentis alicujus opem ferre, subvenire. Causam

alicujus praesto esse, omni diligentia atque studio operam dare. Clientem in suam fidem recipere. Ancipitem magno discrimine causam protegere. Difficilem tenui sub iniquo judice causam. Causam rei agere, peragere.

*To DEFEND or guard*; aliquem sartum tectum (ut aiunt) ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestia, injuria sincerum integrumque conservare, in fidem et clientelam recipere, suscipere, magno studio, suis opibus, auctoritate sustentare, fovere, tueri, defendere, protegere, propugnare, tutari; ab injuria, periculo vindicare, asserere. Alicui praesidio et propugnaculo esse. Firmo praesidio et custodia seipre, fulcire, communiare aliquem. Alicujus tutelam et patrocinium suscipere; fortunas propugnare, a partibus stare. Ab aliquo periculum propulsare, injuriam depellere. Tenuiores ab injuriis prohibere. Acerrius propugnator et patronus.

*It DEFENDS the vines from cold*; a frigore vites munit.

*He DEFENDS his life and safety*; ejus vitam et salutem praesidio et custodia agit.

*He DEFENDS the cause of his enemy*; causam inimici subleat.

*He DEFENDS the quarrel of the commonwealth*; causam publicam sustinet.

*He boasts himself a DEFENDER of truth*; jactat se assertorem veritatis.

*To speak or act in DEFENCE of one*; pro aliquo agere, ab, pro aliquo stare; Ter.

*The DEFENCE and safeguard of the province or country*; propugnaculum, praesidiumque provinciae.

*They were a DEFENCE to us, so long as, &c.*; fuerunt nobis pro muro, quamdiu, &c.

*He was a stout DEFENDER of our liberty*; praestabat se propugnaturam libertatis acerrimum.

*That you may wholly DEFEND my safety*; ut me totum tuendam suscipias.

*To DEFEND by force and strength against force and violence*; vim vi illatam defendere.

*That religion, &c. which he might have protected, DEFENDED, and so established, that it could not have been shaken*; eam religionem, &c. quam posset et tueri, et defendere, et stabilire, ut non expugnaretur.

*You have always been the chief author and DEFENDER of my safety*; tu in mea salute principem semper locum auctoritatemque tenuisti; Cic.

*You have DEFENDED your country, and kept it safe from all the deluge and corruption of villainies and wickedness*; patrias sedes, ab omni flagitiorum colluvione, et

impietatis incursione tutas et incolumes conservasti.

*He, by the safeguard of his friendship, has DEFENDED my life and safety; in meam salutem, atque vitam, sua benevolentia presidioque taxit.*

*For these causes I have DEFENDED that cause; his de causis, ego huic causae patronos extitit.*

*To DEFEND one's error; errori alicujus patrocinari.*

*That I might undertake the DEFENCE of their cause, and of all their fortunes; ut suarum fortunarum omnium causam defensionemque susciperem.*

*Nobody speaks a word for the DEFENCE of me and the commonwealth; vocem pro me et repub. nemo mittit; Cic.*

*Those, by their counsel and fidelity, DEFENDED the senate, the people, and the causes of their friends, both at home and abroad in war; iidem, et in senatu, et apud populum, et in causis amicorum, et domi et militum consilium suum fidemque praestabant; Cic.*

*To stand resolutely in the DEFENCE of good men's causes; a bonorum causis constantia stare.*

*He does not DEFEND his own cause, but pitifully betrays it; non causam suam defendit, sed misere prodit.*

*Whose great DEFENCE and help he had often used; cujus ille magnis auxiliis saepe fuerat usus.*

*All the city affairs depend on the protection and DEFENCE of warlike valor; omnes urbanae res latent in tutela, ac praesidio, bellicae virtutis.*

*The mind of Regulus being strongly fortified and DEFENDED with so many virtues, &c.; animus Reguli tot virtutum praesidio munitus, tantoque comitatu virtutum septus, &c.*

*DEFENDED and strengthened by divine protection and assistance; divino praesidio, auxilioque velatus, cinctus, firmatus, constipatus, suffultus, communitus.*

*They imagine that they DEFEND themselves by doing injury to others; alios injuria afficere pro munimento habent.*

*Against such we are always furnished with a strong and powerful DEFENCE; contra hosce efficaci amuleto semper instructi sumus.*

*To DEFER, or put off; differre, procrastinare.*

*To DEFER all these things to the month of March; omnia haec conferre in Martium mensem; Cic.*

*To DEFER the matter in controversy for a long while; negotium, diem litis, vel litum, in longum proferre.*

*To DEFER any thing to another time; in diem alium aliquid differre, rejicere in*

*aliud tempus; diem diffundere, i. e. in crastinum continuare, vel remittere.*

*To DEFER, or put off the business longer than was expected; longiori tractui, quam quis speraret, rem protelare.*

*To DEFER a business, from day to day; in re aliqua peragenda diem de die, vel, ex die, ducere.*

*To DEFER, or put off till afterwards; in posterum rejicere.*

*To DEFER, or put off by many shifting delays; dilationes frustratorias querere, praetendere.*

*To DEFER and put off business to another moon; Accessi lunam expectare; Accessi autem luna, Prov. dictum in comperendinatos, qui novam subinde causam comminiscuntur, quo negotium proferant. A nante cujusdam moribus ortum, cui Accessio fuerit nomen. Is quum esset ignavus, ita prorogare consuevit navigationem, ut diceret se lunam magis opportunitatem expectare. Sic etiam dicitur, lunas causari Laconicas; Prov. De promissis aut pactis incertis atque infirmis dicebatur. Nam, ut aiunt, Lacones, si quando pactum auxilium poscerentur, lunas causebantur, atque hoc praetextu suffigebant, quod, ut testatur Lucianus, legem tulisset Lyncurgus, ne praedium inirent sine plenilunio.*

*To DEFILE; foedare, contaminare, inquinare, coinquinare, polluere, deturpare.*

*To DEFILE with dirt; conspurcare, oblinere.*

*To DEFILE by profaneness; acclerare, conscelerare, profanare.*

*To DEFILE, or pollute; contaminare, inquinare, polluere, foedare, maculare, compaculare, coinquinare, turpare, deturpare, conspurcare. Labem asferre, aspergere. Labe, maculis aspergere, inficere. Maculam imprimere. Sordibus inquinare, corrumpere, deformare, vitiare, violare, &c. spurcum, foedum, turpem, immundum reddere.*

*He DEFILES his own nest; in sinum suum conspuat.*

*To be DEFILED; labe, macula, sordibus, turpitudine foedari, inquinari, obduci, infici, corrumpi, sordescere, deformari, &c. Inquinamentum, vitium, maculam, labem, sordes contrahere, concipere. Maculis suffundi. Squalore obduci.*

*DEFILED with crimes; foedatus criminibus.*

*DEFILED with dust; pulvere turpis.*

*Vitium concipere, apud Cic. for, to DEFILE: as, They not only defile themselves, but the city with vices; non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundant in civitatem.*

*To DEFINE; definire, terminare.*

**TO DEFINE, or determine a controversy ;**  
litum dirimere, decidere.

**TO DEFINE, i. e. describe and explain things and their natures ;** commode, commodissime, summatim rem describere. Aliquid breviter illustrare, verbisque definire. Singulas res definimus circumscriptioneque complectimur ; anguste et presse, uberius, pressius, explanatius, probe, res definire ; item, accommodatius ad intelligentiam popularem ; commode, sane verbis depingere ; res involutas et latentes definendo aperire, explicare. Neque ad vivum resco, ut illi qui hæc subtiliter disputant. Tu autem quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus, totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, &c. Bene dicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur ; Cic.

**TO DEFORM ;** deformare, vitiare.

**DEFORMED ;** deformis, foedus.

**DEFORMEDLY ;** deformiter.

**A DEFORMING ;** deformatio.

**DEFORMITY, or ugliness ;** deformitas, turpitudo, squalor.

**DEFORMED, or ill-favored ;** homo vultu teter, &c. See **ILL-FAVORED**.

**A face so DEFORMED, it needs no vizard ;** qui citra personam omnem, possit quamvis agere comediam.

**Of such a DEFORMED and ugly face, that—, &c. ;** tam infelici forma, ut—, &c.

**A DEFORMED, ugly, ill-looking fellow, a very jackanapes ;** Theriste Homericò deformiorem ; simium verius diceretis quam hominem.

**A DEFORMED, old, withered, rivelled, tanned thief ;** vetus, victus, veterinosus senex, colore mustelino.

**DEFORMED marks and tokens ;** e tuberculo quod habebat in digito pedis, agnitus est Ulysses.

**I know you well enough by your DEFORMED long nose ;** ego te agnovi ex isto tam insigni naso.

**A DEFORMED nose of an ample size ;** nasus qui conducatur excitando foculo, si follis deficeret.

**A DEFORMED, great, jobber-nosed, long-eared, long snout ;** bene capitatus, acule aurtus, proluxe ac liberaliter nasutus ; Theriste facies.

**A Malmsey, DEFORMED, red nose ;** nasus Creticus.

**A DEFORMED, lousy companion ;** vertice acuminato, raro capillitio, eoque lacero et impexo, surfure ac lendibus opulento.

**The most DEFORMED, ill-looking fellow I ever set my eyes on ;** pleramque cutim nudaverat alopecia, oculis refugis, naribus simis, ac sursum hiantibus ; ore sparsa, dentibus putridis, balbutiente lingua, men-

to scabioso.

**DEFORMED with a swag-belly, splay foot ;** scapulas deformabat gibbus, venter prominulus, crura vara.

**You set him out in an ugly, DEFORMED dress ;** Theristem quempiam mihi depingis.

**They say he is DEFORMED by the loss of one of his ears ;** aiunt fuisse illi nisi unam auriculam.

**O DEFORMED, foul face ! O prodigious face !**

**A certain strange, DEFORMED, and ugly creature, with a— ;** prodiit nobis ille trunco naso, alteram trahens tibiam, manibus scabris, halitu gravi, oculis languidis, capite obvincto ; sanies et ex naribus et ex auribus fluebat.

**Could they find no handsomer man to marry her to, than to such a DEFORMED fellow ? as good to have married her to her grave, as to such a carrion ;** ut tali portento talem committerent, tali monstro ne osculum daturam ; nec ullum cadaver est, cui non jungi malis, quam tam putido cadaveri.

**A very dangerous man to have to do with, for his mind is DEFORMED and defiled with all bad qualities ;** siquidem hoc ipsum quod spirat merum est venenum, quod loquitur pestis est, quod contingit mors est.

**A very DEFORMED, ill-looking, old, ragged, lousy, bald-pate, wry-necked, blinking lurdan ;** quidam annosus, pannosus, pediculosus, luridus, essuccus, facie cadaverosa, cranium habebat vix tres pilos, quoties loquebatur claudere oculos.

**A DEFORMED, thin, tallow-faced fellow, he looks like a ghost ;** gracili adeo vultu, ut larvam esse diceretis, non hominem.

**A scarry, slashed, DEFORMED, pecky-faced fellow ;** Samius quispiam literator possit videri.

**A huge, great, DEFORMED, porridge-belly friar ; an abbey lubber ;** corpore erat vasto, buccis rubentibus, ventre aqualiculo, lateribus gladiatorii, athletam esse crederes.

**You are grown into a corporation ; so paunched and DEFORMED, that I knew you not ;** ita nunc es obesulus, ut prima te fronte non agnoscebam.

**A DEFORMED fellow ;** cujus, ut Caligula olim, animus male habitat.

**An old wife, none of the handsomest, but rather ugly and DEFORMED ;** vetula, vieta, edentula ; anicula bucculenta, recedentibus oculis, pendentibus genis.

**He is DEFORMED with the knave's mark ;** crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pedes, lumine luscus.



**To DEGENERATE**; degenerare.

**DEGENERATE**; degener.

**To DEGENERATE from his ancestors**; gloriæ majorum segetem extirpare.

*You have basely DEGENERATED from your relations, by your vicious way of living; tu tuis, vita quam turpiter egisti, magnas effudisti tenebras.*

**To DEGENERATE quite, and fall off from his ancestors' minds and manners**; majorum de manibus excidere; in pejus ruere, et retro sublapsum referri.

*He did not DEGENERATE from that constant track of virtue, which his ancestors used; ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum non degeneravit; Cic.*

*He does not DEGENERATE from his father; patrem refert; filius est effigies paternæ probitatis.*

*Let us not always DEGENERATE from our country and our ancestors*; aliquando patriam virtutem animique capiamus, et nos dignos majoribus nostris præbeamus; Cic.

**To DEGRADE**; exactorare, gradu dejicere, deturbare.

*He is DEGRADED of all his honors*; ex altissimo dignitatis gradu deturbatur.

**To DEGRADE, or depose from dignity**; ex honoris possessione dejicere. Honore, dignitate, ornamentis, munere, officio, magistratu abdicare, privare, spoliare, deprivare, orbare, exuere. Ab imperio, a præfectura, ordine, tribu, gubernaculis, dignitate, gradu, sede, loco, rep. movere, removere, amovere, summovere, deponere, repellere, dimittere cum ignominia. De resp. præsidio, de summo gradu, fastigio dimovere, deturbare, dejicere. Ab excelso loco deturbare, detrudere. Magistratum, imperium, potestatem et auctoritatem alicui eripere, adimere, abrogare, detrahere. Albo senatorum cradere. Statu movere atque deprimere. Ex senatu, ex curia ejicere. In ordinem cogere, redigere. De superiore in inferiorem locum movere. Sceptis excutere. Regno pelleré.

*When Brutus had DEGRADED his colleague Collatinus Terquinius*; cum Collatio Terquino collega Brutus imperium abrogasset.

*Our ancestors DEGRADED king Antiochus from the government of Asia*; majores nostri Antiochum regem Asia mulcarent.

**To be DEGRADED**; ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, summo honoris fastigio, culmine deturbari, præcipitari, delabi, dejici, decidere ad infamam conditionem. Omni honore, omnibus dignitatis ornamentis quibus antea fruebatur privari, spoliari, orbati, carere. Capite minui, diminui. Principatus, imperii jacturam facere. Ma-

jestatem regni amittere. Ex astris decidere, concidere.

**A DEGREE**; gradus, -us, m.

**A DEGREE, or estate**; status, -us, m., conditio, f., ordo, m.

*The highest DEGREE*; fastigium.

*By DEGREES*; sensim, paulatim.

*To come by DEGREES to any place*; gradatim aliquo pervenire; Cic.

*To rise to magistracy by DEGREES*; magistratum gradibus ascendere; Cic.

*By several DEGREES of honors, to come, at length, to the highest degree of government*; per varios honorum gradus, ad summum imperium tandem efferri; Cic.

**To DELAY, defer, or put off from day to day**; comperdinare, procrastinare, prorogare, differre, proferre, protrahere.

**To DELAY in judgment**; ampliari.

*To DELAY, or defer the time, to linger, or proceed slowly*; hæc; cunctari, morasnectere, seu trahere; negotium, rem quotidianis procrastinare, proferre, longius ducere, prorogare, producere, protrahere indies, extrahere, differre, prolongare. Morari, cunctari. Moras querere, nectere, injicere. Moram interponere, facere. Procrastinare. Lentius, segnius agere. In crastinum, in posterum, in aliud tempus rejicere, referre, remittere. Suspense, testudineo gradu, tardius moveri, progredi, procedere, ire. Differre de die in diem. Diem de die, ex die ducere, prolatare. Nihil promovere. Parum procedere. Dilationibus, prolationibus negotium retardare, suspendere, ampliari. Comperdinare. Remorari: mora ubi trahitur, trahit periculum. Podagrosi estia, et vicistis cohesam tarditudine. Moliri moram. Ne te venturas differ in horas. Ire velut qui Junonis sacra ferret. Quæ vos tam æra moratur segnitias? tam segnis retinet mora? Morandi causas innectere. Da spatium tenuemque moram.

*Without DELAY*; incunctanter, confestim, illico; haud mora.

*I must be married to her without DELAY*; nec mora ulla est, quia cum uxorem ducam; Ter. And 5. 6.

*You made no DELAY at all*; ne minimum quidem moram interposuisti, quin—; Cic.

*He cannot abide DELAYS, to be delayed*; moras male fert; Ovid.

*I DELAYED not the doing of it at all*; id ego sine mora feci; Cic. Brut.

*The rest made DELAYS*; ceteri cunctabantur; Cic.

*When he DELAYED it, made delay from day to day*; quum is diem dedis differret, deferret; Liv.

*To DELAY a thing to the last, till another time*; in ultimum differre aliquid; Quint. in aliud tempus; Cic.

*He makes no DELAY; iste vero non procrastinat; Cic. 3. Ver.*

*To DELAY a thing till winter; rem in hyemem producere; Cæs.*

*To DELAY, act.; prolatare, intercalare, compensandinare, protrahere: to delay, neut.; cunctari, morari.*

*I cannot DELAY it longer; moram trahere, morari diutius, moram facere, moram interponere, procrastinare, differre, diem ducere, referre rem in aliud tempus, rem proferre, ducere, producere, protrudere, protrahere, extrahere, in aliud tempus reservare non possum.*

*It must not be DELAYED and deferred; non cunctandum. Si exploratum tibi est, posse te illius regno potiri, regnum illud obtinere, non est cunctandum, producenda res non est, protrahenda, differenda non est, mora facienda nulla est, interponenda non est; omnis tollenda mora, languor omnis abjiciendus.*

*You defer, prolong, or DELAY, the matter; producis rem. Id agis, ut rem extrahas, ducas, producas, protrahas, differas, proferas, proroges, protendas, in aliud tempus rejicias, protrudas; ut rem suspendas, sustineas; ut rei moram facias, moram injicias.*

*The matter is DELAYED or deferred; res dilata. In Januarius rejecta, producta, dilata, prolata, prorogata, protracta, protrusa res est; cave ne mihi spatium producat, dies proferatur, tempus prorogetur.*

*While these things are complained of, and the affair was much DELAYED; dum hæc queruntur, et res lente progrediebatur, &c.; Cic.*

*Let I myself should cause the DELAY of my marriage; ne in mora nuptiis meis egomet sim; Ter.*

*Let there should be a DELAY of time in that business; ne quid mihi temporis in hoc negotio prorogetur.*

*I will cause some DELAY of that mischief; huic malo aliquam producam moram; Ter.*

*Of, at least, that he should DELAY the marriage for some few days; vel saltem ut nuptiis dies aliquot produceret.*

*We cannot, without wickedness, DELAY the freeing and delivering of such a citizen, so much as for one hour; horam eximere nullam, in tali cive liberando, sine scelere possumus.*

*To make no DELAY, but that—, &c.; nullam moram, ne minimam quidem moram interponere, quin—, &c.*

*There shall be no DELAY on my part; in me nihil erit moræ.*

*Do not DELAY; noli tu, ut soles omnia, in Martium ulterius conferre mensem.*

*He DELAYS, and waits but for a fair*

*wind, the lucky hour; he could never find time; lunas ille expectat Laconicas.*

*To DELAY and delay, to drive and drive from time to time; modo et modo non habebant modum.*

*They DELAY, and slow their pace, they creep on end like a snail; gradu progrediuntur testudineo.*

*That to-morrow, how long shall it be DELAYED? dic mihi cras istud, Posthume, quando venit?*

*Why do you DELAY thus? quare cras et cras? quare non modo? quare non in hac hora?*

*This affair will not admit of DELAY; cunctationem non recipit hæc res; Liv.*

*To DELIBERATE; deliberare, consultare.*

*To do DELIBERATELY; de re aliqua deliberare.*

*DELIBERATE; consultus, consideratus, deliberatus.*

*After long DELIBERATION nothing done; ex longa deliberatione nihil. Diu deliberatum, actum, consultatum est, perfecta tamen, confecta, absoluta, profigata, ad finem perducta res non est; exitum res non habuit, ad exitum non venit, perducta non est; deliberationem consecuta res non est.*

*DELICATE, or dainty; delicatus, mollis, effeminatus, tener, molliculus, mollicellus.*

*DELICATE, or neat; elegans.*

*To DELIGHT, or please, act.; delectare, oblectare, permulcere, capere, movere, hilarare, exhilarare, recreare, reficere, delinire.*

*To DELIGHT, neut.; delectari, oblectari, amare, acquiescere, conquiescere.*

*It DELIGHTETH; juvat.*

*To yield one DELIGHT, or pleasure; magnopere, valde delectare, oblectare. Animum alicujus suavitare, jucunditate, voluptate demulcere, oblectare, explere, afficere, perfundere, reficere. Summam jucunditatem, non mediocrem voluptatem alicui afferre, objicere: oblectamento, voluptati esse. Magna dulcedine sensus movere. Delectatione summa retinere.*

*They will either profit, or DELIGHT; aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare; Hor.*

*I took great DELIGHT in his conversation; ejus sermone cupide fruebar; Cic.*

*He seemed almost to take DELIGHT in them; eis pæne delectari visus est; Cic.*

*I am weary of those DELIGHTS; satietas jam tenet studiorum istorum; Ter.*

*I take DELIGHT in that; in eo me oblecto; Ter.*

*How much joy, gladness, pleasure and DELIGHT your letters affected me with, I am not able to express; quantum mihi gaudium, quantum voluptatem, lætitiæ, jucunditatem, tum literæ attulerant, experi-*

mere non possum; Cic.

*All things which they think you DELIGHT in; omnia quæ vobis cordi fuisset arbitrantur; Cæs.*

*And that day was so DELIGHTFUL to me, that—, &c.; atque ille dies tantis mihi iucunditatis fuit, ut—, &c.; Cic.*

*For who of us was not DELIGHTED with some pity and commiseration by Epaminondas when he was dying? quem enim nostrum moriens Epaminondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat? Cic.*

*To DELIGHT one extremely; ciere acres in pectore motus; solitudinem omnem alicui eximere; incredibili aliquem lætitia perfundere, reficere, afficere; mira dulcedine animum mulcere; aliquem admiratione suspensum tenere; animum aliquis relevare.*

*These things keep the mind in DELIGHTS; hæc mentem retinent demulcentque.*

*They DELIGHT the ears and the mind; aures animumque permulcent.*

*He keeps whole assemblies of men in DELIGHT by his discourse; hominum cœtas dicendo tenet, detinet, retinet.*

*I have great DELIGHT in his temper of mind; in ejus ingenio mihi plurimum suavitatis est constitutum.*

*When I read those things, my mind is unspeakably affected with pleasure and DELIGHT, neither is it satisfied till I come to the end; hæc dum lego, haurit animum voluptatem incredibilem, aliturque pabulo suavissimo, nec satiatur donec ad exitum perveniam.*

*He is taken with the DELIGHTS of seeing and hearing; videndique et audiendi delectatione ducitur; Cic.*

*We feed on very pleasant and DELIGHTSOME provisions; vescimur iis rebus, quæ dulcem motum afferant sensibus.*

*A life full of pleasures and DELIGHTS; vita plena et conferta voluptatibus.*

*But I never leave the reading of those writers without some great and new increase of pleasure and DELIGHT; verum ab horum lectione scriptorum nunquam discedo, nisi nova semper cumulatus accessione voluptatis; Cic.*

*And therefore I feed on such things; I DELIGHT in them, and enjoy them, because—, &c.; hisce proinde rebus ego pascor, his delector, his perfruor, quod—, &c.; Cic.*

*Neither am I DELIGHTED with taking pleasure in silver or gold, in comparison of them; neque auri nec argenti cum his collati dulcedine captus sum.*

*To DELIGHT the eyes and satisfy the mind with the torment of another, is most inhuman and barbarous; pascere oculos et ematurare animum cruciatu alicujus, inhu-*

*manissimum est et barbaritatis plenissimum; Cic. &c.*

*Things hard to get, by use and practice become sweet and DELIGHTFUL; quæ difficilem habent ingressum, viamque aliquoties asperam, assuetudine dulcescunt tamen.*

*To DELIGHT much in; in sinu ac deliciis habere; in amoribus; in medullis omnium ac visceribus hærebat.*

*That seems so DELIGHTFUL, it makes my mouth to water; illud mihi salivam movet.*

*Their lisping language DELIGHTED him; at ille non indelectatus balbutientia.*

*Altogether DELIGHTFUL and lovely; nihil nisi gratias, Veneres, voluptates spirat.*

*It is very DELIGHTFUL to behold; incredibiliter delectat videre.*

*To DELIVER, or free from; liberare, vindicare, eripere, expedire, eximere.*

*To DELIVER, give, or commit, in trust to one; tradere, committere, mandare fidei, concedere.*

*To DELIVER a thing asked, or called for; subministrare.*

*To DELIVER into one's power, or possession; mancipare; mancipi dare.*

*To DELIVER, or make restitution; red-dere, reponere.*

*To DELIVER an errand; mandata per-agere.*

*To DELIVER in discourse; narrare, docere.*

*To DELIVER up; resignare.*

*To DELIVER up, or yield; cedere, d-dere.*

*To DELIVER up, or betray; prodere.*

*DELIVER me from this grief; eripe mihi hunc dolorem; Cic.*

*To DELIVER down from hand to hand; per manus alteri tradere; Cic. Liv.*

*Would you have DELIVERED up the province to Cæsar? Cæsarine provinciam tradituri fuissetis? Cic.*

*Alcmena is DELIVERED of two boys; geminos Alcmena enititur; Plaut.*

*To DELIVER up into one's hands; in alicujus potestatem tradere; Cæs.*

*Camillus DELIVERED Rome from the siege of the Gauls; Canillus Romam ex obsidione Gallorum liberavit. Camillus urbem Romanam obsidione Gallorum exemit, liberavit, ab obsidione vindicavit, ex obsidione eripuit, obsessam, septam, copis Gallorum undique cinctam, oppressam liberavit, in libertatem restituit, libertati restituit, libertate donavit, liberam reddidit, servavit incolumem, salvam, incolumem reddidit, salute atque incolumitate donavit; Gallos urbem obsidentes, obsidione prementes, urbis libertati, castris circa collatis, imminentes, obsidionis corona cingentes,*

circumsidentes, castris positis ad urbem, sedentes expulit, eiecit, in fugam convertit, disiecit, fugavit, dissipavit, summovit, fudit, fugavitque.

*Not to DELIVER letters*; literas non committere. Ejusmodi sunt, ejus generis, ejus momenti meæ literæ, ut eas non audeam temere committere; non ejus generis, non ejusmodi sunt meæ literæ, ut eas audeam temere credere; quoties mihi seriorum hominum facultas erit, literas ad te dabo.

*To DELIVER from fear and trouble*; eximere metum; metu liberare; timorem deponere; animum confirmare, ad fortitudinem revocare; afflictum excitare.

*To DELIVER in judgment*; impunum demittere; in integrum aliquem restituere.

*To DELIVER the commonwealth*; rempublicam liberare.

*To DELIVER out of prison*; aliquem carcere liberare.

*To DELUDE, or mock, and deceive one*; ludere, deludere, illudere.

*To DELUDE with fair pretences*; lactare, inescare, ludos facere.

*To DELUDE, or jest with*; satis jocose aliquem ludere; familiariter, festive, jocari; festivis jociis indulgere; jocose, per jocum, aliquid dicere; in aliquem ludere, jocare; scommata jactare; aliquem facete irridere, ludibrio afficere, joco aspergere; dictis quempiam illudere, lacerare, incessare; moribus aliquem impetere; sanis aliquem excipere; ludicra rebus seriis miscere; petulantibus facetiis aliquem perstringere.

*They take pleasure in DELUDING me*; isti sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putant; Ter.

*Do we seem to you good for nothing, but to be so DELUDED and mocked?* ad eone videmur vobis idonei, in quibus sic illudamur? Cic.

*To make himself to be DELUDED and mocked*; ludibrio sese exponere.

*I leave him to you, to be DELUDED and mocked freely*; hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis præbeo; Ter.

*To DEMAND, or require*; exigere, postulare, requirere.

*To DEMAND, or lay claim to a thing*; vendicare, deprecare.

*To DEMAND a question*; petere, interrogare, percontari, sciscitari.

*To DEMAND the price of a thing*; licitari.

*To DEMAND money for a thing, as the seller does*; indicare; as.

*What is it you DEMAND for it?* quanti indicas?

*To DEMAND a debt*; interpellare debitorem de pecunia; exigere pecunias.

*To DEMAND counsel of one*; consulere, cum acc.

*To DEMAND one to wife*; ambire nuptias alicujus.

*Earnestly to DEMAND*; efflagitare.

*Know their DEMANDS*; see what they demand; vide quid postulent; Ter.

*To DEMAND bail for appearance*; vadari reum.

*To DEMAND reparation*; res repetere; Cic.

*To DEMAND, make a demand of a debt*; debitum exigere; Sen.

*I DEMAND of you for what reason*—; quero abs te quare—; Cic.

*To hear (take knowledge of) one's DEMANDS*; de alicujus postulatis cognoscere; Cæs.

*To make (put in) his DEMANDS*; postulata interponere; Cic.

*Her DEMANDS are just*; jus postulat; Boeth.

*I DEMAND my pot of gold of you*; aulam auri te reposco; Plaut.

*To DEMAND that one be brought to punishment*; ad pœnas (supplicium) respondere; Virg.

*Having DEMANDED whence he was*; hujus requisita origine; Just.

*To DENY*; negare, denegare, inficiari, inficias ire, refragari; diffiteri.

*To DENY utterly*; abjurare.

*To DENY with a loud voice*; reclamare.

*To DENY a thing, to disaffirm*; præcise, liquide, palam negare, denegare, abnegare, pernegare, inficiari, refragari, inficias ire. Nullo modo concedere, dare, agnoscere. Diffiteri, fortiter negare. Qua lingua abjurat, quæ dudum confessa est mihi? Minime gentium. Notitiam pars est inficiata mei.

*Could I DENY?* an poteram inficiari? Cic.

*Never DENY it*; ne nega; Ter.

*I do not DENY*; nec inficias eo, &c.; Macrob.

*You shall not be DENIED*; nullam patiente repulsam; Ovid.

*He will DENY it*; ille inficias ibit; Ter.

*To DENY entrance into the town*; oppido prohibere; Cæs.

*To DENY one's request*; aliquid alicui negare, denegare, abnuere, renuere. Petitioni, precibus, votis alicujus refragari, resistere, minime assentiri, cedere, repugnare. Alicujus petitionem, preces repellere, repudiare, non audire, avversari, non concedere. Orantem a se demittere tristem; re infecta; minime voti compotem præterire. Expectationem petentis, supplicantis frustrari. Surdas aures oranti præbere. Obseratis auribus fundis preces. Dare repulsam. Non saxa nudis auribus navitis. Votisque tuis tua forma repug-

nat.—Mea dicta negat duras demittere in aurea.—Tristi damnavit vota repulsa.

To be DENIED; precibus apud aliquem nihil proficere. Repulsam ferro, pati. Non impetrare quod petiit. Precibus, blanditiis agitur nihil. Deum invocatur heu frustra. Non profecturas tendebat ad æthera palmas. Quis non altaribus illis Irrita thura dabit? Ovid. Met. 7. Talia nequicquam tote Venus anxia celo Verba jactit, superosque nihil movet.—Deus opposuit nostris sua numina votis.—Nulli exaudita deorum vota precesque mem.—Mea pro nullo pondere verba, vota cadunt. Repelli, præteriri, in petitionibus; Cic.

Nature itself DENIES, or disowns the suspicion of that thing; rei hujus suspicioni ipsa natura reclamitat.

I do not only not DENY that, and disapprove it, but I also affirm it and approve it; non enim id solumpon repugno, verum et approbo.

I do not DENY much that matter; de hac re non magnopere pugno; Cic.

All men DENIED the truth of his speech, or discourse; ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est.

We were DENIED, or did suffer a denial, or delay, until the month of July; in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus et repudiati.

To DENY the faith; fidem abnegare, abrenunciare.

I DENY it; no such matter, I thank God; nihil istiusmodi, Deo gratias.

No verily; I DENY it; minime gentium.

There was no DENYING it; inficiali statui non erat locus.

No wise man will DENY; istud nullus iverit inficias, nisi Cyclopius immanior.

He DENIED it stoutly; fortiter negabat illa.

I do not DENY it; haud ego inficio.

They stoutly DENIED all; strenue reclamabant omnes.

DENY this, and deny all; age, solem quoque meridie lucere nega.

I DENY it, he affirms it; ego nego factum, ille instat.

He obstinately DENIED it; obstinatus ille renitebatur.

Who will not easily be denied; quem non proteles illico.

If I DENY him, I am unkind; si quid renuo, sum tum crudelis.

Say not so; can I DENY the truth? bona verba—; Imo bona verba sunt, quæ vera.

I utterly DENY that; illud ego constantissime nego.

He DENIED, and disclaimed the fact; at ille pernegabat.

I never DENIED it; non refragaber equidem.

He did not much DENY it; nec reclamabat admodum.

Who cannot but confess; none can DENY it; I must needs say; nullo negari ore potest.

To DENOUNCE; edicere, denunciare.

To DENOUNCE openly; profiteri, protestari.

To DENOUNCE, or declare war; bellum indicere; hosti aqua ac igni interdicere; bellum denunciare, facere.

To DENOUNCE war against his country; bellum facere patriæ; Sallust.

Not to DENOUNCE war, but treacherously, without any declaration or warning, to make war; absequi indicatione, denunciations, more latronum, occulte, fraudibus atque dolis, bellum gerere.

To DEPART, or go from a place; decedere, recedere, abire, abscedere, facescere; a loco decedere, recedere, abire, migrare, digredi, proficisci, secedere, commigrare, se movere, commovere, corripere, subducere, pedem efferre. Alio, in alium locum commeare, demigrare, concedere, se recipere, conferre. Sedem, locum mutare, deserere. Alium locum, alias sedes petere, querere. Sarcinas colligere, componere. Solum vertere. Habitaculum, domicilium commutare, movere; alibi, alio in loco constitutere, figere. Sedes notas relinquere. Auferte hinc.—Terras alio calentes sole mutamus. Invitus, regina, tuo de littore cessi.

To DEPART, or go aside; secedere, digredi.

To DEPART on a journey; proficisci, commigrare.

To DEPART, or die; decedere, fati fungi, diem obire.

To DEPART from the truth; aberrare a vero.

To DEPART from the haven, and put to sea; solvere.

To DEPART, and go to another place to dwell; transmigrare, emigrare, demigrare.

To DEPART quickly; proripere, se.

They DEPART; discedit, impers.

She promised she would DEPART the house; pollicita est ea se concessuram ex medibus; Ter.

To weigh anchor and DEPART; anchoras tollere; Var. sublatis anchoris loco excedere; Cms.

We will DEPART at the time appointed; ad constitutum diem decedemus; Cic.

To DEPART this world; de vita migrare; Paterc. e vita cedere; Cic.

Before I DEPART this life; antequam ex hac vita migro; Cic.

My mother has lately DEPARTED this

*life; mater mea mortua est nuper; Ter. decessit; Plin.*

*After I DEPARTED from you; ut abii abs te; Ter.*

*To DEPART out of office; abire magistratu.*

*To give one leave to DEPART; alicui discedendi potestatem facere; Cms.*

*To hinder one's DEPARTURE; discessum, reditum, alicui prohibere, præcidere, intercludere, obstruere; impedire ne quis discedat.*

*I have a mind to DEPART, and be gone; mihi est in animo discedere, digredi, abire, proficisci, locum mutare; de discessu cogito; discessum spectro, in animo habeo, meditor; animus est in discessu.*

*Not to DEPART any where; pedem non movere aliquo; non removere pedem.*

*He is DEPARTED, and gone to the country; abiit, et res concessit; rus se contulit.*

*He is about to DEPART, or he is making ready for departure; adornat profectionem; sarcinas componit.*

*He is DEPARTED, and gone home; domum se recepit.*

*He is DEPARTED, and returned to the city; abiit, et in urbem reversus.*

*He DEPARTED, and went this way; hac iter instituit.*

*I will DEPART, and get me gone with all speed, when I am weary of the company; certe quam primum licet, memet ab illis suffuror; nam ego turbas jam satur sum.*

*He DEPARTED and slunk away with all speed; he stole away privily; away went he, as hard as he could drive; subripuit se illico; e conspectu se subduxit clanculum; evolavit e vestigio.*

*While we were packing up for DEPARTURE; dum paramus abitum.*

*Whither are you DEPARTING? quo tu nunc abis?*

*Avaunt, sirrah, I will make you DEPART hence; sed interim te hinc submoveto.*

*I got some money into my purse, and away DEPARTED I; corrasio viaticulo, furtim me subdixi procul a patria.*

*Else they will DEPART and be gone; ceteroquin abeunt.*

*Whither is he DEPARTED now? quo nunc se proripit ille?*

*As soon as ever he was DEPARTED, and his back turned; qui simul ac pedem limine extulisset.*

*I was very loth to DEPART; it was a very death to me; ita sum avulsus a vobis, quasi a corpore animi.*

*To DEPEND, or hang down; pendere, dependere.*

*The cause DEPENDS; sub iudicio lis est.*

*To DEPEND one on another by mutual consequence; reciprocare, coherere, mutuo se inferre.*

*To DEPEND, or rely on; ab aliquo pendere. Aliquo, alicujus fide, opibus, auctoritate niti, quasi adminiculo niti. Duo fretus auxilio sum. Te, in te spectamus unicum; te perfugium, aram quo confugiamus; positam in te spem, repositam habemus. In tua auctoritate, fide acquiescimus. Sub umbra tua delitescimus. Tuis fulti, suffulti opibus ac potentia sumus. In te omnes nostras spes opeaque sitas sunt. Cujus humeris, cervicibus, resp. ut Atlante cælum sustinetur.*

*It is a miserable thing to DEPEND on other men's credit, money, friendship, &c.; miserum aliorum incumbere famæ, pecuniæ, amicitie, &c.*

*Whom I DEPENDED on for direction in all my actions; quos ego habui omnium mearum actionum monitores.*

*I perceived that Antony DEPENDED on no other place for refuge or retreat, but in these parts; animadverti nullum alium receptum Antonium habere, quam in his partibus.*

*To DEPEND on the fidelity of friends, as on the altar, for safety; ad amicorum fidem, tanquam ad salutis aram, confugere.*

*To DEPEND on any thing for help; adniti ad aliquid tanquam adminiculum.*

*In this common cause the whole commonwealth DEPENDS, and, as it were, hangs on your shoulders; universam rempub. in hac causa vestra cervicibus, humeris, sustinetis.*

*Let me thus much DEPEND and rely on you; hanc sine me spem ferre tui.*

*Our neighbors, our children, and the whole country round about DEPEND on us alone, neither have they any thing else to depend on; proximi, liberi nostri, totaque circumjacens regio spectat in nos solos, neque aliud ullum habere potest perfugium.*

*The whole city and all good men will DEPEND and rely on you alone for safety; in te unum se tota convertit civitas, te solum omnes boni intuebuntur, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus; Cic.*

*I had whereon I might DEPEND and rely, in whom I might have quietness, and in whose pleasant discourse and counsel I might lay down all my cares and griefs; habebam quo confugerem, in quo conquiescerem, et in cujus sermone et suavitate, omnes curas doloresque deponerem; Cic.*

*To DEPEND and rely on the best and*

the strongest reasons; optimis firmissimisque rationibus niti.

But they, **DEPENDING** on their innocence, relying on their nobility, and trusting to their power, &c. feared nothing; ex illi innocentia freti, nobilitate nixi, potentia fulti, nihil metuebant; Cic.

But I, **DEPENDING** on your ready understanding, will discourse more briefly than the cause itself requires; sed ego, fretus intelligentia vestra, disseram brevius, quam ipsa causa desiderat; Cic.

The one **DEPENDS** on and relies on my counsels, the other on my estate, how little sever it is; alter meis consiliis, alter meis opibus, quantumcumque sunt, nititur ac sustentatur.

My safety **DEPENDS** on that, or on him; salus mea in ea re, in eo, vertitur; Liv.

Upon that word the whole cause **DEPENDS**; ex eo verbo tota causa pendebat.

That affair is the greatest and chief of all, on which the safety of all **DEPENDS**; res hac longe est maxima, in qua salus omnium inclusa est.

He **DEPENDS** on, or hopes in, himself alone; seipsum repositum in eo solo habet.

On whom his chief credit and esteem **DEPEND**; in quo ejus summa existimatio agitur.

On thee alone all my estate and hopes **DEPEND**; in te uno omnes opes spesque meae sunt.

He **DEPENDS** securely on his authority; in auctoritate ejus tuto delitescit.

On thee the commonwealth **DEPENDS**; in te exposita est respublica.

It is a shameful thing for a wise man to **DEPEND** on the speeches or discourses of madmen; turpe est sapientem ex insipientium sermone pendere. Or to depend on the error of the ignorant multitude; vel ex errore imperitis multitudinis pendere; Cic.

He is a miserable man, who has all his hope, his reason, and his resolution **DEPENDING** on fortune; cui omnis spes, et ratio, et cogitatio, pendet ex fortuna, miser est.

In that, the chief part of the judgment, yes the whole cause **DEPENDS**; in hoc unius judicii, causaeque tota, consistit.

The hope and safety of some **DEPEND** on him; spes aliquorum in eo posita, et solus est delicta, collocata; Cic.

He always thought that his safety **DEPENDS** on the safety of the commonwealth; salutem suam in salute reipub. repositam semper arbitrabatur.

He thinks that his life **DEPENDS** on mine; in mea vita suam positam esse Phrase.

arbitratur.

Their safety **DEPENDS** on very small and slender ground of hope; eorum salus spe exigua extremaque dependet.

That all **DEPENDS** on you; in voluntate tua totum id versatur; Cic.

To **DEPOPULATE**, or spoil, or unpeopled a country; depopulari; omnia aliquam, tractum, agros hostium, omnem regionem, omnia hostili more, bello, flammis, ferro, caede, incendiis, rapinis populari, depopulari, vastare, devastare, vexare, delere. Ferro et flamma longe lateque grassari. Agrum cultissimum in solitudinem, in fumam et cineres redigere, vertere, ad exitum, ad vastitatem vocare. Omnem terram, loca omnia spoliis exanimare, rapinis exhaustire. Prædas ex hostico maximas agere: conterere, atterere, affligere, pessumdare, concutere et dissipare, diripere omnia.

To **DEPOSE**, or turn one out of office; magistrata abdicare, loco movere, exauttorare.

To **DEPOSE** a king; solio auturbare, regia potestate exuere.

To **DEPOSE**, or swear to a thing, as witness; liquido jurare, adhibito juramento testari, iurejurando affirmare.

To **DEPOSE**, or degrade from dignity; ab excelso loco deturbare, detrudere.

To **DEPRIVE**, or bereave; privare, viduare, orbare, spoliare.

To **DEPRIVE**, or disinherit one's son; filium abdicare, exheredare.

A city **DEPRIVED** of citizens; urbs viduata civibus.

**DESERT**, or merit; meritis.

Without **DESERT**; immerito, immerenter, adv., injuria, abl.

According to my **DESERT**; pro eo ac mereor; Cic.

Let him have according to his **DESERTS**; quod meritis sit, ferat; Ter.

According to your **DESERT**; pro merito; Ter. ex merito; Ovid. pro dignitate cuique tribuatur; Cic.

Consideration should be had of **DESERT**; delectus esset dignitatis; Cic.

He shall have his **DESERTS**; premium eo dignum feret; Ter.

To **DESERVE**; mereri, promereri.

To **DESERVE** well or ill at one's hands; bene, male mereri de aliquo.

A **DESERVING** person; vir dignus, homo quantivis pretii.

According as I **DESERVE**; pro eo ac mereor; Cic.

You think you **DESERVE** to be praised for that—; tibi id laudi ducis, quod—; Ter.

I **DESERVED** it; jure obtigit; Ter.

It **DESERVES** to be praised; laudabile est; Cic.

*She DESERVED to be remembered by you; merita est ut memor esses sui; Ter.*

*It is a fault that DESERVES to be punished; o facinus animadvertendum! Ter.*  
*Served as he DESERVED; ornatus ex virtutibus; Ter.*

*It is no more than what you DESERVE; meritum est tuum; Ter.*

*I have DESERVED no such thing at your hands; immerito meo mihi hoc facias; Plaut. Frater me accusat, nullo meo in se merito; Liv.*

*I shall never DESERVE your benefits or good offices; officia tua nunquam rependam, remunerabor, compensabo, officiis paribus adaequabo, &c.*

*No DESERT; nulla merita. Non valde de me meritus es, non magna in me beneficia contulisti; gravia non sunt, exigui momenti, parvi ponderis ea, quae mea causa fecisti; beneficium vel a te nullum accepi, vel accepi minimum; exigua sunt, quae apud me beneficia collocasti, posuisti: non magnis a te sum affectus beneficiis; beneficia tibi debeo non ita magna; obligasti me, obstrinxisti, devinxisti medicibus officiis.*

*I shall never requite your DESERTS; nunquam tua merita compensabo. Nullam unquam tuorum meritorum partem asequar; nunquam ne minima quidem ex parte tuis in me meritis satisfaciam; nunquam omnino tibi solvam quantum debeo, ac ne ulla quidem ex parte; officia tua nunquam rependam, remunerabor, remetiari, compensabo, officiis paribus aequabo. Merita tua non asequor. Nunquam non modo referenda, sed ne cogitanda quidem gratia, tuum beneficium conasequar; tantum tibi debere existimo, quantum persolvere difficile est; cui re vix referre gratias possum, ei verbis non patitur res satisfacere; magna ejus in me sunt, non dico officia, sed merita; magnus ad tua pristina erga me studia cumulus accedit, incredibilem tibi quandam amorem, et omnia in te summa ac singularia studia debeo.*

*I will endeavor, and, I hope, effect it, that you shall be glad I have so well DESERVED of you; enitar, et, ut spero, consequar, ut te de me optime esse meritum lateris.*

*I will do what I can, that I may DESERVE your civilities, by repaying them; dabo operam, ut officia tua rependam; conabor paribus officiis benevolentiam tuam mereri; quantum in me est voluntati tuae morem geram; benignitatem tuam remunerabor; humanitatis tuae officia compensabo.*

*Your DESERTS are so great, and so many towards me, that I cannot express*

*them; tot tantaque sunt tua in me merita, ut nequeo verbis exprimere.*

*How much have you DESERVED of me? quantum in me tuo sum?*

*You have DESERVED so much from me, by your bountiful kindness, that it requires and challenges all my study, endeavor, and industry, to requite it; benignitas et benevolentia in me tua, omne meum studium, omnem conatum et compensandi industriam postulat, vendicat, exigit.*

*What is it, which you do not DESERVE of me? is it not in our power to give you a sufficient requital? tua causa quid est quod non debeo? grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae.*

*Whom you suspect to have a DESIGN on the office of a decemvir; quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini; Cic.*

*To sound the DESIGNS of any one; consilium alicujus explorare.*

*To defeat the DESIGNS; frangere consilia.*

*To DESIRE; cupere, avere, desiderare, appetere, expetere.*

*To DESIRE earnestly; percipere, discipere, affectare, exoptare, sitire.*

*To DESIRE, or request; orare, obsecrare.*

*To DESIRE fervently, or importunately; efflagitare, deprecare, exposcere, exorare, obnixi rogare.*

*To have his DESIRE; voto potiri.*

*DESIROUS of learning; studiosus, adj.*

*DESIROUS of honor; ambitiosus.*

*He DESIRES but reason; equum postulat; Ter.*

*I DESIRE you to remember; te rogo, ut memineris; Cic.*

*You might not have done it, though you had DESIRED it; nec si cuperes, tibi facere licuisset; Cic.*

*I DESIRE to see you as soon as may be; te exopto quamprimum videre; Cic.*

*You have got a wife, such as you DESIRED; habes ita ut voluisti uxorem; Ter.*

*All that DESIRE to be approved of; omnes qui probari volunt; Cic.*

*There was nothing that I DESIRED more, than—; nihil mihi potius (optatius) fuit, quam, ut—; Cic. nihil est quod malim, quam—; Cic. nihil mihi longius est, quam ut te videam; Cic.*

*He bade me DESIRE this courtesy of you; hoc petero me precario a vobis jussum; Plaut.*

*I DESIRE you to let him come back; te oro, ut redent; Ter.*

*He DESIRES to speak with me; me conventum esse expetit; Ter.*

*Hindered by a DESIRE of getting learning; discendi studio impediti; Cic.*

*They have the same DESIRE; quibus*



eandem studia sunt; Cic.

*What I have a great DESIRE to; quod valde volo; Cic.*

*He DESIRED me to do what I could, that—; egit mecum, ut darem operam, ne—; Cic. mecum egisti—; Cic.*

*If it fall out according as we DESIRE—; si ex sententia successerit; Cic.*

*What I had a great DESIRE to—; quod maxime optabam; Cic.*

*It is not my DESIRE that—; nihil posulo, ut—; Cic.*

*Since I see you DESIRE it; quando te id video desiderare; Cic.*

*I DESIRE no more; scit habeo; Ter.*

*I DESIRE you would not—; peto a te ne—; Cic.*

*Out of a DESIRE of glory; money; propter gloriam cupiditatem; —pecuniam aviditatem; Cic.*

*I DESIRE but this of you; hoc modo te obsecro; Ter.*

*I have a DESIRE to know; scire avelo; Cic.*

*My DESIRE is, that—; quod peto et volo, ut; Ter.*

*Is this your DESIRE? or is it this that you desired? hocne quaesisti? Ter.*

*He hath done my DESIRE; votum meum implevit; Curt.*

*They had DESIRED to be put on that service; sibi id muneris depoposcerant; Cæs.*

*You have a greater DESIRE to it than I; in eo tu meipsum cupiditate vincis; Cic.*

*A DESIRE of name or glory, or to be made famous; studium famæ. Id est omnibus optandum, ut bene audiant; bene ut ei dicatur, honestam famam, egregium nomen, bonam apud homines opinionem consequatur; ut ejus nomen fama divulget, pervulget, circumferat, circumgestet, per urbes terrarum dissipet, ad ultimas terrarum partes, ad ultimas terras perveniat, ut ejus nomen fama celebratur, omnium sermonibus extollatur, sit in ore omnium, ut nominis fama ad extremas terras pervadat.*

*All men DESIRE a long life; diuturnam vitam omnes expectant. Equis est qui diuturnam vitam non amet, non cupiat, non exoptet, exoptat? Cui diuturna vita non placet? qui diu vivere non cupit? diu vitam agere, diuturnam ducere, traducere, vitam agere, transigere, vivere, diuturna lucis usura frui, diu inter homines agere, cum hominibus versari, in terris morari.*

*A DESIRE to seek out; studium pervestigandi. Ut poetarum fabulæ narrant, diæ ac multum Proserpinam filiam, quam inferorum deus Pluto surripuerat, Ceres perquisivit, investigavit; multum studii posuit; valde vigilavit Ceres in filia per-*

quirenda; omnia loca permeavit, perlustravit, investigavit, penetravit; quo non adivit, non accessit, ut filiam Ceres reperiret, nullam Ceres locum, nullas in querenda filia latebras omisit.

*To DESIRE much, or long for, and after; ex desiderio rei laborare; non mediocriter captare; vehementi animi affectu rapi; ingenti affectu, omnibusque votis rem aliquam expetere, exoptare; cupidine rei alicujus capi; macerare se, angere, discrucari, desiderio; jucunda cupiditate aliquid expectare; in magna expectatione esse; longo alicujus desiderio torqueri; item, inhiare, per translationem dicitur, pro, vehementer cupere: et sic cum dati vel accus. construitur: sic et, adhiare, apud Cic. pro, impotenti cupiditate gestire.*

*To DESIRE extremely one taken away; aliquem suspirare ademptum.*

*To DESIRE earnestly, or long after, full happiness; ad supremam beatitudinem aspirare.*

*But if you have so great a DESIRE, or longing after; quod si tantus amor manet, et si tanta cupido est.*

*I never DESIRED any thing in my life more excessively; nihil sane mihi unquam prius fuit in votis meis primis.*

*To receive joyfully a thing DESIRED; ambabus manibus, obvis manibus, obvis aut correctis ulnis, aliquid expetitum excipere.*

*DESIROUS of news; novitatis cupidus. Res novas queris, cupidus rerum novarum; status hic te minime delectat, novitatem amas; novitati studeas, faves.*

*DESIROUS of praise, or hunting after praise; laudis studiosus; omnes tuos ad laudem impetus novi; quam sis ad laudem propensus, inclinatus, quanti sit apud te laus, quam labores de laude, quam vehementer ad laudem incumbas, quam laudi studeas, quo studio laudem sequaris, quæ tua sit laudis cupiditas, præclare novi, habeo cognitum.*

*Cæsar eagerly DESIRED to pay the soldiers their last arrears; invadit Cæsarem cupido solvendi suprema stipendia militibus; Tac.*

*A cruel DESIRE of prey and spoil has possessed thee; prædæ ac rapinarum sæva cupiditas te rapuit.*

*An incredible DESIRE to take the town possessed all the soldiers; incredibile desiderium urbis occupandæ milites incedit omnes; Curt.*

*And he also before that had earnestly DESIRED the consulship; atque illum jam antea consulatus ingens cupido exagitabat.*

*I DESIRE, and long much to see you; avel, prægestis animus videre te.*

*Seeing that this my DESIRE has conti-*

med long, and is most affectionate; cum hic fervor meus inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque meis inaderet.

*Cato, you know, was insatiably Desirous of study; erant, ut scis, in Catone inexhausta legendi cupiditas, nec satiari poterat; Cic.*

*You will have a far greater Desire of glory, than of all things else; tibi erit gloria rerum omnium antiquissima.*

*But he says that he Desires nothing so much, as to see me; ait autem ille, nihil sibi esse longius, potius, exoptatius, quam ut me videret; Cic.*

*To let loose the Desire of any thing; appetitui franos laxare, dare.*

*Nothing was so much Desired by me, as the first day of January; nihil unquam longius mihi Calendis Januarii visum est.*

*So that nothing should be more earnestly Desired by him, than, &c.; ita ut nihil sibi aut gratius aut antiquius esset, quam, &c.*

*The soldiers had all a great Desire to fight; summa militibus omnibus alacritas erat, atque cupiditas pennis committendi; Cic.*

*That Desire is natural to him; innata est illi hæc cupiditas.*

*He had a great and longing Desire for his son; magno desiderio fuit illi filius ejus.*

*There are some, who heartily Desire that,—&c.; sunt quibus est cordi,—&c.*

*To whom nothing was so Desirable, as,—&c.; cui nihil tam fuit cordi, quam,—&c.*

*Neither do I Desire it the more for that, &c.; neque mihi eo magis hoc est cordi, &c.*

*He Desired nothing so much, as the safety of the commonwealth; nihil tam alto inderat ejus animo, quam securitas reipublicæ.*

*I Desire nothing more than that,—&c.; nihil mihi magis est in votis, quam ut, &c.*

*To Desire any thing affectionately; habere aliquid voluptati; Ball.*

*What is the reason why I may not Desire to embrace the man? quid est causæ cur mihi non in optatis sit, complecti hominem?*

*I Desire greatly to know; admodum aveo scire.*

*I do so Desire it, that I never did desire any thing more earnestly; ita id cupio, ut nihil unquam anxius, ardentius cupiverim. Nihil habui quidquam antiquius, quam ut, &c. Si nihil duceremus antiquius, quam ut, &c.; Cic.*

*Every one Desires knowledge; ducitur, trahitur unusquisque ad cognitionis et*

*scientiæ cupiditatem.*

*I have a daily Desire to study; inctor ad studia quotidie.*

*He so extremely Desired that which he had not only never seen, but never so much as heard of it; sic exarsit ad id, quod non modo ipse nunquam viderat, sed non audierat quidem.*

*Every one Desires eagerly to heap up riches; ad res congerendas certatim iter ab omnibus.*

*He was greatly Desirous to purchase his liberty; anxia et erecta erat ad libertatem comparandam.*

*To be over Desirous of worldly things; in terrena animo rapi.*

*To be taken with the Desire of glory; in gloriæ cupiditatem incidere.*

*He cannot satisfy his Desire; explore mentem nequit; Virg.*

*I believe, indeed, Philistus, you have often Desired to see Athens; adeopto te desiderium Athenarum, arbitror, Philistum cepisse sæpe.*

*I must ingenuously confess, I cannot now satisfy your Desire; nec jam, ut ingenue fateor, tuo desiderio satis possum facere.*

*Neither can I bear any longer the Desire of seeing you; nec tui desiderium diutius ferro possum; Cic.*

*These things I do not only not refuse, but I do extremely Desire them; hæc non modo non recusæ, sed appeto etiam atque depono.*

*I Desire much to plead for the defendant before that council; avot animus meus, apud concilium illud, pro reo dicere.*

*I have a great Desire for those things; summum me rerum istarum studium tenet.*

*For that thing most men are ardently Desirous; ad id plerique inflammatis aviditate rapiuntur.*

*We are all, even the best of men, extremely Desirous of glory and praise; omnes expetimus gloriam, ad eamque rapimur; Cic. Trahimur omnes laudis studio, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur.*

*All Italy was inflamed with the Desire of liberty; tota Italia desiderio libertatis exarsit; Cic.*

*He was taken with a great Desire to act those things which he had read; correptus est cupidine exequendi, quæ scripta legerat.*

*But so soon as the mind subjects itself to evil Desires, then, &c.; verum ubi animus semel se cupiditatibus devincit malis, tunc, &c.; Cic. Ter.*

*But then I was so extremely Desirous to return, that no ears nor winds seemed sufficient for it; tam vero tanta sum cupi-*

ditate accensus ad reditum, ut nulli neque remi, neque venti satisfacerent.

To DESIRE his own praise; suæ laudi studere.

He was excessively DESIROUS of glory and praise, even from his childhood; inani philautia, et gloriæ studio a pueritia tonebatur, et flagrabat.

He was greatly DESIROUS of real and true glory; incensus erat cupiditate verissimæ gloriæ.

He was greatly DESIROUS of invading the commonwealth; hunc libido maxima inavaserat invadendæ reipublicæ.

To be so DESIROUS, as to admit of no excuse; instare acutius, et excusationem non accipere, non audire.

He heartily DESIRES that thing; hoc illi intime in votis est.

Who would DESIRE? quis voveat?

Nobody can DESIRE or fancy any thing better; quo melius ne voto quidem fingi potest.

A mind inflamed with the DRYAS and love of heaven and immortality; animus immortalitatis amore flagrans, et cœli amore fuetus.

But yet I more earnestly DESIRE the original fountains themselves; verumtamen ego avidius anhele ad fontes ipsos.

The necessity of the thing itself seemed to DESIRE and require that; id rei ipsius videbatur efflagitare necessitas.

I do not DESIRE many friendships; multas non ambio amicitias.

I DESIRED and prayed earnestly; impense sum precatus.

To deafen or weary the ears of one with DESIRES and requests; aures alicujus precibus obtundere, fatigare.

He most wickedly and earnestly DESIRED and endeavored the destruction of his son that was left alive; in exitium reliqui, superstitis, filii impiissimis et plenè operabatur affectibus.

To satisfy one's DESIRE; precibus benignè impertire assensum; voto paratis auribus annuere; item, audire preces, pro exaudire; apud Cic.

Grant me my DESIRES, I pray you; ne apud te cassæ sint preces meæ, queso.

I long and DESIRE much to see you; nemo est quem ego magis nunc videre cupere, quam te.

I would fain, I much DESIRE; percipio; nimium vellem.

My mind DESIRES strongly to; attamen animus eo fertur.

I was exceedingly DESIROUS; magno rapiebar impetu.

Men are most DESIROUS of what is forbidden; quod velitum est impotentius appetunt.

I had a great DESIRE to; mirus qui-

dem affectus me habebat.

I should be glad and DESIROUS to hear it; ipse nihil audiero cupidius.

It has been my constant DESIRE; jampridem in votis habui.

Some men fondly DESIRE; immodicus quorundam affectus.

You shall have what you DESIRE; habes, tota quod mente petisti.

I look with much DESIRE for—; jejuno et famelice expecto—

I DESIRE very much; hoc mihi intime in votis est.

Did not you once DESIRE to be a soldier? nunquam titillavit animum tuum libido militandi?

I DESIRE it with all my heart; libenter atque sitenter cupio.

I had an eager DESIRE to; jampridem pruriebat mihi animus; tanto ambitu, tanto conatu affectabam.

If you be so DESIROUS; sed si tantus amor menti, &c.

He besought and DESIRED him instantly; instantius illum efflagitabat.

I am glad to see this DESIRED and long-looked for day, which may accomplish my DESIRES; gaudeo jam advenisse diem; semper optabilem, qui me voti compotiret mei.

His DESIRE is accomplished; damnatur voti, vel voto; nam damnatus voti, apud Liv. dicitur is, qui jam ejus, cujus gratia votum fecerat, factus est compos: bound to perform his vow, after he had obtained what he prayed and made his vow for, &c.

To DESPAIR; desperare, diffidere, despondere animum, abjicere spem; despondere animo. Ab omni spe derelinqui, destitui. Rebus suis penitus diffidere. Nulla spe niti. Animo demisso, fracto, extrema expectare omnia. Animo deijci, deficere, frangi, elanguescere, cadere, succumbere et cedere fortune. Non habere ne spei quidem extremum et commune solatium. Se abjicere, ac veluti desperatione percussum humi jacerè. Spe deplorata confici, nihil spei esse reliquum. Spes omnis abiit, evasit, decessit, erepta, adempta est, me frustrata est. Ad restim, ad laqueum res rediit planissime. Ne in fundo spes. Clypeum, hastam abjecit. Simul animus cum re concidit. Desperatio animum occupavit, invasit. Ad summam desperationem res pervenit. Efflavit animam spes.

A DESPERATE case, or a state past all hope of amendment or recovery; fortuna desperata. Eo te redactum video, ut ope humana servari non possis, ut actum prorsus de te sit, de tuis fortunis, de salute tua, ut spem habere melioris fortunæ nullam possis, ut spes melioris eventus nulla

relinquatur, ut ipse te salus servare non possit.

*The commonwealth is almost in a DESPERATE condition*; ægrota ac prope desperata est respublica; res perditæ et desperatæ; desperationis plena sunt omnia.

*A man utterly diffident and DESPAIRING of his affairs*; homo affecti animi, diffidens penitus ac desperans rebus suis.

*Hippocrates forbids physicians to meddle with those that are DESPERATE*; desperatis vetat Hippocrates adhibere medicinam; Cic.

*Neither yet do I suffer myself to DESPAIR under all the tempests of calamities*; nec tamen obui me sino fluctibus molestiarum.

*To fight DESPERATELY*; nudum se, inermem, armatis opponere.

*In the hour of DESPAIR*; spe affecta.

*To DESPISE*; contemnere, spernere, aspernari, despicere, fastidire, respicere; medium ostendere unguem, apud Juven. medium porrigere digitum, apud Mart. pro, dedignari, abhorrere. Sæpe de quo habere, neglectum præterire, despectui habere.

*In DESPITE of one*; ingratis, te invito.

*To be DESPISED of all men*; contemni ab omnibus. Plane desertum esse me, atque abjectum intelligo; nullo jam loco sum, rejicior ac contemnor ab omnibus; nullius pretii sum; ordinem nullum obtineo; ignis sum, nullus sum, habeor in postremis, despicior, despectus sum; nullius loci sum, nullius ordinis, postremæ conditionis.

*A wretch, or in misery, for DESPISING his patrons*; miser ob contemptos patronos. Cecidit, condidit, perditus est, extinctus est, periit, exitum perniciem, ultimam calamitatem subiit, sustinuit, tulit, perperus est, sensit; extremam fortunam subiit, adivit, sensit, dejectus est in miseriam vitam, summas miseras, summas calamitates, durissima quæque, miserrima quæque, postrema quæque, quia quos maxime debuit, eos minime veritus est, contempsit, nihil fecit, aspernatus est; nullo loco habuit, minime duxit, habuit in postremis quos minime debuit, quos minime æquum erat; nullam rationem habuit, duxit eorum voluntatis, aut commodi, a quibus pendere, quorum voluntatem remque spectare, quibus consulere, quorum rationibus consulam velle debuit, quorum voluntati parere, obsequi, morem gerere officio cogebatur.

*They who DESPISE us in comparison with themselves*; qui nos sibi despicatui habent.

*To DESPISE fortune and dangers*; fortunas atque pericula vilia habere.

*You may DESPISE and no more notice*

*me than if I never had been born*; tu me respicias, si placet, natus quasi nunquam aem; Ter.

*To DESPISE with contempt*; respicere, longe retroque punere.

*They will DESPISE you most shamefully to your face*; te in os indignissime irridebunt.

*He DESPISED and rejected the complaints of those men*; aspernatus est, contempsit, et rejectit querimonias istorum hominum; Cic.

*He DESPISED and looked on all worldly things as below him*; omnia humana infra se ducebat.

*To DESPISE worldly things*; mundana omnia negligere.

*So that Gabinius came to be DESPISED, not only by the enemies, but also you would have thought him slighted and scoffed by his own soldiers*; ita ut non solum hostibus in contemptum Gabinius venerit, sed etiam ipsis militibus suis despiciendum et irridendum putares.

*All our gifts and presents are DESPISED by you*; sordent tibi munera nostra.

*Do you slight and DESPISE me so?* itane ego contemnor abs te?

*He cares not for, but rather wickedly DESPISES, both God and man*; jura omnia divina et humana conculcat nequiter.

*He threw it away in a DESPITEFUL and scornful manner*; contemptum reposuit correctis labiis, veluti popysimum imitans.

*You must not slight and DESPISE men in place and authority*; levis honorum lemniscos non est cuiusvis conculcare.

*They DESPISE and scorn us*; qui nos despicatui habent, et aspernantur insolentius.

**DESTINY**; fatum, sors, fortuna.

*It is or was DESTINED*; fatum legis decretum, ita mancum est. Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur.—Ratus ordo deum miscere, &c.—Sic fata mihi nigraque sororum Juravere colus: manet hæc ab origine mundi Fixa dies bello.—Doris sedet hæc sententia Parcis. Sic Jovis imperia et nigrae volvere sorores. Non hoc mortalibus actum Credite consiliis; hos ferrea neverat annos Atropos. Finis adest juveni non hoc mutabile fatum.

*The three DESTINIES*; Parcm, arum, f. quarum nomina finguntur, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos; Parcarum numina. Adamantina jura sororum. Deæ, sorores fatales, fatidicæ, faticinæ, triplices, lanificæ, severe, immitæ, tristes, rapaces, veraces, nigre. Ruperunt tetricæ cum mala pensa deæ.—Rumpere divi Ferrea non possunt veterem decreta sororum. Non ventura vincere fata præmoniti potuere deum. Quæque ratum triplici pollice notis o us.—

Que dispensant mortalia fata sorores :  
sustineam—impresso fatalia pollice nentes.

*Every one must have his own fate or DESTINY ; unumquemque suum manet fatum ; unicuique suum impendit fatum.*

*Hard hap, or evil DESTINY ; fatum acerbum. Fatum hoc meum est, ut miserima quæque sustineam ; hæc mihi nascenti dicta lex est, ea video conditione natus, ut amarissimam fortunam in omni vita degustem, nihil ut boni videam in vita, nihil ut mali non subeam, sustineam, perferam.*

*To DESTROY, or spoil ; perdere, corrumperæ.*

*To DESTROY, or overthrow ; destruere, diruere, subruere, evertere, subvertere, pervertere, labefacere.*

*To DESTROY, or lay waste ; vastare, devastare, populari, depopulari.*

*To DESTROY, or make havoc of ; depredari.*

*To DESTROY or raze a city ; excindere, excidere.*

*To DESTROY, or make an end of ; consumere, abolere, delere, extinguere, conficere, perimere.*

*He DESTROYED the province ; provinciam diripuit, vastavit depredatus est, rapinis exinanivit, exhaustit ; prædas egit e provincia.*

*To DESTROY, sack, or spoil, a town ; civitatem delere, devastare, subvertere mania, evertere funditus ; urbem evertere, evellere, diruere, exterminare ; urbem dare excidio, ruinis ; urbem diripere, vastare, delere, depopulari ; oppido excidionem facere.*

*Which thing DESTROYED our men ; quæ res nostris exitio fuit.*

*How great a DESTRUCTION did I make ! quantam ego stragem edidi !*

*Hirtius DESTROYED the enemies ; hostes Hirtius frustravit, fudit, occidit.*

*About the evening he put the Gauls to flight, and DESTROYED most of them ; sub vespærum Gallos fudit, fugavit et cæcidit plerosque omnes.*

*It is God himself who has DESTROYED our enemies ; ipse Deus est, qui nostros hostes in nihilum redogegit ; qui præcipites in exitum egerit.*

*Cicero made no question, but that he presently going thither, should either force them to surrender, or else DESTROY them ; illico Cicero non dubitandum sibi putabat, quis illo profectus, eos vel in deditiorem cogeret, vel ad internecionem daret.*

*The soldiers were miserably forsaken, scattered, taken, and DESTROYED ; miserandum in modum milites deserti, dissipati, capti, et necati sunt.*

*There were three hundred taken in the fight, and three thousand lost or DESTROYED ;*

*in prælio trecenti capti, tria millia desiderata sunt.*

*Civil discords have DESTROYED many cities ; civiles discordiæ multis urbibus perniciem attulerunt, vastitatem intulerunt.*

*The Romans have utterly DESTROYED Carthage, I would not they should do so to Corinth also ; Romani Carthaginem funditus sustulerunt, nollem et Corinthum.*

*Fortune in a little time, and by a small matter, often quite DESTROYS the greatest principalities ; parvo tempore negotioque, summus dominatus fortuna sæpe tollit, extinguit, labefacit.*

*O that unhappy night, which almost brought everlasting DESTRUCTION and desolation to that town ! O nox illa, quæ pene æternas huic urbi tenebras attulit !*

*For as if a perpetual night had overwhelmed the commonwealth, so all things were DESTROYED in confusion ; tanquam ætonim si effusa reipublicæ sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant omnia in tenebris, et commiscebantur.*

*Yet the next day after the seditious multitude DESTROYED and confounded all things, by a horrible and most lamentable fire ; postero tamen die, seditiosi, incendio terribili ; et ad aspectum lugubri, omnia commiscebant.*

*Who have either quite DESTROYED their country, or, by their madness and villany, pulled it almost in pieces ; qui patriam evertere, aut acelere et amentia convulsere.*

*I seem, to myself, to see that town DESTROYED suddenly, and with one fire ; video mihi hanc urbem videre subito, unoque incendio concidentem ; Cic.*

*They threw down, broke in pieces, DESTROYED, and scattered about, his statues ; illi statuas istius deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant.*

*When all things were DESTROYED, and laid waste every where, like a wilderness ; cum omnia solitudo undique occupavisset.*

*You have heard what a desolation there had been, what DESTRUCTION in the fields, and how all things were left quite forsaken, and little cared for ; audistis quæ solitudo esset, quæ vastitas in agris, quam deserta, inculta relicta omnia ; Cic.*

*Then he made the highways dangerous, and every where wasted and DESTROYED all things ; tum itinera reddebat infensa, et omnia circumquaque depopulabatur ; Cic.*

*Neither the spoiling of my goods, the DESTROYING of my houses, nor the wasting of my country farms, &c. moved or*

*affected me much; non me bonorum direptio, non tectorum excisio, non depopulatio prædiorum, &c. permovit; Cic.*

*The house being shaken began to fall down, and afterward it was quite DESTROYED and ruined to the ground; cæpit quassata domus subidere, et postea lapsa, jugis avulsa, ruinam cum sonitu traxit.*

*To DESTROY the whole world, or, to bring all things into confusion; incendium, cædem, vastitatem, orbi terrarum inferre; omnia divina et humana vexare, violare, perturbare, evertere; Cic.*

*You would have thought that the whole world was DESTROYED; existimares mundi machinam dissolvi, et elementa inter se collidi.*

*Most villainously to contrive the DESTRUCTION of any one; pestem, perditionem alicui sceleratissime machinari; mortem et interitum alicui intendere.*

*The husband intends to DESTROY the wife, and the wife her husband; imminet exitio vir conjugis, illa mariti; Ovid.*

*For there is nothing of villany, mischief, and DESTRUCTION, which she does not wish, contrive, and perpetrate, against her son; nihil est enim mali, nihil sceleris, quod non illa filio voverit, optarit, cogitarit, effecerit.*

*To desire earnestly the DESTRUCTION of one, and by treachery to contrive it; sanguinem alicujus avide sitire, et per insidias eum circumvenire.*

*If I shall find him obstinately seeking my DESTRUCTION; si sensero eum obatinato animo in meam ferri perniciem.*

*Clodius sharpened the sword of the tribunes for our DESTRUCTION; Clodius in nos mucronem tribunatus exacuit.*

*Man DESTROYED by man's violence; homines hominum impetu delicti.*

*You have escaped present DESTRUCTION; ex faucibus fati ereptus es.*

*A great DESTRUCTION comes to trees and corn; miseranda lues venit arboribus atque satis.*

*To use all means possible to DESTROY one; ad aliquem oppugnandum omnes machinas adhibere.*

*To be taken with those very treacheries which you intended for my DESTRUCTION; in his ipsis includi insidiis, quas mihi opponere conaris.*

*They took counsel to DESTROY Pompey; initur consilium de interitu Cneii Pompeii.*

*Who contrive to DESTROY both us and the city; qui de nostro interitu, et urbis exitio cogitant.*

*He most villainously and treacherously sought to DESTROY me, although under the greatest dissimulation of love and daily familiar conversation; me summa simulatione amoris, summaque assiduitate quotidiana, sceleratissime insidiosissimeque tractavit; Cic.*

*When because of their wickedness and villany I saw every thing intended for my DESTRUCTION; cum propter illorum scelus, nihil mihi insidiis vacuum viderem.*

*To seek the DESTRUCTION of the city and commonwealth; intestinam aliquam quotidie perniciem reipub. nefarie moliri; urbi, ferrum, flammamque minitari; describere urbis partes ad incendia, nullo modo ad incendendam urbem, facesque comparrare; de perniciæ reipub. acerbè cogitare.*

*To work or procure one's DESTRUCTION; in perniciem alicujus incumbere.*

*To DETERMINE, or purpose; statuere, constituere, decernere, censere, cogitare.*

*To DETERMINE before; præstituere.*

*To DETERMINE or end a business; determinare, decernere, concludere, componere, definire, decidere, dirimere.*

*To DETERMINE, or judge between two; judicare; adjudicare.*

*I am DETERMINED, or fully purposed; statui, decrevi, hoc mihi proposui, hoc deliberavi, consilium hoc cepi, quidvis potius perpetui, quam susceptam rem alijicere, ab incepto desistere, institutum omittere. Sic est sententia mea, sic est ratio; animo immotum sedet; fixum est animo; in animum induxi meum; nulla ratione ab instituto movebor; certo meditatoque proposito institui; constat sententia; neque me sententia vertit, apud Virg. i. 6. I have not yet changed my mind; sic habeo statutum cum animo.*

*I am so DETERMINED; sic deliberatum est mihi.*

*If it be so DETERMINED; si istuc ita tibi certum est.*

*I am DETERMINED not to lessen the forces; stat sententia non minuire cupias.*

*The matter must be DETERMINED by some arbitrator; res dirimenda est alicujus arbitrio.*

*I have DETERMINED with myself to sing placebo in all points; egomet mihi imperavi omnia assentari; Ter.*

*They have DETERMINED either to conquer or die; obstinaverunt se animis, aut vincere, aut mori.*

*That battle will DETERMINE the fate of the republic; in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat; Cic.*

*To DETRACT, or slander; detrudere,*

calumniari, obrectare.

*To DETRACT from or lessen one's worth or merit*; injuriarum aliquid de fama altitudo detrudere; de laudibus, de fide derogare. Alicujus laudes obtrudere; res gestas verbis extenuare, elevare; splendori tenebras offundere; celebritati nomina invidiam confundere; honorem debitum detrudere; famam, auctoritatem, existimationem minuire, diminuire; laudibus, et laudes obrectare. Maligne laudare. Vellicare, mordere, obloqui. Dignitatem alicujus violare, ledere, imminuere, oppugnavit, offendere; injuria, damno afficere. De honore alicujus, dignitate adimere, minuere, auferre. Probitatis opinionem alicui detrudere. De laude alicujus perdas dicere, malignas loqui. In laudando pro meritis maligna. Benefacta maligne detractare. Dente Theonine circumredere. Deorum cultum de alienis laudibus.

*To DEVISE, or invent*; excogitare, invenire, adinvenire.

*To DEVISE, or contrive*; machinari, moliri, architectari.

*To DEVISE, or imagine*; conjicere, imaginari, conjecturam facere.

*To DEVISE, or feign*; comminisci.

*To DEVISE, frame, or fashion*; effingere, effigere.

*To DEVISE, or consult*; commentari, meditari.

*To DEVISE beforehand*; praemeditari.

*To DEVISE by will*; testamento dare, legare.

*Let us DEVISE how—*; commentemur, qua ratione—; Cic.

*As far as the wit of man can DEVISE*; quantum comminisci valet hominis ingenium; Colum.

*He DEVISED a way to save the senate*; rationem iniit, qua senatum servaret; Liv.

*What wickedness can any one invent or DEVISE, which he has not thought of?* quid sceleris fingi, aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.

*To DEVISE ways to escape*; effugia invenire elabendi.

*To DEVISE by his own wit*; effingere ex proprio ingenio, per cogitationem propriam invenire.

*Therefore he contrived a new DEVISE*; itaque excogitavit rem singularem.

*I know that is Parmeno's DEVISE*; scio hanc esse tochanam Parmenonis; Ter.

*How many crafty DEVICES did he use?* quas admovit illo fabricas! Ter.

*Not very DEVOUT*; non satis religiosa. Non satis diligenter, parum pie, minus religiose quam conveniat, sacris operam des, in templo versaria, Deum colis, satis pie non agis in templo; pietas

in te desideratur, requiritur; non eam pietatem, non eam religionem, quam Deo debetur, ponas in templo.

*To play at DICE*; ludere aleis; ludere aleam, et alea; ludere tesseris; luscitare tawille, tesseris; fristillo lucra parare, apud Sen. jaceo talos; aleam arte lucrari opes; tases in pyrum mittere, apud Hor. Noctem inensem ludendo ducere; totam ludendo concelebrare diem; contendunt ludo, et fulva lectantur aream; tawillos mittere compositos.

*To DIE*; mori, perire, mortem oppetere, obire, mortem obire, interire, occidere, occumbere, e vita cadere; Cic. e medio excedere, depascisci.

*To DIE before due time*; praemori. *Ready to DIE, or, in a dying condition*; moribundas, intermortum.

*To DIE with laughing*; risu emoriri.

*To DIE by the sword*; gladio perire.

*Liable to DIE*; ferme moriens; Ter. *She DIED by her own right hand*; dextra occidit ipse sua; Virg.

*He DIED two years ago*; abhinc annos duos mortuus est; Cic.

*He DIED in battle*; in praelio concidit; Cic.

*On the very same day that he DIED*; eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita; Cic.

*Ready to DIE from thirst*; siti enectus; Cic.

*Before he DIED*; antequam e vita discederet; Cic.

*Condemned to DIE*; capite damnatus; Cic.

*He DIED*; excessit a vita; Cic.

*No, not if I should have DIED for it*; non, si me occidisses; Petron.

*We must all DIE*; omnes eodem cogimur.

*When he was ready to DIE from hunger*; cum fame moreretur.

*To DIE in old age*; effata aetate diem obire ultimum, summum obire diem, vitam cum morte commutare, e vita discedere, vita excedere, migrare e vita, hujus lucis usuram amittere, morte vitam finire, ad exitum vitam vocari.

*Varia formulae, for, to DIE, or depart this life.*

Excedere corpore, decedere; vita, valde, ex hac vita, lagubri, mortali, discedere, egredi; excedere de saeculo; cadere, pro modo, apud Ovid. Excedere e vivis, recedere a vita; Cic. Efflare animam, vitalem spiritum; supremum reddere, efflare, et exhalare spiritum; fato rapi, fungi; recedere ab oculis, pro mori, apud Plin. Mor-te, mortalitate, morbo intercipi; dare animam, pro mori, apud Virg. Exuere hominem; Solin. Desinere hominem vivere;

Id. Vitæ pensam absolvere; vitam auspicio initum, felicitate actam, fine quoque beato claudere; fato decedere, consumi; deponere corruptibile corporis indumentum; de tabernaculo corporis exire; educi vel egredi de carnis ergastulo; vitalia lumina linquere; carnis compede, ergastulo solvi; lethi fœtilem inire tramitem; viam universæ carnis ingredi, ambulare; humanæ naturæ debitum exsolvere; corruptibilem corporis sarcinam deponere; vinculis carnis absolvi; supremum vitæ reddere spiritum; fato, vel fati concedere; extingui; extingui vitæ; depositum Deo reddere; desinere inter vivos agere; cernere vitam, Cic. pro finire; temporalis vitæ spatium peragere, emetiri; ex hac lacrymarum plorationis valle revelli; fœbili sæculo supremum dicere vale; exequi mortem, apud Plaut. Mundo ærummarum pleno valedicere; fata suprema, fata sua claudere, poeticum; ex hujus miseræ vitæ incolatu digredi; cum morte permutare vitæ munia, vitam; Cic. Animam singultu in auras; e vivorum contubernio migrare; peragere mortem; animam privari, decumbere; vita destitui; morti succumbere; supremum fundere halitum, apud Hieron. Cujus in complexu libenter extremum vitæ spiritum reddiderim; Cic. Facere finem vitæ; Sallust. Animam ponere, exuere; migrare ex humanis, ex hac vita; commutare vitam mortalem cum immortalis, caducam cum perpetua; solvere jura suprema neci; mortalitatis tunicam exuere; ab his Babylonis fluminibus ambulare ad portum quietis æternæ. Ex hujus mundi tempestuosissimo pelago enatare ad portum salutis; mortali vitæ Colophonem imponere, valedicere, et ad aliam lætiores, meliorem, concedere; miseræ, caducæ, ac momentaneæ vitæ valedicere; valedicere mortalium hominum conversationi ac vitæ; mortalibus eximi rebus; vitam naturæ reddere; abjicere corporis exuvium; morte conficere extremum vitæ diem; ex hac misera vita, ad æternæ ac immortalis possessionem emigrare; emigrare ex hujus vitæ carcere, ex hoc lugubri, calamitoso sæculo, ad libertatem vitæ æternæ; ex hac mortali ad immortalitatem felicitate emigrare; concedere ad æternam patriam, ad beatarum animarum domicilium; ex hac vitæ umbra ad supernam lucem evocari; decedere ex hac lugubri vita ad omnia tristitiae expertem, ex momentanea ad æternam; valedicere rerum naturæ; fatalem complere diem; e vita, ex hujus corporis domiciliis emigrare; extrema pati; exanimari, deficere; rebus humanis eximi, excedere; terrenis celestia commutare; corporis exuvias ponere graves; terreno deposito corporis onere celestem scandere ad patriam; terreno

carcere recludi, resolvi; corporea mole levare, relevare; obdormire in Domino; in pace quiescere; somno consupiri sempiterno; Cic. Vocari ad superos; nube carnis detegi; mortalem sortem egredi; humana desinere conditione frui; mortis tributa persolvere; Augustin. Terrenis eximi contagis; a contagio mortis liberari; ire, abire ad inferorum portas, seu domicilia; Isa. 38. de Ezechia rege. Vitæ seu militiæ humanæ complere cursum; animam ebullire, parare extrema; agere animam; supremos ducere spiritus; in deliquio esse; in extremis esse; laborare vicinia morte; e medio abire, apud Ter. Diem vitæ claudere novissimum; orbi vitæ; abire e vita; Cic. Morte dira occupari, rapi; supero privari lumine; fato e medio tolli, ferri; vitam exuere, fundere; horrendos fati subire agones; conficere summam fatalem; Cic. Solvere oculos letho; Virg. Humanitus accidere.

*To Die for one's country*; capere mortem ob reipub.; Cic. pro reipub. vitam reddere, i. e. mori; pro patria vitam effundere; Cic. grata memoria eorum virtutem prosequamur, qui pro patria vitam effuderunt; suam vitam communi bono posthabere; voluntariam pro reipub. occumbere necem.

*To Die and leave one's wife behind*; deficere castæ conjugia in gremio; fatali necessitate a marito dividi, divelli.

*To Die of the plague*; mori, perire peste, aeris contagio; communi aeris contagio ex hac vita decedere.

*To Die suddenly, not without suspicion of poison*; subito, non sine veneni portecti suspitione, mori.

*He lies DYING*; animam agit.

*Lingeringly to pine away and Die*; lenta morte contabescere.

*He Died lately*; nuper reliquit superos.

*He Died an untimely death*; fato præreptus immaturo.

*All depends on a good Death*; the best at last; extremus actus sit optimus.

*It was certain Death*; certa mors erat.

*He must Die for it*; capite plecti, damnari.

*They Die despairingly*; pæne desperantes exhalant animam.

*The snake Dies when his head is crushed*; serpens contrito capite in longum porrigitur.

*I am afraid he will Die*; ejus vitæ timere.

*He will be missed when he is Dead and gone*; extinctus amabitur idem.

*I thank God I shall Die with much comfort, as I have always lived with good conscience*; nec me vixisse penitet, quoniam ita vixi, ut frustra me natum esse non existimem.



*I will considered, I must not live here always, but* **DIX** *at last; ex vita ista discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam e domo.*

*O welcome day of* **DEATH**, *when I shall no longer live with men, but God! O præclarum illum diem, cum ad illud animarum coacilium contumque proficiscar!*

*He breathed out his soul and* **DIEB**; *exhalavit animam.*

*Let us* **DIX** *with courage, let us die with confidence; cum alacritate spiritus, cum Christiana fiducia migremus hinc.*

*He* **DIED** *quietly; exibat placide; simulque levi flatu emisit spiritum, dixisses illum obdormisse, non expirasse.*

*He sent out his last* **DYING** *gasp; supremum is effavit spiritum.*

*To-morrow you may* **DIX**, *and be in your grace; cras forsan cinis et favilla.*

*Our day is determined when we shall* **DIX**; *stat sua cuique dies.*

*Men would make an end of themselves by some untimely* **DEATH**, *if—, &c.; protinus ad laqueum, ad gladium, ad flumen, ad præcipitium, ad venenum currebant homines, si—, &c.*

*It was reported here, that you were* **DEAD**; *tristis rumor hic spererat, Stygium te navigasse paludem.*

*When the pangs of* **DEATH** *were on him; ubi mors jam certa sui signa dederat; ante ipsam Proserpine limen.*

*They should prepare for a blessed departure and* **DEATH**; *curarent ea, quæ pertinerent ad feliciter hinc emigrandum.*

*Look to the soul, for the body will soon* **DIX**, *and fall to dust; ad animas salutem—, nam de corporis incolunitate nihil est spei.*

*His disease grew worse, and he perceived he could not last long, but must* **DIX**; *morbus solito magis urgebat hominem, et visus est ipse, diem fatalem imminere sibi.*

*To be wary of life, and look at* **DEATH** *as a safe harbor; vitam ejurare, et ad mortem, tanquam ad portum, confugere.*

*When he* **DIED**, *his soul got out of prison; corporis solutus compedibus evolavit spiritus.*

*Prepare your winding-sheet; you must* **DIX** *shortly; sarcinulas collige; brevi aderit dies, qui te ad plures duceat.*

*Snatched away by untimely* **DEATH**; *morte præreptus immatura.*

*To* **DIFFER**, *or be unlike; differre, distare, dissidere.*

*To* **DIFFER**, *or disagree; discrepare et dissentire inter se, dissidere.*

*A* **DIFFERENCE** *of opinion; dissensus, -us, m.*

*A* **DIFFERENCE**, *or falling out; dissidium, lis, jurgium.*

*To put or make a* **DIFFERENCE**; *distinguere.*

*To make no* **DIFFERENCE**; *pari loco habere.*

*What a* **DIFFERENCE** *there is among men! homo homini quid interest!*

*They* **DIFFER** *from us; dissident a nobis; Cic.*

*Hidden virtue* **DIFFERS** *little from buried sloth; paulum sepultæ distat inertis celata virtus; Hor.*

*They* **DIFFER** *a little; differunt aliquid; Cic.*

*A thrifty man* **DIFFERS** *from a covetous man; discordat parcus avaro; Hor.*

*Wherein do they* **DIFFER** *from orators? quid est illud quo ipsi differunt ab oratoribus? Cic.*

*Your action* **DIFFERS** *from the sense of the law; factum tuum a sententia legis discrepat; Cic.*

*Man and beast do chiefly* **DIFFER** *in this; inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest; Cic.*

*There is a little* **DIFFERENCE** *between us; est quidam inter nos parva dissensio; Cic.*

*If there could be any the least* **DIFFERENCE** *in the world; quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit; Cic.*

*There is as much* **DIFFERENCE** *between; tantum interest inter; Cic.*

*There is a great deal of* **DIFFERENCE** *between; multum interest inter; Cic.*

*What* **DIFFERENCE** *there was between; quid interesset inter; Cic.*

*There is some little* **DIFFERENCE** *between; differunt aliquid; interest aliquid inter—; Cic.*

*There is no great* **DIFFERENCE** *between them and the Peripatetics; non multum a Peripateticis dissident; Cic.*

*To end* **DIFFERENCES** *by treaty; per colloquia controversias componere; Cæs.*

*It* **DIFFERS** *but little; parum discriminis est; haud multum differt, abest; non multum abhorret, dissidet, discrepat; parum differt, parum differentis; in idem recidit: item, proverbio dicimus, non punctum quidem; aut unguem transversum, latum, differt, aut discrepat.*

*There was a broad* **DIFFERENCE**, *there is no comparison; longum erat discrimen inter—; in infinitum interest.*

*See what is the* **DIFFERENCE**; *videndum est quid interest.*

*There was great* **DIFFERENCE**; *alia omnia, et adversis frontibus pugnantis.*

*You and I* **DIFFER** *in our opinion; solet aliud mihi, ac tibi videri.*

*I will make no* **DIFFERENCE**; *Tros Tyriosque mihi nullo discrimine habentor.*

*There is a wide* **DIFFERENCE** *between you and an honest man; in nigrum esse, et latebricosum vappam, et nebulonem aciem denuo.*

*There is some DIFFERENCE between staving and stark-mad ; est inter Tanaim medium, socorumque Vitelli.*

*You may DIFFER in point of opinion on the subject, but do not quarrel ; nunc a vobis postulo, ut de isto concedatis alter alteri, et inter vos de huiusmodi resbus controversemini, non concertetis ; Cio.*

**DIFFICULT ;** difficilia, gravis, ardua, molestus.

*A thing of great DIFFICULTY ; arduum, n.*

*You have undertaken a hard matter, a very DIFFICULT business ; provinciam duram suscepisti.*

*It is too DIFFICULT a task for us ; omnia nostris imper longo humeris.*

*It is more DIFFICULT than you think ; sooner said than done ; numero dixisti, sed istud factum est perdifficile.*

*This is the DIFFICULTY ; hoc opus, hic labor est.*

*I am afraid the matter will be DIFFICULT ; metuo ne id ceperim consilii quod non est facile explicare.*

*It was very DIFFICULT to persuade him ; difficulter admodum ei persuasum est.*

*So DIFFICULT and intricate a case ; anfractibus ita sinuosis et Meandris.*

*It is so DIFFICULT that I must break the ice for you ; glaciem in hac re vobis ut scinderem.*

*Heavy and DIFFICULT work ; onus Xetra gravis ; opus plane Herculeum ; Atlantica, Colossæa onera.*

*It is at first DIFFICULT to have access to him ; difficiles aditus primos habet ; Hor.*

*It was DIFFICULT to thrust us out ; ejicere nos magnum fuit ; Cic.*

*I have successfully treated DIFFICULT matters ; scopulos prætervecta est oratio mea ; Cic.*

**DIGNITY ;** dignitas, amplitudo, honor.

*DIGNITY or honor impaired ; dignitas imminuta. Violari tuam dignitatem, imminui, offendi, lœdi, oppugnari, damno affici, injurias pati, detrabi de tua dignitate, minui, auferri, jacturam fieri tui dignitatis inique patior ; nihil unquam feci, quod contra tuam existimationem esse vellem ; si res exigit, pro tua dignitate vitæ libtissime profundam.*

*I will so order the matter, that he shall set all his mind to the furtherance of your honor and DIGNITY ; dignitati tue serviet. Dabo operam, ut Francisci animum ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam traducam, convertam ; ut Franciscus omnia sua studia tuam ad dignitatem conferat, tua in dignitate figat, locet, statuât, ponat, tum dignitati dicet, dicata velit, assignat, dedat.*

*Honor or DIGNITY envied at ; dignitas invidia. Sunt quos mos in hac republica splendor offendat, quos mea dignitas angat, urat, torqueat, excruciet, pungat, gravis afficiat, quibus dolari sit honor meus, quos amplitudo mea lœdit, male habeat, dolore molestiasque afficiat.*

*An especial regard of DIGNITY and honest estimation ; dignitas spectanda. Hoc primum te moneo, ut referas omnia ad dignitatem ; propositum ducus tibi sit ante omnia, dignitati servies, dignitatem spectes, sequaris ; dignitatis rationem habens, nihil cogites a dignitate disjunctum, nihil alienum a dignitate, nihil non cum dignitate, non cum dignitate conjunctum ; tuorum consiliorum, tuarum actionum finis, terminus, scopus honor sit ; prima tibi sit, principis, antiquissima dignitatis cura.*

*Keeping my honor and DIGNITY ; servata dignitas. Sit modo dignitas incolomis adimi de fortuna non secuso ; licet modo dignitatem tueri, incolomem servare, permaneat dignitas in eodem statu ; modo ne cogar de statu meo dignitatis demigrare, sit eadem dignitas, ne mutetur, ne diminuat, ne cogatur, ne lœdatur, ne qua injuria, damno, detrimento, afficiatur ; ne quid jactura faciat, ne quam jacturam subeat, sustineat, ferat, patiat, ne damni quid faciat, ne de dignitate detrahatur ; adimatur, imminuatur.*

*He sought as much as he could for your discredit, or defacing your worth and DIGNITY ; verbis impugnata dignitas. Acerba nimis adversus tuam dignitatem ejus oratio fuit, inhoneste admodum de te loquutus est ; in te sic et acerbis aut inhonestis non potuerit.*

*To DIGRESS from the purpose, importunent ; a re, a proposito, a proposita re, a causa, a scopo, ab instituto sermone digredi, recedere, aberrare, declinare, defloctare, delabi, dilabi, divertere, vagari. Extra propositum divagari. Transilire suos limites. Extra chorum saltare. Extra callem. Nihil ad Mercurium, ad Bacchum, ad venum, (quod sicut) ad rem. Extra oleas ferri ; aliena tractare. Longius ab instituta re discedere. Causæ ordinem non attingere. Deerrare ab eo quod capimus exponere. Terminos præscriptos transgredi. Institutum decessere. Proposito aberrare. Latius expatiari, quam proposita rei angustias patiantur. Ultra præscriptos terminos expatiare. Ultra septa transilire. Ea nugari, de iis multum verborum effutire, quæ ad rem præsentem nihil attinet, quæ a re quam proposuit quis, aliena sunt ; quæ longe discrapant ab iis, quæ sunt proposita. De re vehementer absurda atque aliena, quæque nulla vicinitate pertinent ad id de quo agitur, verba permulta facere. Oratio longius præfecta*

est, quam proposita ratio postulet. Sed quo seror? quo rapior? quo delapsus sum? quo me rapuit ardor? quid ad illas ineptias abis? Non est hujus temporis aut loci. Nunc non est narrandi, dicendi locus. Neque coelum neque terram attingit. Quo nunc se proripit ille? aliquid interponere. Quod non proposito conducatur et hæreat apte. Egredi a proposito ad rem alienam; alio afferri; a re proposita ad longe diversam digredi; a narratione deflectere, vagari; extra cancellos egredi; cursum detorquere ad aliud; alio sermonem convertere: item proverbialiter dicitur de calcaria in carbonariam decurrere, quoties scilicet a re proposita ad aliud quippiam longe diversum quis digreditur; sive quum ex uno malo in aliud diversum quis incidit.

*But whether am I carried by so long a Digression? sed quo me sermonis cursus abripuit? quo me rapit alienior cogitatio?*

*But those things are a Digression; sed hæc extra viam.*

*But lest I should make a tedious Digression in a thing already known; sed ne in re nota et pervulgata multus et incoherens sim, &c.; Cic.*

*But let us go back from whence we have Digressed; sed eo revocemus unde hæc declinavit oratio; sed illuc redeat unde deflexit oratio; ad eam partem, ex qua egressi sumus, revertamur; redeamus illuc unde divertimus; Cic.*

*But now we have Digressed enough, let us return at length to the purpose; verum jam satis exorbitavimus, ad propositum tandem revertamur; Cic.*

*Formulæ quædam digrediendi, et sui revocandi:*

Sed hæc colligere nimis longum; sed ne multis vos ipse fatigem exemplis; sermonem alio transferamus; Cic. Sed quid ego infinitam pene copiam exemplorum persequar? &c. Sed priusquam hujusmodi rei initium expediam, pauca supra repetam, quæ ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magicque in aperto sint; quare ne longius extra ripas diffuset oratio, ad id revocanda est unde digressi sumus; sed provehor amore, non enim ad propositum est hujus epistolæ; sed mitto hæc, &c. Neque id nunc agito, ut, &c. Hac tenus de, &c. nunc venio ad, &c. Censeo, judices, moderandum mihi esse jam orationi meæ, fugiendamque vestram satieterem; Cic. Intelligo (Pontifices) me plura extra causam dixisse, quam ut opinio vestra tulerit, aut voluntas mea; sed cum, &c.; Cic.

*DILIGENCE; diligentia, sedulitas, solertia.*

*To use all DILIGENCE; omnem adhibere conatum.*

*Done with great DILIGENCE; curatus Phrasæ.*

probe, accuratus.

*To be DILIGENT, or careful in a business; in re aliqua summam, omnem diligentiam, industriam, sedulitatem prestare, adhibere; multam, plurimum studii ac diligentiam impendere, collocare. Summa cum vigilantia, cura, assiduitate, studio, negotium, opus aliquod administrare, perficere. Diligenter, studioso, sedulo rem gerere, procurare. In rem aliquam totum, strenue, toto animo, pectore; cogitatione curaque incumbere. Omni contentione animi, cura singulari adhibita suas res agere. Excubare animo. Eniti sedulo. Curas ac cogitationes omnes in rem aliquam conferre. Omnem segnitiam et accordiam abjicere, excutere. In ea re vigilaverunt cum et cogitationes meæ. Homo gnavus, acer, industrius.*

*I will give DILIGENCE; dabo equidem operam; Ter.*

*I give DILIGENCE; facio sedulo; Ter.*

*I write with care and DILIGENCE; cum cura atque diligentia scribo; Cic.*

*I gave DILIGENCE; adhibui diligentiam; Cic.*

*I require greater DILIGENCE; diligentia desiderata. Velim te plus diligentie, curæ, operæ, industriæ, studii in scribendo ponere, locare, collocare, consumere; plus diligentie ad scribendum conferri a te velim, operam parare studio majore in scribendo cuperem; tuis in scriptis diligentiam desidero, requiro, majorem postulo; non scribis accurate, non diligenter, non studiose, non ea qua opus est, quam res postulat, diligentia; minus quam oporteat diligenter; impiger in scribendo non admodum es; scias suspectum te mihi esse nimium negligentem.*

*A man very DILIGENT; multæ sedulitatis homo.*

*With great DILIGENCE or care; summa, exquisita diligentia; exactissima cura; ad amussim, examussim, amussatim, examussatim; ad unguem; sollicito labore; summa cura adhibita; omni animi contentione, diligentia.*

*To do any thing very DILIGENTLY; ingenii nervos et sculeos omnes intendere; omnem lapidem movere; nihil intentatum relinquere; plurimum laboris in re aliqua exhaurire; omni animi contentione aliquid aggredi; summa vi, summa ope adniti, ut, &c.*

*He was very DILIGENT and eager to defend the commonwealth; pro salute patriæ defendenda omnes nervos contende-  
bat, fortem ac strenuam operam navavit, ut, &c.*

*Be very DILIGENT in this; mentis aciem in hoc intende.*

*I will be very DILIGENT in this; totis viribus in hoc evigilabo.*

*He was always a man of great DILIGENCE and fidelity; fida semper fuit, et officio singulari.*

*He was of a ready and DILIGENT mind; animo fuit ad subeundos labores prompto.*

*Let no DILIGENCE be wanting in that business; in hoc negotio nullum non negotium subterfagiat.*

*All my care and DILIGENCE shall be applied that way; eo meo curæ, cogitationes, et consilia dirigentur.*

*I will do with DILIGENCE what I can; dabo operam; dabitur opera.*

*To do DILIGENTLY as for life; manibus pedibusque obnixæ facere.*

*I will do it DILIGENTLY; curabitur.*

*Though we cannot reach, yet we will DILIGENTLY stretch; certe, at sequimur, si non assequimur.*

*I do my best DILIGENCE; admittor pro virili.*

*He follows afar off; as fast, and with as much DILIGENCE, as he can; sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis.*

*If my life depended on it, I could not do it more DILIGENTLY; non possem magis, etiam si de capite ageretur.*

*I will use my utmost DILIGENCE; omnes curas cogitationesque intendere.*

*There shall want no will, nor DILIGENCE in me; solerti industria perscrutabor.*

*I will DILIGENTLY observe with all the eyes in my head; centenis Argi oculis observaturus.*

*I will be at it night and day DILIGENTLY; insomnes traducam noctes.*

*I use all the DILIGENCE I can, yet all will not do; parum succedit quod ago, ac facio sedulo.*

*To DIMINISH, or abate and make less; minuere, imminuere, diminuere.*

*To DIMINISH, or grow less; decrescere, residere.*

*To DIMINISH a sum; partem de solido demerere.*

*The centurion DIMINISHES nothing from that praise; nihil sibi ex ista laude decerpit centurio.*

*He DIMINISHES something of his punishment; de supplicio suo aliquid remittit.*

*The glory of the victory is DIMINISHED; gloria victoriæ deflorata est.*

*Men's courage is DIMINISHED with their bodies; cum corporibus deflorescunt animi.*

*Authority DIMINISHED; fluxa auctoritas.*

*To DIMINISH authority; auctoritatem detrabere, minuere, extenuare, deprimere.*

*To DIMINISH by words the deeds of another; alicujus res gestas verbis extenuare, deprimere, minuere.*

*Riches are said to be DIMINISHED, when they are lost and gone; contrahantur et extenuantur opes cum atteruntur et accidentur: as, the riches of the Volsci were much impaired and diminished; accisæ sunt Volscorum opes, apud Liv.*

*To DIMINISH the atrocity of an offence; levare atrocitatem rei; Cic.*

*To DIRECT, or rule; dirigere, moderari, ordinare.*

*To DIRECT his course towards a place; appellere, tendere.*

*To DIRECT, or show one the way; ducam viam se præbere.*

*To DIRECT, or show one how to do a thing; præscribere, præcipere, edocere.*

*DIRECTLY against; e regione, ex adverso.*

*To DIRECT and chalk out the way; viam alicui præmonstrare.*

*To DIRECT, or find out a nearer way for you —; smoother; faciliorem tibi expedire semitam.*

*This shall be our guide to DIRECT us; hoc esto nobis Cynosuræ loco.*

*That I may DIRECT and lead you still by a straighter line; ut anfractuosum minus vobis rimarer tramitem.*

*Let this be your rule of life, to DIRECT you; vitæ clavum ad hanc dirige Cynosuram.*

*A constant guide for DIRECTION; instar fili cujusdam Ariadnæ.*

*To DISAGREE, or dissent from; dissentire, discrepare, discordare, dissidere; ab aliquo dissentire, dissidere. Longe secus, longe diversum, multo aliter, aliud ac plane contrarium sentire, statuere. Longe alia mihi mens est. Alterius voluntati, sententiam repugnare, adversari, reclamare vehementer. Ab alterius opinione, consiliis discrepare. Næ isto hand mecum sentit. Hæc illi mecum non conveniant. Opinionum dissensione ab aliquo discrepare. Vide quid differat inter meam opinionem ac tuam.—Longe mea discrepat istis Et vox et ratio. Discors sententia.*

*Neither did his gestures DISAGREE with his voice; nec absoni a voce motus erant.*

*Citizens DISAGREEING much among themselves; cives gravissimæ dissentiones, inter se non convenientes.*

*In which thing I do not much DISAGREE with him; in qua re mihi cum eo non adeo magna est luctatio.*

*I DISAGREE with his opinion; illius mihi sententia non probatur.*

*You DISAGREE with your wife; litigium est tibi cum uxore.*

*They all very much DISAGREE with his mind expressed by his discourses; ejus orationi vehementer ab omnibus reclamatum est.*

*Great beauty and great chastity often*  
DISAGREE; *lis est cum forma magna pudicitia.*

*If there be any DISAGREEMENT, or difference, between enmity and hatred, this is it, viz. that enmity is more open, but hatred more close and cruel; inter inimicitias et similitatem, si quid interest, hoc plane interest, quod inimicitia apertiores sunt, similitas autem occultior et tetrior.*

*Those nations utterly DISAGREE with, and have a natural antipathy to, the very name of the Romans; insitas inimicitias istae gentes et habent et gerunt, cum populi Romani nomine.*

*I desire to make something of the DISAGREEMENT between these two; ego aliquid contrahere cupio litigii inter eos duos.*

*Seeing I know not what little DISAGREEMENT is now amongst them; cum nescio quid invidiosum inter eos jam exortum sit; Cic.*

*Do not suffer brothers to DISAGREE, and to be vexed with lawsuits; noli pati litigare fratres, et judiciis turpibus conflictari; Cic.*

*To DISAGREE about the borders; litigare de finibus; Ter.*

*They so DISAGREE with us, both in mind and affection; ita dissident a nobis animo et voluntate; Cic.*

*Since Publius Sulpicius DISAGREED with Q. Pompey, by no less than a mortal hatred; cum P. Sulpicius capitali odio a Quinto Pompeio dissideret.*

*Because of the dissension which was before in the commonwealth, Metellus DISAGREES with our colleague; propter dissensionem antea quam erat in repub. alienatus est a collega nostro Metellus.*

*There will be a DISAGREEMENT between me and a man of the greatest eloquence; mihi cum homine disertissimo futurum est certamen.*

*To DISAGREE bitterly with one; esse infenso, irritato et aversissimo animo in aliquem, ab aliquo.*

*The whole senate DISAGREED; ab universo senatu reclamatum est.*

*With whose determination it becomes us not to DISAGREE; a quorum definitione non decet deviare.*

*To lay aside DISAGREEMENTS and differences; humanissime similitatem deposcere; Cic. litibus desistere; Ter.*

*All things which had been moved and troubled by discord and DISAGREEMENT were now peaceably settled and quieted; omnia quae commota fuerant, pace et otio resederunt; Cic.*

*We DISAGREED at first; turbarum nonnihil erat initio.*

*At deadly DISAGREEMENT; they will*

*never be friends; bellum internecinum; irreconciliabile dissidium; nescio quid turbis inter eos natum est.*

*The DISAGREEMENT was so great, that they were likely to have fought; minimum absuit, quin cruenta mox pugna fuerit orta; semel eo incaluerat utrinque contentio, ut minima res absuerat a pugna.*

*He made them DISAGREE; aquam igni miscebat.*

*A bitter DISAGREEMENT between two cross companions; acro dissidium natum inter duos pervicacis ingenii viros.*

*Do you always DISAGREE? estne inter vos bellum perpetuum?*

*I thought they would have fought, they were at such a DISAGREEMENT; haec rixa sic incruidit, ut plane vereretur ne veniretur ad manus.*

*Great ones DISAGREE with their underlings; aliarum avium pennas absumi, si aquilinis misceantur.*

*It were arrogance in me to dissent from, or DISAGREE with, so learned a man; neque fas absentiri summo illi humanae sapientiae promicondo.*

*There is a great difference and DISAGREEMENT; absonum, alienum est; nihil habet commune cum —, &c.*

*To send one a DISAGREABLE letter; epistolam alicui impingere; Cic.*

*To DISAPPOINT; fraudare, frustrari, destituere.*

*To be DISAPPOINTED; excidere.*

*To DISAPPOINT one's purpose; consilium alicujus perimere.*

*To DISAPPOINT the adversaries' purpose; adversariorum conatus infringere.*

*To DISAPPOINT one of his hope; spem alicui destituere, fallere.*

*My master is DISAPPOINTED of a wife; huius uxore excidit; Ter.*

*How great a DISAPPOINTMENT had he! quanta de spe decedit!*

*To DISAPPOINT completely; corvos hiantes fallere.*

*They are DISAPPOINTED, lose their longing; nec assequuntur quod ambiunt.*

*I am DISAPPOINTED; it is not as I hoped; praeter spem evenit.*

*Are we thus DISAPPOINTED? is the matter come to this pass? hucine rerum venimus?*

*It is fully expected you will not DISAPPOINT the hope we entertain, that you will imitate our application to labor; sustines non parvam expectationem imitandae industriae nostrae; Cic.*

*My mind is filled with DISAPPOINTMENT and bitter anguish; spe destitutus graviter doleo.*

*To DISCERN, or distinguish; dijudicare, dignoscere, discernere, dispicere, in-*

ternoscere, distinguere.

To **DISCERN**, or *perceive*; percipere, intelligere.

*The wiser sort DISCERNED it presently*; multis nasutioribus subolebat fucus.

*You have good eyes to DISCERN, and see so far into a mill-stone*; nā tu plus quam Lynceus es.

*If I DISCERN, and perceive well, and if I be not very much deceived*; nisi me fallit animus, aut parum prospiciunt oculi.

*I DISCERN your cunning*; subolet mihi nequitia tua.

*It is easy to perceive, and DISCERN, the lion by his paw, and the man by his foot*; ex ungue leonem, ex pede Herculem.

To **DISCHARGE** a business; expedire.

To **DISCHARGE** a person; absolvere, dimittere.

To **DISCHARGE** one's conscience; liberare animam.

To **DISCHARGE** one's duty; fungi officio.

To **DISCHARGE** a debt; eas alienum disolvere, liberare nomen.

To **DISCHARGE** one from duty; immunem prestare.

To **DISCHARGE** a prisoner; absolvere.

To **DISCHARGE** a servant; emancipare.

To **DISCHARGE** a soldier; rude donare.

*DISCHARGED from troubles and cares*; liberatus laboribus, undis negotiorum ac curis; laboriosis explicitis curis; qui pistrino curarum sesc explicuit; qui onus, pondus, elitellas humeris excusserit, abiecerit.

*DISCHARGED, or freed, from dangers*; ereptus periculis.

*DISCHARGED from lawsuits*; a litibus absolutus.

To **DISCHARGE** an office well; egregie, eximie se in provincia sua gerere.

To **DISCHARGE** one of a covenant; acceptam ferre stipulationem.

To **DISCLOSE**, or *discover*; revelare, detegere, aperire, recludere.

To **DISCLOSE** secrets; secreta effutire, commissa aliis enunciare, in publicum committere, efferre; ab ombrib ad solem perducere; ex umbra in solem educere; in vulgus spargere, efferre; in medium afferre; in lucem quidquam proferre, producere; in ora virum passim aliquid diffundere; neminem non celare; a tenebris, ab oblivione vindicare; alicui rei tenebris obductæ lucem afferre.

*Wine DISCLOSES secrets*; ebrietas operata recludit; Hor.

*The sharpness, quickness, and cunning of the eyes DISCLOSES how we are affected in our minds*; oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo sumus affecti loquuntur.

*The countenance, next to the voice, DISCLOSES the mind*; secundum vocem vultus valet. Sæpe tacens vocem verbaque vultus habet.

To **DISCOMFORT** himself; animum abjicere, morere.

To **DISCOMFORT** one; contristare, animum reddere.

To **DISCOMFORT** the afflicted; animum conturbatum, ægrum, languentem novis doloribus cumulare, frangere, debilitare, conficere, vexare, torquere, affligere, cruciare, excruciare, desperatione opprimere, obruere. Hominis calamitosi dolorem, ægritudinem, molestiam, sollicitudinem, curam, anxietatem, angorem, miseriam augere, intendere, exaggerare, exacerbare, refricare. Afflicto, jacenti omne solatium, omnem consolationem, spem adimere, eripere, præcidere, auferre; ipsum spei extremum et commune solatium tollere. Homini dejecto minare, diminueri spem. Hominis miseri malis cumulum desperationis addere. Sopitos ægritudinis et doloris ignes ascitare. Unguis in ulcere. Vulnere immitte requiem querentia vexat, &c.; Ovid. in Ibin.—Calcasti qui me violente jacentem.

To **DISCOMFORT** or *dismay* one's mind; animo alicujus languorem afferre, incutere; animi magnitudinem inflectere; attonitum aliquem reddere; de mentis statu aliquem dimovere; spem perficiendi alicui adimere.

*He DISCOMFORTED, or dismayed my mind*; perculsit mihi animum, &c.

*All men's minds are quite DISCOMFORTED, and cast down*; omnibus in pedes decidit animus.

*Do not be so much DISCOMFORTED and dismayed*; ne te adeo afflictes, mueres.

To **be DISCOMFORTED and dismayed**; dimittere animos, animum despondere, dejicere, extra spem omnem esse, clypeum abjicere, animo cadere, animis decidere, animo case vehementer fracto et perturbato.

To **DISCONTINUE**, or *leave off*, a custom; desuescere, intermittere, interrompere.

*I have DISCONTINUED my studies above these two years*; duos annos a studio cessavi.

*All this matter being DISCONTINUED by war grew cold*; hæc tota res interpellata bello refrigerat.

**DISCORD**; discordia, dissentio, dissidium.

To **be at DISCORD**; dissentire, discordare.

To **make DISCORD, or debate, between men**; lites, turbas, discordiam, disensionem, altercationes, jurgia serere, concire,

concitare, movere, commovere. Amicitiam, concordiam, consensum mutuum, fraternam conjunctionem et conspirationem bonorum; jucundissimam vitæ societatem tollere, discindere, dissolvere; fictis sermonibus et falsis criminationibus dirimere, labefactare, convellere. Amicos concordēs, socios amantissimos distrabere, inter se committere. Contentionum acintillas excitare, accendere, alere. Discordiæ venenum, virus inter amicos spargere. Te, tuam voluntatem a me alienarent, abalienarunt, et me immutarunt tibi. Sedant ut auster mare.—Unanimes armare in prælia fratres, Atque odiis versare domos. Disjice compositam pacem, fere crimina belli. To fingente nefas, &c. Mart. 7. 23.

*By too much DISCORD and debate, to prejudice the truth; nimium altercando veritatem edimere.*

*To make DISCORD, debate and strife, for a trifle, as if it were for life and death; de asini umbra, de lana caprina rixari, digladiari, ardentius concertari, quasi pro aris esset et focis, ut dicitur.*

*The Macedonian estate was much tossed by dissension and DISCORD; Macedonica res multa dissensione multum fuit jactata.*

*To be at DISCORD with one; in litem et jurgia exardescere; odii dissidere.*

*To DISCOVER, or disclose; detegere.*

*To DISCOVER, or spy; conspici.*

*To DISCOVER, or find out; explorare, exploratum et perspectum habere.*

*To DISCOVER hidden things; rei tenebris obductæ, obrutæ, cooperatæ lucem afferre. Opertas res, latentia, abscondita in medium, in apicem, in vulgus proferre, divulgare, divulgare, patefacere, detegere; illustrare ingenii radiis, in lucem producere, edere, emittere. Occultum aliquid ex umbra, angulis ad solem, in solem, splendorem lucis traducere. Quæ diuturna obscuritate latuerunt aperire, indagare, invenire, ex tenebris eruere; liberare, vindicare ab oblivione; ex antiquitatis vetustis ruderibus prodire, expellere et proponere ob oculos. Indicium facere latentis rei. Quicquid sub terra esset in apicem proferet ætas.—Ignotas efferre sub æthera voces.*

*To be DISCOVERED, or come to light; ex tenebris erumpere, emergere. Foras, in solem, in lucem, in vulgus prodire, exire, emanare. Elucere et vulgo innotescere. Discussa caligine oculis omnium observari, obijci.*

*To DISCOVER fully, or find out a thing; rei notitiam assequi.*

*It is unlawful to DISCOVER that to all; id in vulgus indicare nefas est.*

*To DISCOVER one's humor; mentem ex-*

*plorare, deprehendere.*

*To DISCOVER secrets; quæ clam audita sunt palam edere.*

*To DISCOURAGE, or dishearten; animos adimere, abstertere, metu percellere; detertere, exanimare, porterreferare. Langorem, timorem afferre, incutere alicui; amicis minuire, adimere omnem spem. Alicujus animum metu debilitare, dejicere, frangere, infringere, emervare; studia restringere; animi magnitudinem inflectere, inclinare.*

*To be DISCOURAGED; animum despondere, vel abjicere; animo cadere, considere, deficere, elanguescere, debilitari. Non modo penas, aures, aurículas demittere,—Ut iniqui mentis asellas, cum gravius dorso subiit onus; sed et animum abjicere, dejicere, contrahere, ab animi præstantia desciscere. Decidit illi animus in pedes. Animo esse fracto, percusso, debilitato, afflicto, demisso, abjecto; fractum, percussum, &c. esse. Periculis animum submittere.*

*Shame DISCOURAGES him; pudor illi refringit animum.*

*Sluggards are soon DISCOURAGED from their books; ignavi a discendo cito deterentur.*

*To DISCOURSE; sermocinari, verba facere, disserere, confabulari.*

*We must DISCOURSE of profit; de utili disserendum est; Cic.*

*He seems to DISCOURSE more learnedly than he was accustomed; eruditius videtur disputare, quam consuevit; Cic.*

*A DISCOURSE concerning duty; disputatio de officio; Cic.*

*They cannot endure that any one should be too hard for them in DISCOURSE; disceptatione vinci se non patiuntur; Cic.*

*He breaks off their DISCOURSE; illorum colloquia interrumpit; Cæs.*

*An idle DISCOURSE; nugæ, fabulæ, confabulationcula nugatoria.*

*A dry or shallow DISCOURSE; loquela rerum inopæ.*

*A pleasing DISCOURSE; narratio jucunda.*

*DISCOURING and chatting with some friends; confabulans cum amico.*

*Finish your DISCOURSE, I pray; absolue, sodes, fabulam.*

*Do I not interrupt your DISCOURSE? remoror ego tuam narrationem, vereor.*

*Now let us hear the conclusion of the DISCOURSE; nunc expecto fabulæ catastrophe.*

*Go on now in your DISCOURSE where you left; —I took you off; sed ad vitam nunc redi, unde te diduxi.*

*But to proceed with my DISCOURSE; verum ut pergam quod coepi.*

*I long to hear the end, or issue, of that*

DISCOURSE; expecto finem istius fabulae.

DISCOURSE on *where you left off yesterday*; filum illud hesterni sermonis per texe.

A *far-fetched DISCOURSE*; he runs far back that means to leap a great way; he takes his rise far; gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo.

To DISCOURSE at large; rem pleniorē et planiorē facere; pluribus persequi; fumore filo contexere orationem.

The DISCOURSE of illustrious men ought to be serious; clarorum virorum non ludicriores sermones esse oportet; Cic.

To DISCREDIT; obrectare, dehonestare, infamare. Aliquem traducere, defamare; laudem alicujus criminibus proterere; obscuritatem alicui afferre; in odium aliquem rapere, trahere; alicujus fidem infirmare, minuire; fidem alicui imminuere, derogare; de alicujus fide derogare; dedecus alicui inurere, infligere.

You DISCREDIT us amongst our neighbors; exponis nos probo vicinis nostris.

They are accounted or valued amongst the most flagitious, and afterward they are DISCREDITED by being put out of the trust and credit of all things; in defectorem ac perditorum numero ducuntur, omniumque rerum iis postea fides derogatur.

That he might DISCREDIT him amongst his friends; ut illum ignominia notaret apud suos.

By so doing you will extremely DISCREDIT him; hunc tu sic tarpitudine insigni notatum eum reddes.

DISCREET, or wary; prudens, consultus, consideratus, gravis, sobrius, cordatus, discretus, oculator egregius, qui cavet sibi post principia.

One that wants DISCRETION; inconsultus, imprudens.

At one's DISCRETION; pro alicujus arbitrio.

More DISCREETLY done by a good deal than; aliquanto consultius quam quod faciunt isti.

I leave that to your DISCRETION; id tuo permitto arbitratui.

If he had the least wit or DISCRETION; si vel unicam sanæ mentis haberet unicliam.

A very grave and DISCREET man; of great experience; alter Cato, magna prudentia, usu atque exercitatione instructus.

To DISDAIN; fastidire, aspernari, dedignari, aversari.

He DISDAINS his prayers; preces aversatur.

She DISDAINS that I should love her; a me fastidit amari.

Whom I have often DISDAINED; quos ego sum toties jam dedignatus.

A DISEASE; morbus, adversa valetudo.

To recover from a DISEASE; convalescere.

A DISEASE incurable; exitium superabat apertum.

A very dangerous DISEASE; hæc lues est omni lepra, cum tetrior, tum nocentior.

The DISEASE sooner spreads, and goes and comes; citius scripit ac subinde recurrit, et frequentior occidit.

Many DISEASES grow upon full bodies, stuffed with corrupt humors; corpus putribus plenum humoribus, hinc febres, tabes, podagræ, epilepses, lepræ, et quid non malorum?

A sickly, crazy, DISEASED, and dis-tempered body; vivum semper cadaver circumferendum est.

That others be not infected with the DISEASE; neque serpat malum ad alios.

You will not infect them with your DISEASE; istud malum affricabis iis.

I was DISEASED, and troubled with the gout; articulari cum morbo aliquando sum confictatus.

Your DISEASE will make you fit for no honest company; quid aliud futurus es, quam vivum cadaver?

You will be all your life a burden to yourself; a loathsome DISEASED creature; ipse per omnem deinceps vitam putre circumferes cadaver.

I would have you take fair warning at my DISEASE; me vide, lippum, tremulum, incurvum.

He cares not how many share of his DISEASE; quam plurimis suam affricare gaudet scabiem.

A proud DISEASE, that scorns to give place to any other; superbissima scabies est, quæ nec lepræ, nec elephantiasi, nec lichenibus, nec podagræ, nec mentagmæ cedit.

Thousands has the DISEASE of the plague or pestilence mowed down; alibi pestis multa hominum millia demersuit.

To DISGRACE; dehonestare, dedecorare, infamare.

To DISGRACE, or shame; pudefacere, pudore suffundere, ruborem incutere.

To DISGRACE one; laudem alicujus obterere. Nullo loco numerare; despiciatui habere aliquem.

They would think it no DISGRACE; non tarpe existimarent; Cæs.

To put up with a DISGRACE quietly; honoris sui jacturam æquo animo ferre; Id.

To live in DISGRACE, or to do a disgraceful thing that one may live; per dedecus vivere; Sen.

To fall into, or to be in, DISGRACE; incurere in dedecore; Cic.

To be a DISGRACE to one's friends;



omni macula et dedecori esse; Cic.

*To die in, or with, DISGRACE*; cum ignominia et dedecore mori; Cic.

*To DISGRACE the authority of the city*; urbis auctoritatem dedecorare.

*You think I must be DISGRACED by your villany*; tuum scelus meum probum putas esse oportere; Cic.

*DISGUISED with drink*; ebrius, vino obrutus, bene potus.

*To be DISGUISED*; vultu simulato, fictitio; larvatum, personatum incedere. Larvam, faciem histrionicam, vultum novum, mentitum induere, assumere, fingere. Pallas anum simulat, falsosque in tempora canos Addit.—Faciem mutatus et ora.

*DISHONOR*; dedecus, ignominia, macula, probum.

*To DISHONOR, or disgrace*; dehonestare, dedecorare, ignominia afficere.

*With DISHONOR*; turpiter.

*It will be a great DISHONOR to you*; magno tibi probro futurum est.

*He brings DISHONOR and disgrace on himself*; sibi turpitudinem et dedecus infligit.

*To DISINHERIT the right heir*; verum hæredem, filium, hæredem institutum fallere, decipere, circumscribere, circumvenire, exheredare; agnis, patrimonio, prædiis fraudare, spoliare, exuere, privare; ex suis bonis, possessionibus, ex fundo suo, fortunis, sedibus exturbare, deturbare, pellere, depellere, expellere, excutere, ejicere, amovere; ab hereditate summovere, jure hereditatis privare. Hæredia bona, opes, copias, fortunas diripere, depopulari, dissipare, auferre, vi eripere, armis extorquere. Hæredi bonis paternis interdiceret. Hereditatem alicui vi eripere; paternis bonis alicui interdiceret, patrimonio aliquem privare.

*Whom he DISINHERITED from his estate and lands*; quem de possessione fundi dejecit.

*Whom you have DISINHERITED, and cast out of his patrimony, quite naked, as out of shipwreck*; quem tu e patrimonio, tanquam e naufragio, nudum expulisti.

*Of whose patrimony I am this day DISINHERITED*; de ejus hodie patrimonio deturbatus sum.

*Quintus was DISINHERITED, and cast out, from all his estate and household goods*; Quintus a suis diis penatibus præcepta erat ejectus.

*To DISLIKE*; improbare, fastidire, abhorrere a, aversari.

*If they have given no cause of DISLIKE, or offence, to you*; contra vero, si nullum locum aperuerint vel suspicioni vel crimini, ut jam in vestram merito offensionem inclinare videantur; Cic.

*To DISMAY*; perterrefacere, metu percellere, examinare.

*To be DISMAYED*; obstupescere; animo vehementer esse perturbato; nec mente, nec lingua, nec ore consistere.

*To DISOBEY*; jussis non parere; imperium detrectare; auctoritatem diffugere, repugnare; jussa alicujus, mandata, imperata, imperia detrectare, negligere, abnuere, contemnere, respondere, non facere, frangere. Imperanti non asscultare, non parere; contumacem, minus morigerum se præbere. Dicto non audiens. Jussis, dictis repugnat, parere recusat.

*A DISOBEDIENT, stubborn, and cross fellow*; homo contumax; perversitatem morbo tota laborans service.

*To DISORDER*; confundere, conturbare, perturbare, miscere.

*To DISORDER himself with drink*; vino obruere se; ingurgitare se mero, in merum.

*DISORDERLY (of things)*; confusus, perturbatus; (of persons); enormis, rudis.

*A DISORDERLY house*; ganeum, popina, lustrum.

*A confused and DISORDERED heap*; rudis indigestaque moles.

*Soldiers DISORDERED and out of array*; milites inordinati et inpositi.

*He utters jests in DISORDERED metre*; jocularia inconditis versibus fundit.

*All things are confused and DISORDERED*; ubique turbatur; funditus omnia miscentur.

*To DISORDER things*; ordines turbare, perturbare, invertere, dissolvere; rebus perturbationem et confusionem afferre.

*To DISPATCH, or discharge one*; expedire, absolvere.

*To DISPATCH a business*; peragere, conficere, perficere, transigere, exequi.

*To DISPATCH a man, or send him away, as a messenger*; ablegare, amandare.

*To DISPATCH, or make haste*; maturare, properare.

*To DISPATCH, or kill one quickly*; cito interimere, morti dedere.

*To DISPATCH, or rid out of*; extrahere, explicare, dissolvere, liberare.

*A man of quick DISPATCH*; impiger, promptus, expeditus.

*Desirous of DISPATCH*; conficiendæ rei cupidus; Flor.

*Make quick DISPATCH*; celerius confice; Petron.

*DISPATCH me, and give me the money*; absolve me, atque argentum numera; Plaut.

*They are with all speed to be DISPATCHED*; quam primum exequenda sunt; Colum.

*Let it be DISPATCHED with as little trouble as may be*; quam minima cum molestia res transigatur; Cic.

*I will DISPATCH it quickly; expedito sum facturus; Ter. Cic.*

*These things being speedily DISPATCHED; his rebus celeriter administratis; Cms.*

*They presently DISPATCHED messengers to Caesar; statim ad Caesarem legatos misorunt; Cms.*

*It must be DISPATCHED speedily; festinanter agendum. Si tibi certum est, si habes exploratum, si pro certo existimas posse te illius regno potiri, cunctandum non est, differendum non est; producenda res non est, proferenda, proroganda, protrahenda, extrahenda, longius ducenda; sine mora, sine cunctatione, sine ullo temporis intervallo aggrendienda res est, tentanda, incipienda, facienda mora non est, interponenda mora nulla est, omnis est abijcienda mora; immorari, cunctari, lente agere, indormire non oportet.*

*To DISPATCH in few words; paucis agendum. Pluribus tecum agere non debeo; longiorem orationem tua non expectat humanitas, non patitur, non fert, non sustinet, rejicit, recusat, renuit, respuit; amicitia nostra minime patitur, ut te pluribus rogem.*

*The matter is DISPATCHED; confectum est negotium et transactum.*

*To DISPENSE with; gratiam facere: ac, To dispense with an oath; jurisjurandi gratiam facere; Plaut.*

*To DISPLAY, or spread wide; expandere, dispendere, distendere, dilatare.*

*To DISPLAY, or unfold; explicare, aperire.*

*With banners DISPLAYED; signis collatis; Cms.*

*To DISPLEASE, offend; displicere, commovere bilem.*

*To have one's DISPLEASURE; esse in offensa apud aliquem.*

*No DISPLEASURE to you; pace quod fiat tua.*

*I speak not to DISPLEASE any; abait verbo invidia.*

*You invented this to DISPLEASE me; hoc, ut mihi incommodares, commentus es.*

*He was DISPLEASED at it; id egre graviterque tulit; molestum fuit.*

*I am DISPLEASED with him; alieno animo sum ab illo.*

*He was DISPLEASED with him; periniquo animo ferebat.*

*The epistle is full of DISPLEASURE; epistola est stomachi plena.*

*I have his DISPLEASURE; apud illum in offensa sum.*

*No DISPLEASURE to you; bona tua vonia dixerim.*

*He cannot do us a greater DISPLEA-*

*SURE; nihil potest is in nos gravius commulere.*

*He has done me a DISPLEASURE; molestiam mihi intulit.*

*To incur men's DISPLEASURE, or ill-will; in odium, invidiam, reprehensionem incurere. Omnium studia, animos, omnes omnium voluntates a se alienare. Ob animi improbitatem, ob vitam infamiae notis maculatam; ob mores perversos atque protervos male apud omnes audire. Sua negligentia, improbitate, hominum voluntatem in se retardare; conceptam de se opinionem minuere, reprehensionem mereri, civium inimicitias, inimicorum multitudinem suscipere, odia civium in se convertere, odio bonorum irretiri; in populi offensionem irruere. Caplendi mihi sunt inimici omnes homines.*

*He could not DISPLEASE me worse, than to slander my friend, or, in slandering my friend, he slanders me; gravissime me laesit, quod amicum ignominia affecit. Ex omnibus injuriis, quas in me contulit, coniecit, quibus me affecit, vexavit, exagitavit, insectatus est, nulla mihi fuit gravior, nulla me gravior affecit, graviorem nullam sensi, gravior nullam tuli, quam cum amici mei dedecus, ignominiam, debonestamentum, per summam injuriam, nefandumque scelus quesivit, infamiam amico meo machinatus est.*

*Somewhat to DISPLEASE; leviter offendere. Dedi operam, ut eum parce ac molliter laederem; non id egi, ut eum graviter offenderem; nihil paulo gravior in illum cogitavi; commovere illum leviter volui; non acerbè vexare.*

*To DISPOSE, or set things in order; disponere, digerere, ordinare, componere, concinnare.*

*To DISPOSE of money, or lay it out; expendere.*

*To DISPOSE of a thing, i. e. to put it to some use; destinare, assignare.*

*How will you DISPOSE of this? quo pacto uteris? quem in usum destinass?*

*To DISPOSE of an estate by will; legare.*

*To DISPOSE of a thing, by giving it away; largiri.*

*To DISPOSE of one, or send him away; ablegare.*

*To DISPOSE of a daughter in marriage; elocare filiam nuptum.*

*To DISPOSE of a house, i. e. to let it to a tenant; locare, elocare.*

*To DISPOSE of his time; collocare horas.*

*How will you DISPOSE of yourself? quid es acturus?*

*I know not how to DISPOSE of myself; incertus sum quid agam; nescio quo me vertam.*

*A DISPOSAL, or gift, as of a living; collatio beneficii.*

*I am DISPOSED; habet, imp., fert animus.*

*DISPOSED, or set in order; dispositus, digestus, compositus.*

*Well, or ill, DISPOSED; bene, aut male, affectus, sive animatus.*

*DISPOSED to be merry; lætabundus: to vomit; nauseabundus: to cry; lacrymabundus: to laugh; proclivis in risum.*

*To DISPOSE, or set in order, his words; singula sua verba suis locis coaptare, aptare, disponere, reponere, digerere in numerum; Virg.*

*To DISPRAISE, or discommend; vituperare, obtrectare, elevare.*

*To fall into DISPRAISE and reproach; in vituperationem cadere, venire; ex astris cadere, decidere.*

*To DISPRAISE infamously; aliquem gravare detractationibus; lingua veneata sauciare; nigro carbone notare.*

*But that thing was much to the DISPRAISE of Africanus; ea vero res Africano vituperationi fuit.*

*The envious person is wretchedly blind, neither knows he any thing else, but to DISPRAISE, and calumniate the virtuous; caeca invidia est, nec quicquid aliud scit, quam detractare virtutes.*

*He DISPRAISES his own friends; suos in misere et duriter flagellat.*

*Then you were so bold, as to DISPRAISE and reproach that my departure; tunc ausus es meum illum discessum in maledicti et contumelie locum ponere.*

*He is excessive both in DISPRAISING and praising; acerbus is est vituperando, gravis in laudando.*

*Shall I DISPRAISE Caius Lælius? num ego de Caii Lælii gloria quid detraham? aut, de ejus laudibus quidquam delibabo?*

*He knows he will be praised by the same persons, who had DISPRAISED and reproached him; ex eodem fonte se hausturum intelligit laudes suas, a quibus sit aspersus.*

*Who ever DISPRAISED Hercules? et quis Heruleum vituperat?*

*To DISPUTE; disputare, disserere, dissertare, disceptare, argumentari; argumentis, rationibus, ingeniorum telis contendere, quo eliciatur veritas.*

*He DISPUTED these things strongly, weakly, &c.; ista disseruit nervee, remisse, &c.*

*There is nothing which these DISPUTANTS will not oppose by their niceties and quibblings; nihil est quod dialectici illi non persequantur aut expugnent suis argutis.*

*Since that we DISPUTE among ourselves with words only, but not with blows;*

*quando verbis inter nos contendimus, non pugnis.*

*These things are, or may fall, under DISPUTE; hæc res in disputatione versantur, aut in disputationem cadere possunt.*

*Such controvertises are DISPUTED amongst us; tales inter nos controversiam ventilatas sunt.*

*To DISQUIET, or trouble; vexare, excruciare, perturbare, inquietare, molestare, angere, sollicitare.*

*DISQUIETED in mind; sollicitus, conquassatus: with cares; continua, perpetua curarum et molestiarum vicissitudine exagitatus.*

*Why should I DISQUIET my old age with this man's madness? cur meam senectam hujus sollicito amentia? Ter.*

*For fear they be DISQUIETED by others; ne ab aliis inquietentur; Colum.*

*To DISQUIET one; molestia, ægritudine aliquem afficere; alicui molestum esse; Cic. Ter.*

*To DISSEMBLE, or feign; dissimulare, fingere, &c. Aliud agere, dicere, aliud simulare. Aliud obacere moliri, aliud spe ac specie simulationis ostentare. Multis simulationum involucris tegere, et quasi velis quibusdam obtendere naturam suam, suum propositum, institutum. Fronte occultare sententiam. Aliud in lingua promptum, aliud clausum in pectore gerebat. Altera manu fert lapidem, altera panem ostentat. Coram blandiri, laudare; clam obtrectare, vituperare. Palam amicos agere, clanculum lædere, mordere. Ex eodem ore frigidum pariter et calidum efflare. Aliud vultu significat, præ se fert: aliud sentit, aliud latet in animo: ut remiges alio spectant, alio impellunt ratem. Vultum fingere. Omnia simulare egomet imperavi mihi; is quæstus est nunc longe uberrimus. Fronis, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur, oratio vero sæpius. Simulationis artificio eruditus.*

*An arrant DISSEMBLER; simulandi et dissimulandi artifex.*

*They are thorough DISSEMBLERS; olera spectant, lardum tollunt.*

*DISEMBLING must be far from a good man; simulatio aliena a viro bono. Virum bonum simulatio non decet, non cadit in virum bonum simulatio, ab omni simulandi studio vir bonus longe abest; non decet simulare, figmento non probantur; aliud sentire et loqui non ejus est, qui vir bonus haberi velit; viri boni est fingere; artem simulandi qui sequitur, honorum in numero non est, bonorum numero excluditur, longe a bonorum consuetudine discedit.*

*A DISEMBLING face, one that beareth two faces under one hood; fucatus, duplex*

corde; aliud fronte simulans, aliud corde promens; mendaci fronte rem gerens; res suberatum; una manu aquam ostentans, altera ignem; altera manu caput scabens, altera malam feriens; aliud pectore clausum, promptum, aliud blando semper in ore ferens; longe aliud conditum habens in pectore, aliud sermone fingere; bodie in astra laudibus extollere, cras eundem diris devovere; fictum est illi officium, et simulata sedulitas; aliud prae se fert animus, aliud vultus; versipellem esse.

*With his fair and DISSEMBLING countenance, he deceives many; fronte politus, supercilio multos in fraudes inducit.*

*Seeing that the minds of men entertain so many and so great principles of DISSIMULATION; cum in animis hominum tantae sint latebrae, et tanti recessus.*

*To cover, or hide, any thing by manifold DISSIMULATIONS; multis dissimulationum involucra quidpiam tegere.*

*To cover horrid villanies with a DISSEMBLING countenance; frontis in tegumentis execranda contegere scelera.*

*He deceived me most treacherously, by DISSEMBLING friendship and love to me; is me simulatione amoris insidiosissime tractavit; Cic.*

*It is more ingenuous to hate openly, than to DISSEMBLE secretly; aperte vel odisee magis est ingenuum, quam occulte celare sententiam.*

*Many things are DISSEMBLED by a feigned pretence; ficta specie multa dissimulantur; Cic.*

*His mind is hid by the cover of false DISSIMULATION; quasi velo aut involucro simulationis animus tegitur atque obtunditur.*

*To speak with a DISSEMBLING countenance; fronte occultare sententiam; simulata mente loqui.*

*He makes and DISSEMBLES the best of a bad matter; sets the fair side forward; apem vultu simulat.*

*He would fain cry and cannot, he DISSEMBLES tears; invitis oculis lacrymas effundere conatus est.*

*As soon as the DISSEMBLING cheat was perceived; focus autem simul atque subolevit.*

*He DISSEMBLES and covers a knave's head with an honest man's hat; fraudem bene dissimulare potest.*

*He DISSEMBLES, or can look as he likes; vultum habet in manu.*

*With one DISSEMBLING counterfeit tear; vel unica falsa lacrymula.*

*By DISSEMBLING I can say one thing, but do another; Zenonem laudo, Epicurum vivo.*

*Mischief is lurking under DISSIMULATION; latet anguis in herba.*

*They set a fair face on a foul matter by*

*DISSIMULATION; qui nigra in candida vertunt.*

*Without any action or DISSEMBLING; citra personam omnem.*

*You see not all, much is DISSEMBLED; aliquid latet, quod non patet.*

*They carry on things in a mist of DISSIMULATION; Homerica velatus nube.*

*The world is given to DISSEMBLE; totus mundus exercet histrionem.*

*They DISSEMBLE, and look one way, but row another; sed alio spectare remiges, alio provehi cymbam video.*

*He had not the real signs or evidences, but only the DISSEMBLING shows and shadows of virtues; non expressa habebat signa, sed tantum adumbrata virtutum.*

*Your tongues DISSEMBLE, and speak fair, as if they were steeped in honey and milk, but your hearts are pickled, as with gall and vinegar; in melle aut linguae vestrae sitae, atque lacte, corda vero vestra felle sunt lita atque aceto.*

*He is one of the greatest DISSEMBLERS of his vices; in summa vitiorum dissimulatione vitiosissimus est.*

*To DISSEMBLE, and seem as if he heard not; praetendere auribus.*

*Yet with his countenance he covers and DISSEMBLES his gladness, and looks sorrowfully, to make a show of grief; vultu tamen gaudium tegit, et frontem aaseverat, dolorem simulans.*

*To DISSENT, or disagree; dissentire, dissidere, male convenire; opinionum dissensione ab aliquo discrepare.*

*It is a shame to DISSENT from your father; turpe a parente dissentire. Honestate a parente tuo dissentire non potes; turpe tibi est a parente dissentire; non potes a patre sine infamia, sine dedecore, sine gravi culpa, sine turpi nota dissentire.*

*To DISSOLVE; solvere, dissolvere, resolvere.*

*To DISSOLVE, or melt, act; liquefacere; neut., liquecere.*

*To DISSOLVE, or part company; societatem dirimere.*

*A DISSOLUTE, graceless young man; dissolutus adolescens; perditus ac profusus nepos; licentious.*

*To DISSUADE; debortari, dissuadere, &c. Ab instituto, incepto, caepo, proposito, re proposita, sententia debortari, dissuadere, abducere, avertere, avocare, detertere, abstertere, deflectere, dimovere, argumentis deducere, dimovere, in adversam partem traducere, pertrahere. A consilio retrahere, avellere, de sententia movere, transversum agere. Alicujus sententiam firmam, consilium deliberatum suadendo labefactare, convellere. In diversum tibi auctor sum. To DISSUADE the common people from following any*

but himself, or, to persuade them to follow his party and opinion; populum, plebem, vulgus, faecore suum, in suam sententiam, ad suas partes pellicere, traducere, perducere; ad suum arbitrium reducere; Cic. Neither did they dissuade the consul from what he had resolved, until—; nec ante moverunt de sententia sua consulem, quam—.

I have induced your wife Clodia to Dissuade him from committing an injustice towards me; egi cum Clodia, uxore tua, ut eum ab injuria detraheret; Cic.

To DISTAIN, or defile; contaminare, inquinare, maculare, polluerre, fedare, imbuere, tingere, inficere.

To DISTAIN his own house; domum propriam conscelerare: his own honesty; turpitudinem sibi infingere: one's honor; dignitati labem aspergere.

Men DISTAINED with all vices and dishonesty; homines vitiis atque omni dedecore infames.

His good name was never DISTAINED; integra est ejus existimatio, intacta est infamia.

DISTANCE of place; distantia, intervallum, intersapedo, interstitium: of time; spatium temporis, longinquitas.

DISTANCE of affection; dissidium, alienatio animi.

To be at a DISTANCE; distare, longe abesse.

They fought at a DISTANCE; eminns pugnabatur; Cms.

At certain DISTANCES; certis spatiis intermissis; Cms.

At two feet DISTANCE; intervallo pedum duorum; Cms.

They know when to keep their DISTANCE; in loco verentur; Ter.

He was a great DISTANCE from thence; ille aberat longius; Cms.

When he had marched a good DISTANCE from the camp; cum paulo longius a castris processisset; Cms.

Places very far DISTANT; loca disjunctionima.

A DISTRESS, or strait; angustia, -æ, f., angustus, pl. f., difficultas.

DISTRESS, or adversity; miseria, calamitas, res adversæ.

To be in DISTRESS; angustia premi, urgeri, undique laborare; in angusto esse; in extremas difficultates incidere, delabi.

The army in great peril, or danger and DISTRESS; copie in discrimine. Cæsar Hispaniensi bello Pompeii copias in summas angustias compulit, in maximas omnium rerum difficultates conjecit, eo redegit ut omnis rerum penuria laborarent, inopia premerentur, conficerentur, pessime acciperentur, in maximis angustia, diffi-

cultatibus versarentur, plurimis incommodis afficerentur, plurima sustinerent incommoda.

The horsemen could be of no use to those that were DISTRESSED, or in distress; neque equites laborantibus usui esse possent; Cms.

They were DISTRESSED, or in distress, for forage; premebantur pabulationi; Cms.

To DISTRESS one; premere, ad incitas redigere.

To be DISTRESSED; conflictari cum infortuniis, premi sorte adversa.

The forces were greatly DISTRESSED by the scarcity of all things; copie inopia omnium rerum pessime sunt acceptæ.

If he, after the war was almost ended, should be more DISTRESSED in that island; si eum, quasi bello perfectum, gravior in hac insula tempestas exciperet.

The matter was brought into the greatest DISTRESS; res erat ad extremum perducta casum.

Into what DISTRESSES I was then brought; quo miseriarum eo temporis redactus eram.

Cæsar was in great DISTRESSES; erat in magnis difficultatibus res Cæsaris.

Cæsar saw the German enemies, from both sides, urging our men in DISTRESS; laborantibus nostris, Cæsar Germanos hostes ab utroque latere instare videbat.

So many DISTRESSING difficulties appearing so suddenly; tantis adeoque subito difficultatibus objectis.

To DISTRUST, not to believe, or credit; diffidere, suspicari, alicujus fidem suspectam habere.

I am ashamed to write more, lest I should seem to DISTRUST your prudence; plura scribere pudet, ne videar prudentiam tuam diffidere.

He DISTRUSTED himself and his own fortunes; sibi ac suis diffidebat fortunis.

We easily DISTRUST, or disbelieve those things which we desire not; non facile credimus quæ nolumus.

I DISTRUST all poetical, fabulous fancies; omnem fidem demo fabulis poeticis.

All DISTRUST, or disbelieve, your absurd story; absurdæ tuæ narrationi fidem omnes detrahunt, fidem non habent, non adhibent, fidem abrogant, aures obturant.

I DISTRUST what you say to me; quod dicis mihi non fit verisimile.

The same day that I heard it, I began to DISTRUST it; quo die audiivi, diffidere cepi.

I do those things, utterly DISTRUSTING, and despairing of my own affairs;

diffidens et desperans rebus meis, hæc facio.

**DIVERSE**, *different, or unlike*; diversus, dissimilis, dissonus, discors, discrepans.

**DIVERSE**, *sundry, or manifold*; multiplex, varius.

*Of DIVERSE kinds*; multigenus, multifarius, multijugis: *colors*; multicolor, versicolor, variegatus: *humors*; difficilis, morosus, sibi parum constans.

*Very DIVERSE, or unlike*; suo generi dissimilis; dissimiles inter se.

*Your affairs are different, or DIVERSE from mine*; a meis rationibus discrepant tam.

*To bring men of DIVERSE tongues to talk together*; linguas discordes ad culonium contrahere.

*This is a great DIVERSITY between a man and a beast*; inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest.

*As great DIVERSITY in bodies, so great variety in minds*; ut in corporibus magnæ sunt dissimilitudines, sic in animis majores existunt varietates.

**To DIVIDE, or part**; dividere, partiri, dirimere; in partes, membra, genera dispartire, dividere, distribuere, secare, dissecare, digerere, tribuere, distrahere, partiri, divellere, distinguere, dirimere, discindere, derivare, deducere, dissolvere, partiri, dividere. Divisione, partitione, dissecando, dirimendo, discindendo plura ex uno facere; ex uno nata, orta plura sunt. Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit. *Æqua sit mihi tecum pars. Idem tibi ut mihi sit. Curemus æquam uterque partem.*

*To DIVIDE, or put asunder*; segregare, separare.

*The house was DIVIDED on the question*; senatusconsultum per discessionem fiebat; Gell.

*DIVIDE it among you*; vos inter vos partito, vel partimini; Plaut.

*They are DIVIDED in their opinion*; in contrarias sententias distrahuntur; Cic.

*DIVIDE it*; dividuum fac; Ter.

*They DIVIDE the offices amongst themselves*; officia inter se partuntur; Cæs.

*The sky is DIVIDED into five spaces called zones*; quinque tenent calum zonas.

**To DIVORCE, or put away, his wife**; abdicare, repudiare, dimittere; uxorem repudiare, dimittere, missam facere, deserere et segregare a se. Uxori nuncium, repudium remittere; repudium renunciare. Divortium facere. Sacrum conjugii, matrimonii nodum abrumpere. Matrimonium, tori et mensæ consuetudinem rescindere, dirimere. Uxorem, suas sibi res habere jussit. Discessio facta est.

*A bill of DIVORCE*; libellus repudiî.

*I earnestly entreat you that you do not DIVORCE her from you*; obtestor ne abste hanc segreges, neve deseras; Cic.

**To DIVULGE**; famigerare, divulgare, publicare; in vulgus offerre; promulgare.

*That opinion was published and DIVULGED abroad*; hæc opinio erat edita in vulgus.

*That little book, which was published and DIVULGED without my knowledge, and against my will*; libellus iste qui, me imprudens et invito, eiiit et pervenit in manus hominum; Cic. de Or.

**To DO**; agere, facere, efficere.

*I will DO it*; effectum dabo, faxo.

**To Do, or dispatch and accomplish business**; exequi, peragere, conficere.

**To Do, and undo**; Penelopes telam texere.

**To Do an ill act**; patrare facinus, perpetrare: *his best, or utmost*; omnem adhibere curam, summopere eniti: *his duty*; fungi officio vel munere.

*Not to DO it*; deesse officio.

**To Do one good turns**; beneficiis cumulare.

**To Do one as good a turn**; vicem reddere.

**To Do one an honor**; honorem habere.

**To Do one justice**; pro merito tractare.

**To Do like for like**; par pari referre.

**To Do one mischief**; nocere, damnum dare, noxam inferre.

**To Do services**; usui esse.

**To Do two things at once**; simul sorbere et flare.

**To Do one wrong**; injuria afficere.

**To Do a thing again**; iterare, redintegrare.

**To Do amiss**; errare, oberrare.

**To Do a thing before another**; prævertere, antevertere.

**To Do by one well, or ill**; bene, male agere cum aliquo, tractare aliquem.

**You Do very ill by yourself**; pessime isthuc in te consulis.

**To Do a thing by turns**; alternare: exactly; elaborare, accurare.

**Your letter can Do much with him**; literæ tuæ sunt apud illum maximi momenti.

**To do as I bade you**; ita fac, ut jussi.

**To Do as he is bid**; morem gerere; dicto audientem esse; mandata conficere; jussa peragere.

**To Do as he may**; temporis servire.

**To Do as he says**; verba ad rem conferre.

**To Do as it should be**; recte curare.

*I knew not what to DO*; nescio quid faciam.

*To have nothing to Do; otiosi, vacare.*

*To set one to Do; mandare alicui negotium.*

*He has enough to Do of his own; rerum suarum satagit.*

*I have to Do with one; rem habere cum aliquo.*

*I have nothing to Do with him; nihil habeo cum illo commercii.*

*I have nothing to Do with it; nihil mea refert.*

*What hast thou to Do with me? quid tibi rei mecum est?*

*To keep one Doing; facessere negotium.*

*Down often; factitatus: exactly; accuratus: hastily; appropriatus: by stealth; sumptuosus.*

*It shall be Down; curabitur.*

*To get it Down; effectum reddere.*

*It should have been Down; factum esse oportuit.*

*To Do one's utmost; omnem movere lapidem; nihil non experiri: his worst; obviti, quam possit maxime: wrong; injuriam inferre.*

*Do as no more; ne quid simile feris.*

*I will Do the part of a whetstone; fungar vice cotis.*

*If you will Do it, do it; ago, si quid agis.*

*We shall Do well enough; bene erit.*

*We must Do as we may, if we cannot as we would; ut quimus, quando ut volumus, non licet.*

*I have Done nothing to-day; nullam hodie lineam duxi.*

*What does he here? cur hic est? Ter.*

*The business is Down; transigitur res; Ter.*

*It would not Do; non successit; parum processit; Ter.*

*It will Do; it does; bene procedit; Ter.*

*It would not Do this way; hac non successit; Ter.*

*What had we best Do now? nunc quid facto est opus vides; Ter.*

*How Do you? quid agitur? ut vales? Ter.*

*It makes me I know not what to Do; me consilii incertum facit; eo me redigit, ut, quid agam, nesciam; Ter.*

*It is but as I use to Do; solens meo more facere; Plaut.*

*I will Do the part; the duty of—; fungar vice, partibus, officio, munere; Plin. Hor.*

*I can find what to Do; quid ego agam habeo; Ter.*

*You will Do no good; nihil promovere.*

*veris; poenis auxiliari; Ter.*

*I will Do you as good a turn; vicem reddam; reddetur opera; Plaut.*

*I will Do it for you; ego tibi hoc effectum reddam; Ter.*

*What have you to Do here?—with me; quid tibi hic negotii?—rei mecum est? Ter.*

*I had to Do with nobody else then? quocum tum uno rem habebam; Ter.*

*What to Do is here? quid istuc turbæ est?—negotii? Ter. Plaut.*

*I had much to Do to get them to come; plurimum habui negotii, ut cogerem; Cic.*

*I have much to Do to forbear; non possum pati, vix me contineo quin—; Ter.*

*Always Doing; operosus, et semper agens aliquid, aut moliens; Cic.*

*What shall I Do first? quid nunc primum exequar? Ter.*

*You will have enough to Do if—; sudabis satis si—; Ter.*

*You may Do something with him; valebis apud hominem; Cic.*

*I will Do my endeavor; dabo operam; dabitur a me opera; faciam barele sedulo; Cic. Ter.*

*Had I wherewithal to Do? si esset unde id fieret? Ter.*

*These things Do a little trouble me; nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi; Ter.*

*What have you to Do with it? quid tua id refert?—ad te attinet? Ter.*

*I will have nothing to Do with you; res tuas tibi habeto, agito; conditione tua non utar.*

*They have nothing to Do; illis negotii nihil est; negotiis vacui sunt; Plaut. Cic.*

*Well knowing what a stout man he had to Do with; haud ignarus quam cum strenuo res esset; Curt.*

*We must Do as the physicians use to do; consuetudo imitanda medicorum est; Cic.*

*Let us Do as the Stoics do; andeamus imitari Stoicos; Cic.*

*They may Do some service; usui esse possunt; Cic.*

*Give it him to Do, if you would have any thing done as it should be; huic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis; Ter.*

*It was kindly Done of him to come to me; humaniter fecit, quod ad me venit; Cic.*

*We must Do our best; what we can; omnis adhibenda erit cura; Cic.*

*Well, I have Done; hem desino, finem facio; Plaut.*

*We must not Do, as many do, to—;*

illud committi non debet, quod multi faciunt, ut—; Col.

*They Do not do their duty; illi suum officium non colunt; Plant.*

*Never any man before me had this honor DONZ him; qui honos habitus est ante me nemini; Cic.*

*He thinks he may Do so too; idem sibi arbitratur licere; Cic.*

*If ever I Do so again; si aliam unquam admisero (culpam) ullam; Ter.*

*It is now DOING; nunc agitur; Ter.*

*He DOES much for me; multum mihi prestat; Curt.*

*It is DONZ like yourself; ad ingenium redis; Ter.*

*It shall be DONZ; fiet; curabitur; Ter.*

*I never had to Do with him; nihil cum eo rationis habui; Cic.*

*Do what you can to amend my son; corrigere mihi gnatum enitere; Ter.*

*How now, what have we to Do here? hem, quæ hæc est fabula? Ter.*

*If any thing be behind, it shall be DONZ within; intus transigetur, si quid est quod restet; Ter.*

*They are able to Do nothing of themselves towards—; illi nihil opis est in ipsis ad—; Cic.*

*I have had to Do in several sorts of wars; versatus sum in vario genere bellorum; Cic.*

*I tell the senate what to Do; senatui quæ sunt gerenda præscribo; Cic.*

*Was this kindly DONZ? hocine est humanum factum? Ter.*

*To keep one DOING; facessere alicui negotium; Cic.*

*I will get it DONZ against night; effectum hoc reddam ad vesperum; Plant.*

*They ask six days to Do it in; sex dies ad eam rem consiciendam spatii postulant; Cæs.*

*He took it as DONZ in despite to him; in suam contumeliam vertit; Cæs.*

*Otherwise than he was wont to Do; præter consuetudinem; Cæs.*

*To Do, or perform, his charge; negotia sibi commissæ, commendata, jussæ, mandata, imperata exequi, perficere, conficere, peragere, transigere, curare, recte curare. Mandatum negotium optime gerere, ex animi sententia conficere, absolvere, ad exitum optatum perducere, perficere, effectum dare. Mandatum, provinciam graviter obire. Præstare quæ mandata sunt sedulo, summa fide industriaque. Fungi suo munere, perfungi officio, pensum absolvere. Partes suas laboris, pensum, opus demandatum, opera constituta, debita, consuecta peragere. Receptum officium persolvere. Consulatum summa cum laude gessit. Officii sui par-*

tes implere. Officium suum colere. Egre-  
gie in provincia sua gerere.

*I will justify what I have DONZ; ostendam me recte fecisse. Omnino constitui, decrevi, deliberavi, meum factum purgare, probare, rationibus tueri; id mihi propositum planeque certum est, ut rationem reddam consilii mei; agere, probare, tueri, defendere, sustinere meam causam prorsus volo, argumentis minime dubiis ostendere, rationibus persuadere, nos me casu, non temere, non inani quadam voluntate, repentino mentis impetu, nulla satis firma certave causa commotum, adductum, impulsum; quod feci ostendem jure factum, consilio factum, optimis de causis, ratione suadente, ratione duce, certo judicio, recte et considerate ita factum, ut reprehendi non possim, ut mihi temeritatem, imprudentiam, inopiam consilii, nemo possit objicere, nemo possit in controversiam, in dubium vocare, merito damnare, vituperare, accusare, exagitare.*

*To Do a business with great diligence and prudence; summa diligentia ac providentia gerere negotium.*

*To Do the embassy he had undertaken; susceptæ legationis munus obire.*

*To Do enough, and according to his promise; satisfacere, facere satis, facere quod satis est; respondere promissis factis.*

*That thing was necessary to be DONZ, and that by fatal necessity; fato datum erat id et decretum; fatatum est; sic fata tulerunt; ineluctabile autem, apud Virg. et inevitabile, fatum dicitur.*

*Necessity made us Do these things; necessitas nos ad ea detruisit; fatis adacti fuimus, i. e. impulsi.*

*The business must be so DONZ; ita negotium est, apud Cic. pro, ita oportet, sic res postulat.*

*What business had you to Do with him? quæ res tibi cum eo intercesserat?*

*We have nothing to Do with tyranny, but rather we abhor it; nulla nobis societas est cum tyrannia, sed potius summa distractio; Cic.*

*I have no business at all to Do with him; nihil juris mihi cum illo est, nulla communitas.*

*Citizens have many things to Do amongst themselves in common, and many things are to be done amongst them together; multa sunt civibus inter se communia, multaque cum multis res rationesque constructæ; Cic.*

*To have to Do with one; rationem intercedere alicui cum aliquo; commercium habere, aliquid rationis habere cum aliquo.*



*It is a bold business for a poor man to begin to have to Do with a rich man; facinus andax incipit, qui cum opulento pauper homine cepit habere negotium aut rem; Plaut.*

*To Do a worthy deed; egregium facinus audere; Liv. insignis aliquid facere.*

*A DOOR; ostium, n., foris, janua, porta, f., fores, pl. f.*

*Within Doors; intus. Without Doors; foris. Out of Doors; foras; omnia adv.*

*From Door to door; ostiatim.*

*At the Door; ante ostium, pro foribus.*

*To go in Doors; ire intro.*

*He went just now out of Doors; modo exibat foras; Plaut.*

*You thrust me out of Doors; me extraxisti ex ædibus; Plaut.*

*Turned out of Doors; ejectus domo; Cæ.*

*She heard that I stood at the Door; ante ostium me audivit stare; Ter.*

*At the Door; ad fores; ante fores; ante januam; pro foribus; Plaut. Mart. Ter. Suet.*

*Open the Door somebody; aperite aliquis ostium; Ter.*

*To knock at a Door; pulsare fores; Ter.*

*The Door cracked; foris crepuit; fores crepuerunt; Ter.*

*To bolt, bar up, the Door; fores pessulis occludere; foribus [ostio] pessalum obdere; Plaut. Ter.*

*Take these things in Doors; vos istæc intro auferte; Ter.*

*Get in Doors quickly; ite intro cito; Plaut.*

*Next Door to the school; in proximo scholæ.*

*To burst, or break open, Doors or gates; demoliri, commisuerunt fores, postes, securibus; claustra revellere, effringere, refringere; ostium cardinibus ejicere; januam maxie cadere, prorumpere, apud Cic. facere assulas ex foribus; apud Plaut. pro, frustatim fores effringere; igne adhibito fores corrumpere, repagula convellere, excutere.*

*To keep the Doors; ad fores assistere, ad januam stare, pro foribus assistere, vestibulum servare.*

*This man is the porter, or he that keeps the Door, or these doors, &c.; hic est janitor, janus custos, ostii præfectus, ostiarius; hic ædium liminibus, foribus, vestibulo, præficiuntur; illius curæ committitur, ostium recludere, pandere fores, reserare januam, aperire et patefacere portas, posticas, aulicas, bivalvium, limina, et introitus.*

*To shut or bolt the Doors; serare et operculari fores; pessulo januas firmare, claudere; obicem ostio obdere; pessulum obdere; pessulo prohibere aditum; seram*

*opponere ingressuris; ostium oppessulatum introeuntibus obijcere,—Fultos emuniit obice postes; ostium ærei claudunt vectes.*

*The porter stands without the Doors and threshold of the prison; extra fores limenque carceris stat janitor.*

*To open Doors or gates; ostium, portas, &c. aperire, reserare, adaperire, recludere, pandere; januam relaxare;—Portas præbere patentes.*

*The Doors or gates of the house are all wide open; panditur domus.*

*To go out of Doors; domo cedere; foribus, tectis excedere.*

*To thrust out of Doors; ex ædibus præcipitem dare.*

*To DOUBT; dubitare, ambigere, suspicari. In dubio esse, addubitare, subdubitare; item, timere, ac seipsum subinde revocare, sibi diffidere. Animo fluctuare, laborare, hærrere; hæsitare, vacillare, labare, nutare, pendere, æstuarere, titubare, alternare; suspensio, dubio, perplexo, ancipiti et incerto est. Huc et illuc inclinare, vacillare. In ancipitem cogitandi curam incidere. Ad metas hærrere. Ita implicatus teneri, ut expedire se aut explicare consilium suum non possit. In ambiguo inopem consilii anxiiis cogitationibus æstuarere. Animi pendere; dubius, incertus esse. Diu multumque dubitare, in sententias ancipites distrahi, assentionem retinere, ab assensu omni se sustinere, suam sententiam suspendere, nulli rei firmiter assentiri, ad hærrere. Ambiguum, anceps, incertum consilium est mihi. Quod consilii capiam, utram me in partem dem, quid agam, quam insistam viam, quo me vertam ignoro, nescio, incertum est. Utrique ita multa succurrunt, ut difficilis admodum sit, perobscura, minime expedita, explicata, certa, facilis, aperta deliberatio. Animus in dubio est, hæret, æstuat, &c. paulo memento huc illuc impellitur; in contrarias, diversas partes ancipiti cura jactatur, variatur, distrahitur; errore vagatur, nec habet quid prosequatur, ubi consistat. Quid sequar in dubio est.*

*To Doubt somewhat; addubitare, subdubitare.*

*To be in Doubt; fluctuare, hæsitare, animi pendere.*

*I do not Doubt but—; nullus dubito, quin—.*

*To put one in Doubt, to raise doubts, or make one doubtful; nodos stringere. Scrupulos, curam ancipitem injicere. Multam alicui dubitationem asserere. Rem in dubium, questionem vocare, impedire, incertam reddere. Aliquem suspensum tenere, detinere; incertam reddere. Lites serere.*

*To keep one in Doubt; suspendere,*

suspensum tenere.

To put one out of DOUBT; liberare metu, eximere scrupulum.

To be DOUBTED; in dubium venire.

It is DOUBTED; ambigitur. It is to be doubted; in dubio est.

Without DOUBT, or, without all doubt; proculdubio, sine dubio, sine controversia.

A DOUBTFUL case; res controversa, et plena dissensione inter doctos; impedita, ambigua, implicita, suspensa, incerta, in dubio, controversa, questione posita, litigiosa, controversia implicata; questionis est, immensa questionis; in questione, controversia versatur et contentione; in controversiam vocatur, venit; habet aliquid questionis; de qua nihil certi statui, definiri potest; inter eruditos magna digladiatio est. Propter difficultatem in medio relinquitur; existit hoc in loco questio subdifficilis, perdifficilis et obscura. In magna questione habent philosophi hanc rem. Existunt controversie ex hac re. Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice lis est.

No DOUBT; sane, profecto, certe, haud dubie.

To make a DOUBT where none is; nodum in scirpo querere.

There is no DOUBT of this; hocce haud dubium est; Ter. There is no doubt of it; non dubium est; Ter.

Who DOUBTS it? dubiumne id est? Ter.

Out of DOUBT; haud dubie; Flor. Liv.

Without DOUBT; procul dubio; Suet. sine dubio; Cic. sine controversia; Ter. sine ulla dubitatione; Cic.

I DOUBT he will not live; in dubio vita est; Cic.

He does not DOUBT but—; non dubitat, quin—; Cic.

I do not speak it, as if I made any DOUBT; non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium; Cic.

Whether you ought to make any DOUBT; num dubitandum vobis sit; Cic.

He was a great while in DOUBT; secum diu multumque dubitavit; Cic.

I DOUBT, am in some doubt; animi pendeo; Cic.

There is one DOUBT yet remaining, one thing yet that I doubt of; at mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat; Ter.

To put out of DOUBT; liberare, exonerare metu; metum adimere; Ter.

I DOUBT you are much troubled sometimes; suspicor te interdum gravius commoveri; Cic.

I confess I am very much in DOUBT what the matter should be, that—; magnopere me hæsitare confiteor, quid sit, quare—.

There was no DOUBT of the truth of it; idque ita esse factum controversia non erat; Gell.

I am in great DOUBT, or I know not what to do; cura dubius. Anceps valde sum, in incipiti cura versor; non discipio, non diducio, utram in partem me dem, utrum sit rectius, credibilis, eligendum; consilium non explico, exitum non reperio; animi pendeo; dubius sum, incertus sum; exploratum, apertum, certum non habeo; dubitatio me tenet; difficilis mihi dubitatio est; versor in dubitatione; teneor implicatus; varie distrahor; in utramque partem animus inclinat, dubia cogitatione, incipiti cura distrahor, jactor, versor; pendet animus meus, fluctuat, labat in consilio, nutat, non consistit, mihi habet explorati; hæreo, nihil explico; nihil expedio; quid consilii capiam, ignoro; explicata capiendi consilii ratio mihi non est.

I DOUBT how you will answer to the hope conceived of your studies; I fear you will not prove such a student as men think and look for; vereor ut sustineas spem de tuis studiis conceptam. Vereor ne quam de studiis expectationem concitasti, hanc sustinere ac tueri non possis; vereor, ut expectationi tua studia respondeant, ne tua studia expectationi respondeant, ne cum hominum opinione non consentiant, ne alium, atque expectatur, exitum habeant, ne qui expectatur, fructum non pariant.

DOUBT of credit or honor; si mihi fidem non habes, fidem apud te non habet oratio mea, roga parentem tuum; interroga patrem, quare de patre tuo, sciscitare, cognosce patris tui sententiam, voluntatem, iudicium exquire.

You will make men DOUBT your honesty, faith, or credit; fides dubia. Venies in suspicionem infidelitatis, parum bone, sincere, recte fidei; tua fides in suspicionem adducetur, in dubium veniet, in dubium vocabitur; erit cur de tua fide non bene homines existiment; suspectus oris nomine infidelitatis; causam afferes de tua fide secus existimandi.

I was sure he would have that office, or, I never DOUBTED that he would come to that honor; magistratus certus. Nunquam dubitavi, dubium nunquam mihi fuit, ambiguum mihi nunquam fuit, nunquam mihi venit in mentem dubitare, ambigere, suspicari; nunquam mihi fuit obsecrum, aut parum apertum, nunquam suspicatus sum fore, ut hic tibi magistratus non deferretur, ut excluderis hoc magistratu, ut repulsam ferres, ut rejicereris; pro certo semper existimavi, certo sum arbitratus, certa spes animum meum tenuit, exploratum mihi fuit, prorsus mihi persuasi futurum, ut ad hanc honoris gradum pervenires, ut aditus tibi ac via pateret, ne tibi unquam eunti ad

hunc honorem, via præcluderetur; petitionis ratio nunquam explorata mihi non fuit, incerta, dubia, ambigua, obscura nunquam fuit. Non dubito quin summum atque altissimum gradum civitatis obtineas.

*There is no DOUBT at all made of it; de eo nunquam omnino est dubitatum.*

*Put me out of DOUBT; me libera metu.*

*To keep one in DOUBT; animum alicui suspendere.*

*I DOUBT not to see you in great estimation; non dubito quin summus futurus sis. Non dubito, quin summum atque altissimum gradum civitatis obtineas, nulla me dubitatio tenet, nihil mihi dubitationis relinquitur; non est cur dubitem, quin ea assequaris quæ in repub. putantur esse amplissima; quin futurus in civitate sis honestissimus, amplissimus, eximius, honestissimo loco, summo loco, singulari loco.*

*All DOUBTFUL or uncertain what to do; dubius animi. Ancipiti cura distrahor, jactor, versor, animi pendeo, incertus animi sum, pendet animus, inclinatur, huc illuc fluctuat, jactator, incertus est quod consilii capiat, utram in partem me dem ignoro; explicare consilium, expedire me ex hac deliberatione, exitum meæ cogitationis invenire non possum, distrahunt me diversa consilia; in utramque partem ita multa succurrunt ut difficilis admodum sit, minime expedita, minime explicata, minime explorata, minime certa, perobscura, haud satis aperta deliberatio.*

*I DOUBT what end your studies will have; timeo ne studiorum tuorum eventus ab hominum opinione dissentiat, alius atque expectatur, existat; timeo ne tuis studiis non is qui expectatur, exitus contingat; magna me dubitatio tenet, ne non eum, quem homines expectant, studia tua fructum serant.*

*The end of war is DOUBTFUL; or no man is sure when this war will end, or who shall have the victory; dubius belli exitus. Dubium est, dubitandum est, dubitari potest, in dubio est, est cur dubitetur, dubitationem res habet, ambiguum est, in dubio versatur, in dubio positum est, in ambiguo, in ancipiti, plane non constat, non patet, non liquet, apertum non est, perspicuum, dilucidum, dilucide non patet, qui sit belli exitus futurus, de belli eventu potest ambigi, certo divinare, conijcere, augurari, affirmare non licet; exploratum non est; certa conjectura non est; in dubium vocari potest eventus belli, in dubium venire, in dubitationem adduci; potest in utramque partem judicari de belli eventu, anceps de belli exitu, ambigua, dubia, incerta, difficilis admodum, obscura, quæ obscuritatis et erroris habet multum, non simplex, non aperta, non perspicua, parum certa divinitio, conjectura, opinio est; conjecturam*

facere de belli exitu cui licet? quid in bello casurum sit, utram in partem inclinatura victoria, nemo dispicit, videt, intelligit, novit, exitum belli certa ratio non ostendit, non promittit.

*I am in DOUBT which of three courses to resolve on; sum in consilii trivio.*

*I have yet something DOUBTFUL in my mind; amphibolias aliquid adhuc in animo relictum est.*

*I am DOUBTFUL between hope and fear; spem cum metu verso in animo; inter spem et metum fluctuo.*

*To make a thing DOUBTFUL by disputing it; facere rem dubiam argumentando.*

*We have great DOUBTS within us; in dubio pectora nostra labant; æstuiamus dubitatione; distorquemur in deliberando.*

*That which we often deliberate and advise on, is certainly DOUBTFUL and questionable; quod in deliberationem sæpe cadit, in questionem et controversiam necesse est veniat.*

*Help me out of my DOUBT; explica ætuum meum; nam æstuarè consilio, &c. apud Cic. pro. maxime hæerere, et vehementer vexari in dubio.*

*One DOUBTFUL between hope and despair; spemque metumque inter dubius, apud Virg.*

*With what fear, what DOUBTING, what perplexity and multitude of words, was his whole discourse shamefully disgraced? qui timor, quæ dubitatio, quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum totam ejus dedecoravit orationem? Cic.*

*That is a trifling DOUBT; tenuissima hæc est dubitatio.*

*He was inclined sometimes to this, sometimes to that side; every thing was DOUBTFUL to him; huc et illuc inclinabatur, nihil certi habebat; in consilio non consistebat.*

*It often comes to pass that the mind is distracted by deliberating and advising, so that it lies under DOUBTFUL and thoughtful cares; sæpe fit, ut distrahatur animus in deliberando, afferatur accipiens cogitandi curas; intercurrit enim anceps alia cura deliberandi; Cic. de Off.*

*But if the least DOUBT seem to remain; sin scrupulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur.*

*But I am troubled with this DOUBT; verum hic me scrupulus male habet; hic me dies noctesque tenet, stimulat, et torquet scrupulus.*

*Truth seems very DOUBTFUL according to men's various natures and inclinations; valde dubia, pro variis hominum ingeniis, fluctuat veritas.*

*Neither am I any thing DOUBTFUL; nec sum animi dubius.*

*I am DOUBTFUL in my mind what course*

*I shall take; incertus animi sum, quam insistam viam.*

*I am not yet fully resolved concerning that DOUBTFUL affair; non est mihi, de hac re dubia, soluta, expedita deliberatio; Cic.*

*But then this DOUBT possessed men's minds; hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus ac dubitatio; Cic.*

*But who is me, how was my mind DOUBTFUL between hope and fear ever till this time! sed, vix mihi misero, ut animus in spe atque timore, usque antehac attentus fuit! Ter.*

*It cannot otherwise be, but that they must fall into dangerous, DOUBTFUL, and intricate perplexities; eos necesse est in salebras incidere, operosisque nexibus implicari; Cic.*

*Their mind is DOUBTFULLY taken up with dark hope and blind expectation; suspensus et incertus obscura spe et cæca expectatione, pendet eorum animus; Cic.*

*He cannot free himself from that DOUBTFUL consultation; ex hac deliberatione dubia se expedire non potest.*

*For it depends on that trifling and DOUBTFUL conjecture; levi namque hac et dubia conjectura pendet; Cic.*

*I am not DOUBTFUL of that; id non ambigum habeo.*

*The DOUBT chiefly consists in this; scrupulus in hac re residet, insidet.*

*The chance or fortune of war is very DOUBTFUL; varia est belli fortuna, atque in ancipiti posita.*

*Deceiving error makes many DOUBTFUL in searching for truth; in perscrutanda veritate devius error multos ducit in ambiguum.*

*To call a thing in DOUBT and question which is clear and plain in itself; rem confesam in dubium et jus vocare.*

*If you would but free me of that DOUBT and scruple; hunc si tu mihi scrupulum ex animo evelleres; Cic.*

*To free one from some scruple and DOUBT about religion; aliquem religione exsolvere; Liv.*

*Who will clear this DOUBT? hæremus in vado, quis nos expediet?*

*A good distinction, a good solution of a DOUBT; pulchre secuti nodum.*

*A double DOUBT hence arises; hic mihi geminus obstrepit scrupulus.*

*This I am in great DOUBT of, and unsettled in still; hic mihi nuper scrupulus diu torseit, nec adhuc satis sibi facit animus.*

*There is no DOUBT of that; it is a plain case; non est controversi juris; nullis anfractibus est id sinuosum.*

*Here I wish you would resolve me some of my DOUBTS; unum hic atque alterum*

*scrupulum mihi cupiam per te eximi.*

*They are DOUBTFUL, they know not what to say in this case; they are at a loss; quod advocati Demiphoni, apud comicum, alius ait, alius negat, alius deliberandum censet.*

*You yet make me DOUBT; facis tamen ut addubitem.*

*A DOUBT not worth answering; nec dignus vindice nodus.*

*Tell me, if you can, how did he rid himself of this DOUBT? obsecro te, quomodo sese ab hoc expediebat nodo?*

*I have now cleared the coast, and answered all objections and cavilling DOUBTS; superavi omnes illos questionum scopulos, et plenis jam velis invehi mihi posse videor in portum.*

*Your propounding this DOUBT, makes me out of doubt; your question has put all out of question; tuam proposuisti dubitationem, et ego dubitare desierim.*

*You have fully resolved that DOUBT; argute tu quidem istud nobis problema explicuisti.*

*If any DOUBT troubled him, he used to consult with these; si quis nodus incidisset, hos ut plurimum consulabat.*

*What is the mystery of that DOUBT? quid istuc est enigmatis?*

*I am indifferent for all this DOUBT; in æquabili quadam trutina sum.*

*I am for a penny, which way the staff falls in those DOUBTFUL cases; meus est in æquilibrio nunc animus; mens hæc nunc fluctuat illuc.*

*No DOUBT now remains; hunc mihi ex animo scrupulum eximis; excussa est omnis dubitatio.*

*Now lest any should further DOUBT; ne qua residere posset dubitatio.*

*I am in DOUBT what to make of it yet; adhuc mihi quidem ænigma refert.*

*To resolve the DOUBT; questionem enodare, enucleare.*

*You will happily object this DOUBT to me; occurris hic mihi tacitus.*

*You are much in DOUBT which way to take; duplici in diversum scinderis hamo; huncce in hunc æquis?*

*To becloud men's eyes with very DOUBTFUL niceties; verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium evaporare.*

*When I was in that DOUBTFUL state of mind; cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem; in lubrico pedem figere.*

*In so great a perplexity and DOUBTFULNESS of mind, the poor man was violently drawn into many different resolutions; miro hoc mentis salo et cogitationis disensione, missellus in diversas sententias carpebatur ac distrahebatur.*

*Otherwise, he was DOUBTFUL both in*

his wishes and in his endeavors; suspensus alioquin erat, et votis simul et studiis.

*I will not determine that DOUBTFUL matter; dubiam eam rem in medio relinquam.*

*That matter is entangled with many DOUBTFUL questions, which cannot be easily resolved; res hæc impedita, multis disquisitionibus est, nec quæ faciles habet explicatus.*

*The victory is DOUBTFUL; victoria nutat, titubatur.*

*It is DOUBTFUL whether the enemy will pursue us more fiercely with sword or fire; incerta an flamma acrius nos urgent hostis, incertum est.*

*He being surrounded with these DOUBTS and dangers; hisce dubiis et difficultatibus ille circumventus.*

*The DOWNS in the sea; tumuli arenarii.*

*DOWN, prep.; ad, usque ad: as, ad imos talos; down to the ancles.*

*Down the stream; secundo flumine, prona aqua.*

*Go down the wind; ad egestatem, ad inopiam, ad incitas, redactus.*

*Down hill, adj.; declivis.*

*Up and Down; ultro citroque, passim.*

*To go up and Down a country; totam regionem peragrarè.*

*1. Down is mostly included in the Latin of the foregoing verb or verbal, especially if it be compounded with do: as, He fell down at the emperor's feet; ad pedes imperatoris procubuit; Liv. He ran up and down from the top of the tower; summa decurrit ab arce; Virg. He went away with his head hanging down; demisso capite decesserat; Cic. He threw himself down at the feet of his son-in-law; se ad generi pedes abiecit; Cic. She with tears threw herself down at my feet; se ad pedes meos illa prostravit lacrymans; Cic. Troy is thrown down, and ruined to the very ground; ruit alto a culmine Troja; Virg. He throws down and he builds up; diruit, edificat—; Hor. The sea going away, the valleys settle down to the ground; deducto subsidunt æquore valles; Ovid. I will lie down alone; decumbam solus; Plaut. Whom he had thrown down over the bridge into the river Tiber; quem de ponte in Tiberim deiecerat; Cic. Apples, when they are ripe, fall down off the trees; poma ex arboribus, si matura sunt, decidunt; Cic. She went on, having her purple gown reaching down to the ancles; illa, usque ad talos demissa purpura, progrediebatur; Cic. Having laid down the charge of domestic affairs; deposito onere domestici officii; Cic. When he had gone down from our folks;*

*cum descendisset de nostris; Cic. He threw down the building; edificium destruxit; Cic. They threw down his statue; statuum istius deturbarunt; Cic.*

*II. Down is sometimes put alone for the verb or verbal that shall come before it: as, Down, i. e. go down; descende; He is down, i. e. he is fallen down; decidit. But still it is rendered by the Latin of the foregoing verb or verbal; other particular uses of this particle, down, may be learned from the following examples or phrases. He goes [is carried] down the stream; secundo amne descendit; Curt. Prona fertur aqua; Virg. Dewlaps hang down from his chaps to his legs; et crurum tenus a mento palœria pendent; Virg. He has a mind to drink me down; ut me deponat vino, eam affectat viam; Plaut. They are quite down the wind; ad egestatem terminos redacti sunt; Plaut. To be carried straight down; directo deorsum ferri; Cic. They never left running up and down; cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt; Cic. They have turned the world upside down; orbis terrarum statum subverterunt; Bez. Act. 17. 6. He turns the business upside down; negotium invertebat; Cic. Wandering here and there up and down; huc et illuc passim vagantes; Cic. To hand a thing down, or deliver it down from hand to hand; per manus tradere; Liv. Tossed up and down for many years together; multis exagitati sæculis; Cic. I have been up and down all Asia; a me Asia tota peragrata est; Cic. At the going down of the sun; occidentis sole; præcipitante in occasum die; Cic. Tac. The sun is going down; sol inclinatur; Juv. His stomach is come down; jam mitis est; Ter. A down-right honest man; vir sine fūco ac fallacis; Cic. Lying down flat on his belly; pronus in ventrem; Varr. Corn is down; annonæ pretium non habet; frumentum vile est; Cic. When the farm rents were brought down low; cum jacerent pretia prædiorum; Cic. You shall pay two hundred pence down on the nail, on the spot; numerabis præsentēs denarios ducentes; Petron. To look down-ward; pronus spectare terram; oculos demittere.*

*To DRAW; trahere.*

*To Draw by force; pertrahere, rapere, raptare.*

*To Draw by fair means; allicere, pellicere, inducere.*

*Night Draws on; urget, instat nox.*

*To Draw to an end; ad finem pervenire, declinare.*

*To Draw to an issue; ad exitum perducere.*

*To Draw up a charge against one; litem intendere, rem agere.*

*She had DRAWN it out of her own bowels; de visceribus traxerat ipsa suis; Mart.*

*To DRAW away a river; flumen avertere; Cæs.*

*It was a DRAWN match between them; æqualis coperunt præmia rostris; Virg.*

*To DRAW out a war in length; bellum ducere; Cæs.*

*He DREW them to take his part; in societatem suam perduxit; Paterc.*

*To DRAW one on with hope; spe producere, lactare; Ter.*

*He could by no means be DRAWN out to fight; nulla ratione ad pugnam elici potuit; Cæs.*

*They are DRAWN by reward; pretio ac mercede ducuntur; Cic. 2. Off.*

*He bade him go before with a DRAWN sword in his hand; cum districto gladio iubebat anteire; Cic. 2. Off. 5*

*They DRAW their swords; gladios stringunt, distingunt; Cæs. Petr.*

*Winter DRAWS near on; hyems appropinquat; subest; Cæs.*

*So he DREW no nearer to the city; dum ne propius urbem admoveret; Cic. 6. Phil.*

*They DREW out the time with lingering; cunctando extraxerant diem; Liv.*

*They are at daggers DRAWING one with another; inter se digladiantur; Cic. 1. Off. 12.*

*He DRAWS trenches across the ways; fossas transversas viis perducit; Cæs. 1. B.C.*

*You may DRAW him which way you will with a thread; paulo momento huc illic compellitur; Ter.*

*To DRAW a sword hastily; gladium vagina proripere.*

*DRAWN wells are seldom dry; puteus, si hauriatur, melior evadit.*

*He is DRAWN in; arundo alas verberat; proverbialiter id dici solebat. Nam Pistoclerus, Bacchidam blanditias habens suspectas, Dum, inquit, vivum expetitis palumbem; perii, arundo alas verberat; i. e. sentio me irretiri; tacti sunt pedes visco, et quo avolaturus diutius alas moveo, hoc magis viacatis arundinibus impediuntur.*

*Having DRAWN his sword, he called for help; auxilium ducto mucrone petebat; Virg.*

*To DRAW near, or approach; propere adesse.*

*To DRAW his sword; enssem e vagina eripere, educere.*

*A DREAM; somnium, insomnium.*

*An idle DREAM, or fancy; phantasma, n., imaginatio mera.*

*To DREAM; somnari, in somnis videre; in somno, somniis, per quietem,*

*somniis, insomniis, nocturnis visis, terrificis laudentis, phantasmatis illudi. Ludiſicari; ludibriis nocturnis terri, commoveri, infestari. Videre dormiens mihi visus sum. Somnium mihi per quietem occurrit. In somnis mihi species objecta est immanis stature. Simul ac avolantia vidit, &c.; Ovid. Met. 11. 10. Morpheus vana deludit imagine mentem. Videre in quiete, seu per quietem; simulacra videre volantia; Virg. Diros nocte Maninum vultus, dira semper somnia ferre.*

*DREAMS, or visions in one's sleep; apparentia spectra; illusiones imaginarias; deliramenta et terroculamenta nocturna; prodigiosa noctis ludibria; nocturna demonum ludibria; visiones; simulacra.*

*I DREAM I saw one of huge stature; mihi in somnis objecta est species immanis stature.*

*His mother Hecuba, being with child, DREAMT that she brought forth a burning torch; mater gravida parere se ardentem faciem visa est in somnis Hecuba.*

*When the mind, from the body's being wearied and languishing, can neither use its members nor senses, it then falls usually into DREAMS and visions, resembling those things which it did and thought of when awake; animus cum, languore corporis, nec membris nec sensibus uti potest, incidit in paria visa et incerta, ex reliquiis earum rerum, quas vigilans gesserat aut cogitavit; Cic. de Div.*

*To be deluded by DREAMS; somniis illudi. To lie and DREAM of a dry summer; tibicinem expectare.*

*To DRESS, or trim; ornare, parare, comare, comere, colere, concinnare, exornare.*

*To DRESS oneself; vestire, colere, comparare se.*

*To DRESS one, or set him out; depexum dare.*

*To DRESS himself neatly, trimly; corpus colere; formam excolere; corpori dignitatem, venustatem conciliare; vestium ornatu, vestium nitidissimarum cultu ornare se. Nullius ornamenti expertus corporis cultus. Formam divite cultu Angebat. In umbra Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo.*

*Whilst his wife is DRESSING; dum se uxor comparat; Cic. pro Mil.*

*He has taken clothes to DRESS; curanda poliendaque vestimenta accepit; Ulpian.*

*DRESS yourself before you go abroad; quin ta te colis, antequam exas domo; Plaut.*

*What are you the better now for having DRESSED your head? Quid tibi nunc prodest molles coluisse capillos? Tibull. l. 1. El. 8.*

*To DRESS a vine, garden; vitem; hor-*

tem colere; Cic. Virg.

*He is gotten into a new Dress; ornatus in novum incedit modum; Plant. Amph.*

*Dresses the fish; pisces purga; Ter. And. 3. 2.*

*Who is this? what a Dress is he in? quid hoc hominis? qui hic ornatus est? Ter. Eun. 3. 4.*

*What do you mean by going in this Dress? quid sibi hic vestitus querit? Id. 3. 5.*

*They are DRESSED in print, after the best fashion; nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans. I DREW; traxi.*

*They DREW out the time with lingering; cunctando extraxerunt diem.*

*He DREW them to take his part; in societatem suam perduxit.*

*To DRINK all off; ad fundum usque ebibere.*

*To DRINK all day long; perpetrare ad vesperam.*

*To DRINK one down; deponere aliquem vino.*

*To DRINK his fill; explere sitim.*

*To DRINK a good draught; pleno haurire bibere.*

*To DRINK a little too much; adhibere plus paulo.*

*To DRINK more than will do one good; bibere meliusculum quam sat est.*

*To make one DRINK; potare, potam præbere, propinare.*

*To allow one to DRINK wine; potestatem vini facere.*

*To DRINK away cares, make merry, &c.; vino, bibendo, comessando curas, angores animi, anxietatem et sollicitudinem diluere, delinere, depellere, inter jocosi munera Liberi. Vino largiore uti ad animum remittendum.. Explicuit vino contractæ seria frontis. Curas metumque juvat Dulci Lymo solvere. Bibendo curas jugulare. Nunc vino pellite, depellite curas. Cura fugit, multo diluiturque mero. Compescere dolores vino. Dissipat Erius curas edaces.—Amara curarum eluere efficax; neque mordaces aliter diffugient sollicitudines. Ebrietas sollicitis animis onus eximit. Omne malum vino cantuque levato, Informis ægrimonis dulcibus alloquitur. Jovem memorant diffusum neotare curas seposuisse graves. Albus ut obscuro, &c. Sic tu sapiens finire memento tristitiam vitæque labores molli mero; Hor.*

*To DRINK health; plenas vini ampullas ingurgitare; Bacchi tibi summus haustus.*

*I DRINK this cup to you; hunc scyphum tibi propino; T. C.*

*DRINK it all off; ad fundum usque ebibere velim; T. C.*

*To DRINK for the victory; pro illo bibere; pro summo bibere; Plant.*

*Let him DRINK, or be gone; aut bibat, aut abeat; Cic.*

*Gone in DRINK; vino obrutus; sepultus; Virg.*

*He DRINKS a little too much; abibit plus paulo; Ter. He.*

*He must be suffered to DRINK but a very little water; nec potestas aquam nihil quam parcissime facienda est; Col.*

*To name their man whom they will DRINK to; nominare cui poculum tradituri sint; Cic.*

*To DRINK whole days and nights; totos dies, dies noctesque perpetrare.*

*To DRINK greedily, as one very dry; trahere pocula arenti faucibus; Hor.*

*To pledge one in DRINKING; equali haustu respondere.*

*They DRINK both cares and thirst away with wine; vino levat curasque sitinque.*

*To DRINK like a fish; Silemum agere.*

*The great DRINKING bowl walks about apace; mox ingens obambulat patera.*

*They DRINK till they stare again; bibitur usque ad insaniam.*

*Here is one at hand to fill your cup, to give you DRINK; adstat pocillator Ganymedes.*

*After he had made us DRINK, he dismissed us very courteously; post oblatum vinl poculum, humaniter dimisit.*

*They DRINK hard; bibitur liberalius, meracius.*

*I have lost my taste with too much DRINKING; larga potatione obscuruit palatum.*

*A ridiculous and wretched spectacle, to see men so beastly DRUNK; ridiculumne dicam an miserandum spectaculum? arbitrator nulla Bacchanalia plus habuisse turpitudinis.*

*They were so DRUNK, that they reeled and staggered this way and that way; alii vacillabant huc illuc, vino, non aliter quam navis destituta rectoribus jactatur ventis et fluctibus.*

*He will take his glass, i. e. DRINK, a little too freely; inordinate bibere solet.*

*To DRINK round, in course; in ordinem bibere.*

*The porters were all DRUNK; nec inter bajulos quisquam erat sobrius.*

*To buckle together at DRINKING; certare poculis, et hilarescere.*

*Much given to DRINK, company, and tilting; vinum erat illi quotidianum.*

*They were all mad DRUNK; Bacchi furor habebat omnes.*

*They were half DRUNK already; jam perpotarunt.*

*He comes home almost DRUNK; bene potus domum redit.*

*When his brains began to be well warmed with DRINKING; ubi vino incaluerat animus.*

*He has broken his brain with DRINKING, drunk away his wits; nec illi jam quicquam sapit, præter vinum.*

*They love those that will DRINK hard; amant eos, qui bibunt largius.*

*Every man must DRINK his cup round; æquum quisque cyathum ebibito.*

*He straightway broached a fresh vessel of DRINK; intactam vini aeriam relevit illico.*

*When he had slept himself sober of his yesterday's DRINKING bout; posteaquam edormivisset, quod heri biberat, vinum.*

*To DRINK at the tap, cellar, well-head; ex amphora bibere cervisiaria.*

*To make one DRINK too much; poculis tingere aliquem; Hor.*

*To DRIVE; agere, agitare.*

*To DRIVE, or force; impellere, compellere, cogere. To drive beasts to pasture; compescere: from pasture; dispecscere.*

*To DRIVE a nail; adigere, pangere, insigere, clavum.*

*What do you DRIVE at? quid agis? quid inceptas?*

*To DRIVE away time; fallere tempus.*

*As white as the DRIVEN snow; candidior intacta nive.*

*DRIVE away that rival; istum æmulum pellito; Ter. Eun. 2. 1.*

*After the kings were DRIVEN out of the city; pulsati ex urbe regibus; Flor. 1. 10.*

*He DROVE them to eat man's flesh; ad humanos cibos compulit; Flor. 3. 5.*

*Fear, need, DRIVES us; formido, necessitas nos impellit; Plaut.*

*They DRIVE away the drones from the hives; fucos a præsepibus arcent; Virg.*

*DRIVE the she-goats to water; and as you drive them take heed; capellas potum age; Virg.—Et inter agendum caveto; Id.*

*To DRIVE bees; apes ex alvo in alvum trahere; Var.*

*They are DRIVEN by force, to yield, obey; vi parere coguntur; Cic.*

*But if you DRIVE me till another time; sin autem differis me in aliud tempus; Cic.*

*If he DRIVE any secret design; si quid occultius parat; Tacit.*

*DRIVEN from time to time; in diem ex die dilata; Cic.*

*To DRIVE off a thing till winter; rem in hyemem producere; Cæs.*

*Had they not been delayed and DRIVEN—; si non tardata et procrastinata essent—; Cic.*

*I understand what you DRIVE at; scio quid conere; Ter.*

*I know not what you DRIVE at; ego, quid agas, nihil intelligo; Ter.*

*To DRIVE on a design for his own honor; honori velificari suo; Cic.*

*He is DRIVEN to change his mind; de mentis statu dejicitur, deturbatur.*

*What does the man DRIVE at? quam hic rem agit? Ter.*

*To DRIVE down with rammers; fistucis adigere; Cæs.*

*He DRIVES the guard from their hold; præsidium ex saltu dejicit; Cæs.*

*To DRIVE one out of his country; suis aliquem finibus expellere; Cæs.*

*We let the ship DRIVE before the wind; dato ventis navigio ferebamur.*

*They struck sail, and so were DRIVEN; demissis velis ita ferebantur.*

*To DRIVE or dispossess one of his goods and lands; de possessione fundi dejicere, deturbare; e fundo aliquem exuere, possessione; exturbare e possessionibus; possessione ejicere, exturbare: fortunis, penatibus, sedibus suis; sua ditione profulgare, in perpetuum eliminare.*

*He had DRIVEN me out of house and harbor; exedificasset me ex his sedibus, i. e. ejecisset, apud Plaut. Expulerat, vel depulerat, me sedibus.*

*To DROWN; mergere, demergere, submergere.*

*To DROWN, or overflow, a country; inundare, immergere.*

*To DROWN, as a bigger sound does a less; infuscare sonum.*

*To DROWN a thing; aquis obruere, opprimere, deprimere, demergere. Mesgere. Undis suffocare, abolere. Aquis inanimis exanimandum, fluctibus jugulandum, gurgitibus absorbendum, devorandum epulandumque piscibus dare, tradere. Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto. Submergere; submersos obrue ponto.—Mediis effundere in undis. Liquidas projecit in undas præcipientem. In mare præcipientem puppi deturbat ab alta. Æquoreis dare piscibus escam. Imo, medio sub æquore mergere.—E scopulo subjectas misit in undas. Maxima pars undis rapitur. Æquor Merserat adversis ora natantis aquis.*

*To be DROWNED; to drown himself; in mare, æquor, aquas, undas præcipitare, præcipitare se, præcipientem dare se. Præceps sese saltu in flumen dedit. Mittere aperto se capite in flumen.—Suppositas immittere corpus in undas. Sequæ super pontum nullo tardata timore Mittit. Toto præceps se corpus in undas Misit.—Præceps acrii specula de montis in undas Deferat.*

*It DROWNS the soul too deep, to—.*



&c.; animum altius mergit, quam ut—, &c.; Sen.

*He DROWNED himself in the sea; in mare se precipitavit.*

*They had DROWNED themselves in pleasures; in voluptatibus se immerseant; Liv.*

*I would he had been DROWNED in the raging waters; O utinam—insanis obrutus esset aquis; Ovid.*

*To be DROWNED with a cry, noise, &c.; obstrepi clamore, sono, &c.; Cic.*

*To be DROWNED amidst the shouts of armies; obstrepi clamore militum.*

*The ship is DROWNED; navis deprimitur, opprimitur; rapida undis involvitur, submergitur, obruitur, misere extinguitur.*

*It is grown a mere DRUG; in extremam utilitatem, vilitatem devenit.*

**DRUNK, or DRUNKEN;** ebrius, temulentus, potus.

*To be DRUNK; inebriari; immodico, largiore, nimio potu, vino obrui, capi, madere, opprimi, confici, onerari, mergi, enervari, obruere se. Bacchari prae ebrietate. Bibere usque ad insaniam. Bacchi eum furor cepit. Capite captus est. Sacrum facere Baccho sui capitis, cerebri victimam. Merum, potum ingurgitando, ebrietatem, cerebri vertiginem, dementiam contrahere. Perpotare donec neque pedes neque mens satis officium faciant. Largius, intemperantius bibendo, nimium indulgendo poculis mente alienari. Turpissime inebriari. Ebrius, temulentus, vino confectus, languidus. Paulo plus potus es, addibisti. Vicit te vinum. Nimio se mergere vino. Multo insanus Iaccho.—Valido titubantia vino Membra movens, dubii stantque labantque pedes. Multo perfusus tempora Baccho. Gravatum vino caput.*

*To make one DRUNK; inebriare; poculis majoribus, largiore vino inebriare, conficere. Meraciore flore Libyco percutere, deponere, ebrium humi sternere; ad ebrietatem, amentiam adigere, mentem adimere.*

*To play the DRUNKARD; bacchari, pergracari, perpotare.*

*A common DRUNKARD; homo ebriosus, vinolentus, bilax, bibacissimus, vino deditus; vino et perpotationibus intemperatissimis confectus, enervatus. Devotus Bacchi antistes. Popino, popinator, perpotator immodicus, intemperatissimus. Qui dies noctesque poculis indulget, vinum ingurgitat, tabernus incubat et popinas; vitam comotionibus impendit, perpotandis transmittit; natus videtur ut bibat, non ut vivat. Potiores bibuli media de nocte Falerni. Cui sunt multo tempora quævis mero. Hesterno inflatus venas, ut*

*semper Iaccho.*

*Dead DRUNK; male sobrius; vini somnique plenus, benignus; Hor. Somno vinoque sepultus, solutus, vino confectus, obrutus; multo perfusus Baccho; vino lustrisque confectus; temulentia turpitudine inquinatus; vino madens, madidus, merus, languidus.*

*They had DRUNK hard; multum vini processerat; Liv.*

*Ever DRUNK, ever dry; Parthi quo plus bibunt, eo plus sitiunt.*

*DRUNKEN folks speak truth; in vino veritas.*

*What soberness conceals, DRUNKENNESS reveals; quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii.*

*He was then also almost merry DRUNK; erat jam vino quoque factus hilarior.*

*They were dead DRUNK; graves vino somnoque jacebant; Ovid.*

*To be mad DRUNK; bacchari prae ebrietate; nimio potu mente alienari.*

*I will never be DRUNK again; me vini fastidium cepit.*

*He will never be DRUNK; pocula Bacchi prorsus averatur.*

*More than half DRUNK; mero nimio probe apotus.*

*Sleepy DRUNK; illius oculique animique nutant.*

*They are so DRUNK they can hardly go; valido titubantia vino Membra movent; dubii stantque labantque pedes.*

*He that is DRUNK cares for nothing; cura fugit, et multo diluitur mero.*

*DRUNKENNESS destroys beauty and shortens life; vino forma perit, vino corrumptur setas.*

*A DRUNKEN man is seldom himself; merum copiosum parum cogit sapere.*

*He that is DRUNK can neither keep his tongue nor mind to himself, but makes himself ridiculous and foolish to all sober company, by his speech and carriage; quisquis bibendo modum superaverit, is non amplius suæ lingue compos est, neque mentis; verba effatur balba, quæ sobriis dedecus sunt; nullo enim quolibet agendi pudore ducitur, quamdiu fuerit ebrius; qui prius sapiebat, tam stultus efficitur; hæc tu animadvertens, vinum ne supra modum ingurgitaveris; sed prius surge, quam inebrieris, ne te sibi subijcias; tam stolidi, quam sapientis, vinum immoderate potum levissimum reddit animum. Ignæ aurum argentumque viri periti dignoscunt; at vino humanus animus arguitur, licet admodum sapiens, et vitium omne detegitur.*

*A DRUNKEN governor destroys every thing; gubernator ebriosus, et cuiusvis quicunque rei præfectus, omnia subvertit, sive navigium, sive currum, sive exerci-*

tum, sive quamcunque rem fidei sum commissam.

**DRY**; siccus, aridus.

**Dry, or thirsty**; siticulosus, sitiens.

**A Dry time or season**; nimio, flagrantissimo, immodico aestu, ardore solis arescunt fontes et flumina; abortum tellus facit; fruges et fructus corrumpuntur, adurantur omnia. Siccis aer fervoribus ustus candet. Corripitur flammis tellus, fissaque agit rimas, et succis aret ademptis. Fabula canescunt, cum frondibus uritur arbor, Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno, &c. Ovid. Met. 2. 1.—Inachios haurit sitis arida campos. Diffugere undæ, &c. Stat. Theb. 4.

**We are DRY, i. e. thirsty**; sicci sumus; Plant. Pass.

**The fountains themselves now are DRY**; ipsi jam fontes sitiunt; Cic.

**When they are grown DRY, take out the stones**; cum exarserint, acina decerpe; Col.

**Grapes which you have been three days DRYING in, or by the sun**; uvæ, quas per triduum insolaveris; Colum.

**As DRY as a box**; as dry as dust; pumex non æque est aridus.

**To DUB**; instruere, adornare.

**To DUB a knight**; equitem stricto gladio creare, annulo equestri donare.

**DUE**; debitas, justus.

**To be DUE**; deberi.

**To bate of his DUE**; de jure suo cadere; Cic.

**In DUE time**; opportune, temporis, in tempore.

**He set on them in DUE season**; eos in tempore aggressus est; Flor.

**The money was asked before it was DUE**; ante petita est pecunia, quam est cepta deberi; Cic.

**To enterprize any thing sacred, without DUE reverence, preparation, &c.**; ad rem sagram, illotis manibus, pedibus, accedere; Cic.

**DULL, or blunt, blockish, a dunce**; obtusus, hebes, plumbeus, stupidus, tardus, bardus, indocilis, pinguis, crassus, caudex, truncus atque stipes. Ingenio hebeti, obtuso, &c. segni, angusto. Homo iners; ingenii expertus, inopia, penuria laborans; cui sensus est hebetior, tardior, animi acies obtusior, nullius acuminis; æsino, stipite stupidior. Abderiticus. Democriti patria dignus; auribus tardis, hebetibus, sgestibus, stolidis et plane asininis. Pecus. Quæ potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Boootum in crasso jurares aere natum. Abderitanæ pectora plebis habet. Obesum naris juvenis; cui frigidas obstat—circum præcordia sanguis; ne intelligat. Leva in parte mamillæ Nil salit Arcadico juveni. Duxi puer ingenti.

**Ne valeam si non, &c. Mart. 6. 24.** Obtusa gestare pectora. Pingue sed ingenium mansit. Stolidæ præcordia mentis. Corpus sine pectore; æsenum, german Arcadicum; Gotthionum ingenium, pistillo retusius; ingenio parum aut nihil vigens nec valens; ingenio nihil pollens, parum præstans; hebes atque pecus; homo ridicule insanus; pugio ligneus, plumbeus; in-summa inanite versatus.

**DULL of apprehension**; stupidus, indocilis, naris obesæ, crassus, Arcadicus.

**A DULL wit**; pinguis, crassa Minerva; pingue ingenium.

**If you be naturally DULL**; si sis natura tardior; Cic.

**He is but DULL of apprehension**; hebeti ingenio est; Cic.

**The edge grows DULL, i. e. blunt**; acies hebescit; Cic.

**To DULL the hearing, wit, understanding**; auditum, ingenium, mentem obtundere; Plin. Cic.

**What more DULL could any body have said**? quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic.

**He was somewhat DULL of hearing**; erat surdaster; Cic.

**See what a DULL conceit he was**; incredibilem stupiditatem hominis cognoscite; Cic.

**It DULLS pain**; quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori; Cic.

**To make DULL, or blunt**; aciem ferri perstringere; hinc per Metaph. Quorum utrumque perstringere aciem mentis solet; illius animi aciem perstringit splendor sui nominis.

**Poverty makes the mind DULL**; ingenii cursum retardat inopia.

**Do you consider of that, for troubles and vexations have made me DULL**; de hac re tu cogita, nam me hebetem molestiæ reddiderunt; Cic.

**Pleasure being an enemy to reason, DULLS the sight and sharpness of the mind**; voluptas rationi inimica, mentis, ut ita dicam, perstringit oculos et aciem; Cic.

**There is nothing that DULLS and lightens that disease more**; nihil est quod tam obtundat, elevetque hanc ægritudinem.

**There are many things from the body, which sharpen the mind, and many things which make it DULL and blunt**; multa enim e corpore existunt quæ acunt mentem, et multa quæ obtundunt; Cic.

**As DULL as a Dutchman**; ingenium Batavum, Boooticum.

**Craving pardon for his DULLNESS**; tarditatis nunc sum culpam deprecatus.

**He smiled at our DULL simplicity, that understood not so plain a case**; nostrum

ſile raiſit tarditatem, quæ ad tam mani-  
feſtam veritatem hallucinetur.

*I am ſuch a DULLARD, I apprehend not  
thoſe ſubtilties; plumeus ſum adeo, ut  
iſtas ſubtilitates non aſſequor.*

*They were ſo DULL, I could not make  
them underſtand me; apud fungos, non  
apud homines, loqui videbar.*

*But why do I thus water a DULL and  
doltish poſt? quid nunc te, aſine, literas  
doceam?*

*There is not any one, I believe, in the  
world ſo DULL and doltish; nemo, ut  
opinor, inter homines, tam infelicitè eſt  
ſtupidus.*

*DURING my ſtay; interea dum ma-  
neo.*

*I DURST; ausus ſum: as, He durst  
not uſe a poor widow thus, if he were a  
man; ſi humanus eſſet non auderet hæc  
facere viduæ mulieri.*

*It falls to the DUſT; ad nihilum re-  
cidit; Cic.*

*To raiſe DUſT; pulverem movere;  
Quint.*

*To get or gather DUſT; pulverem col-  
ligere; Hor.*

*I'll DUſT your doublet for you; male te  
ſuſtibus contundam; Plant.*

*A DUTY; officium, munus, obſequi-  
um.*

*It is my DUTY; meum eſt, mearum  
partium eſt, mei eſt muneris.*

*To do his DUTY; munus implere, vel  
præſtare, munere fungi, officium facere.*

*Not to do his DUTY; officium detrec-  
tare, deeſſe officio.*

*They do not do their DUTY; illi ſuum  
officium non colunt; præſtant; Plant.  
Cic.*

*All my diſcourſe will be about DUTY;  
omnis diſputatio de officio futura eſt;  
Cic.*

*It is our DUTY; in officio eſt; Cic.*

*If it be ſo that he will do his DUTY;  
ſi eſt ut facturus officium ſiet ſuum; Ter.*

*To do his DUTY; munus apum præſtare;  
munere ſuo fungi; Cic.*

*It is your DUTY; tuum eſt hoc munus;  
tuæ partes ſunt; tuarum partium erit; tui  
erit muneris; Cic.*

*Most DUTIFUL on all occaſions; officio-  
ſiſſimus. Erat in omni genere officii ma-  
xime omnium diligentiffimus, omnia officii  
diligentiſſimus; vincebat, ſuperabat, an-  
teibat, antecedebat omnes, excellēbat om-  
nes, antecellebat omnibus diligentia; par  
illi, æqualis, ſimilis, cum illo comparandus,  
æquandus, conferendus, componendus in  
diligentiâ nemo fuit; fide ſemper fuit et  
officio ſingulari; ſi completi hominem  
volueris, neminem habebis, cum res tuæ  
poſtulabunt, neque præſtantioris animi,  
neque majoris in te benivolentiæ.*

*Phrase.*

*It is your DUTY; tui officii eſt. Tuum  
eſt hoc munus, tuæ partes, hoc a te poſtu-  
latur, exigitar; tui muneris eſt, tuarum  
partium; hoc homines a te expectant; hoc  
ad te pertinet, attinet, ſpectat, in te conve-  
nit, te docet, tuum eſt, hoc debes, tibi non  
licet hoc negligere, proprie in te cadit.*

*To do his DUTY, or execute his office;  
dare tempus officiis, munus ſuum exequi.*

*The conſul did the DUTY of the former  
year; munus anni ſuperioris conſul exſol-  
vit.*

*I will cheerfully do, or go about my DU-  
TY; meum poſitum lepidè accurabo.*

*I will go again about my DUTY; me ad  
meum munus penſumque revocabo.*

*To be free from any public DUTY, or of-  
fice; vacare a publico officio, et munere.*

*To do his DUTY of ſervice, civility, or  
courtesy, to one; polliceri et deſerre officium  
ſuum alicui; cumulate reddere officium  
jamdiu debitum; officium, et diligentem  
cultum alicui tribuere, et præſtare; navare  
operam alicui; Cic. Officiis alicui respon-  
dere, ſatisfacere; æſſidue, diligenter, per-  
officioſe, et peramanter aliquem obſervare;  
in aliquem multa, et magna officia conferre;  
Cic. Eſſe ſingulari officio in aliquem.*

*I ſhall not be wanting in my DUTY;  
non committam, ut officium meum deſide-  
retur.*

*What kind offices and DUTIES have I  
done to him! quæ mea in illum extant of-  
ficia!*

*All good offices and DUTIES have been  
done to you; omnia in te perfecta ſunt  
officia.*

*He wanted no good office or DUTY which  
my love, care, and kindneſs could do for  
him; ſibi nullum a me amoris, nullum ſtu-  
dii, nullum pietatis, officium deſuit.*

*I will do all the DUTY of a moſt loving  
friend to you; nullum erga te officium ho-  
minis amantiſſimi prætermittam.*

*To contend with one in DUTIFUL civili-  
ties; officiis cum aliquo certare.*

*I do what DUTY is required of me by  
my parents; ſi quid obſequii meis ſit pa-  
rentibus præſtandum, obeo.*

*This I was charged with, and is my  
DUTY to do; datum eſt hoc mihi nego-  
tium.*

*I endeavored, as far as I poſſibly could,  
to do my DUTY according to his mind;  
ejus voluntati univerſam induſtriam, om-  
neſque ſpiritus, devotebam.*

*I owe myſelf to be many ways obliged  
to pay all the DUTY I can to him; multis  
me nominibus illi haud vulgariter devinc-  
tum agnoſco; omne officii munus illi de-  
beo; cui omni officio venerabiliter æſſur-  
go.*

*I owe as much DUTY to him as is lawful  
to pay to any man; tantum illi debeo,*

quantum hominem homini fas est tribuere.

*He defers any man to go before him in his Duty and obedience to the king; obsequio, et observantia in regem cum omnibus cernit.*

*I will do what my Duty requires; quod officii ratio postulat, id efficiam.*

*To recede from one's Duty; a religione officii declinare; Cic.*

A DWARF; pygmæus; improcerus, apud Plin. Nanus. Homo pusillus, perpusillus. Pumilio, pumilius. Homuncio, homulus, homunculus. Frustum hominis. Homo parvulus, brevissimæ staturæ; minimæ molis, corporis perexigui; brevitatis, parvitiæ prodigiosa; statura humilis, humillima. Fraterculus gigantum, e gente, stirpe pygmæorum.—Ab imo ad summum totus moduli bipedalis. Pumilus, pumilo. Brevi corporis statura homuncio.

*To DWELL; habitare, colere, &c.; sedem fixam habere; sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum constituere. Urbem colere et habitare. Ruri fere se continet, versatur, immoratur.*

*To DWELL with one; agere apud aliquem.*

*To DWELL in a large elegant house; magnifice, ampla in domo, præclara, splendida; laxè, lautissime, elegantissime, magna, multis millibus habitare. Domo amplissima, sedibus latissimis uti. Magno pretio sedes conducere.*

*To DWELL in a little poor cottage; sedibus modicis, parvis, exiguis; humiles, angustas casas, sordide et peranguste habitare. Casa parva quidem.—Stipulis et canna tecta palustri. Pauperis tuguri congestum cespite culmen. Sedibus ex magnis subito se condidit, unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste.*

*You may DWELL together with me; mecum habitare potes; Cic.*

*They that DWELL near Tiber; qui Tiberim accolunt; Liv.*

*To DWELL in a place; incolere locum aliquem; Cic.*

*Where do you think you will DWELL? in qua civitate tandem te arbitrare vivere? Ter.*

*Cicero DWELT very splendidly; Cicero splendide habitavit; domo Cicero utebatur cum primis lauta, et pereleganti; habitavit Cicero lautissime, et jucundissime; ex Ciceronis sedes erant, in quibus neque lautitiam, neque elegantiam desiderares; erat in Ciceronis sedibus lautitiæ multum, atque elegantię.*

*To DWELL in the woods; servare sylvas, apud Virg. pro, inhabitare; umbrosam vitam degere in hortis.*

*To have no certain DWELLING place; incertis vagari sedibus.*

*To change his DWELLING place; facere*

*commutationem loci, vulgus dicit; sed, vertere solum, in hoc significato dicitur, apud Erasmus. ut, jussus adire magistratum, maluit solum vertere.*

*To break up his DWELLING; supellectilis sarcinam colligere, componere.*

*He knew that Ambiorix DWELT with them; cum iis hospitium esse Ambiorigi sciebat; Cæs.*

*They often attempted Ireland, and DWELT there; sæpe Hiberniam aggressi sunt, sedesque ibi fixerunt.*

*There he DWELT, and made it the seat of the empire; ibi sedes, ac domicilium collocavit, et imperii sedem fixit.*

*Whereas ever he shall DWELL; ubicunque pedem posuerit, fixerit.*

*What nation keeps their DWELLINGS within those bounds, unto this time? quæ gens ad hoc tempus his sedibus se continet?*

*Who DWELT in the mountain Cælius; qui sedes in Cælio monte habebat.*

*To leave the DWELLING place of his ancestors, and go elsewhere; patriis sedibus relictis, alio commigrare.*

*Nobody DWELLS in that house; vacat hæc domus.*

*He DWELLS here; ille hic regnum possidet.*

*DWELL not too long on these; nec in his immorandum est adeo, nedum immorandum.*

*Nature has given us an inn to lodge in, not a house to DWELL in; natura nobis commodandi diversorium, non habitandi locum dedit.*

*This is his DWELLING house; hic illi nidus est.*

*We will DWELL no longer here; migremus hinc.*

*He has a fair DWELLING house; bene habitat.*

*They that DWELL in country towns; in vicis passim qui nidulantur.*

*He DWELLS by ill neighbors, who is forced to praise himself; Laus in ore proprio sordescit.*

*It is ill DWELLING by bad neighbors; aliquid mali propter vicinum malum.*

## E

EACH; unusquisque; singuli, pl.

*At EACH word she let tears fall; verba inter singula fudit lacrymas; Virg.*

*Many on EACH side being killed; multis utrinque interfectis; Cæs.*

*On EACH side I had great enemies; utrobique magnos inimicos habebam; Cic.*

*EACH was elegant in his own matter; elegantes in sua quisque materia; Quint.*

*Taking EACH other by the hand; mani;*

bus invicem apprehensis; Quint.

*Each objects to the other; uterque alteri objicit; Quint.*

*It very much concerns EACH of us; utriusque nostrum magni interest; Cic.*

*For EACH man he sets down twelve acres; duodena in singulos homines jugera describit; Liv.*

*The same should be the good of EACH particular man, and of all in general; eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universarum; Cic.*

*An EAGLE; aquila; Jovis tonantis ales, præpes, famula, armiger ales, fulminis minister. Regina volucrum. Avis regia, regis, regalia. Præceps huius fulminis satelles.—Volucris quem fulmina curvis Ferre solet pedibus, divum gratissima regi. Raptum quem Phryga pertulit Tonanti.—Magis præpes adunca Jovis. Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, Cui, &c. Hor. Carm. 4. 4. Fulva, bellatrix, antrivaga, altivolans.*

*An EAR; auris, auricula.*

*To give EAR; audire, auscultare, observare.*

*To prick up the EARS; arrigere aures; Ter.*

*An EAR-witness; testis auritus.*

*Over head and EARS in love; in amore totus; Ter.*

*At the bottom of the EAR; in aure ima; Plin.*

*To give one a box on the EAR; infringere alicui colaphum; Ter.*

*Nobody gives EAR; nemo obtemperat; Ter.*

*To speak in one's EAR; aurem velle care.*

*Why givest thou EAR unto them? quid illos audis? Cur ad istorum sermonem aures tuas patens? Cur horum sermonibus aures præbes? cur hi tuis auribus utuntur acquissimis? cur te tam facilem habent in audiendo? cur tantam audiendi molestiam aures tuas sustinent?*

*Up to the EARS in—, &c.; aurium totus, immersus.*

*EARLY; præmaturus: as, An early winter; præmatura hyems.*

*Very EARLY; mature admodum.*

*EARLY in the morning; mane; diluculo, mane, bene mane, multo mane, primo mane, luce prima, tempore matutino, sub auroram, ab ortu primo, sub lucem, sub ipsa die, primo statim diluculo. Sub tempus antelucanum, matutinum, crepusculum. Sub auroræ, lucis ortum. Aurora, mane, celo rubente, rubescente. Cum luce sceret, dilucisceret; apparente die. Quam primum luce scit.—Primi sub lumina solis et ortus. Sub galli cantum. Nondum cristæ rupere silentia galli. Jam nocte pulvis debius effudit dies. Aperitur celum.*

*Summa procul radiis feriente cacumina Phœbo. Sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis. Jam nitidum retragente diem, noctisque fugante Tempora Lucifero. Ut primum albescere lucem Vidit. Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis; admonitorque operum Cælo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat. Cum sole novo terras irrorat Eous.—Hesperio positas, &c. Ovid. Metam. 2. 1. Nox ubi consumpta est, Aurora rubescere primo Cœperat. Jamque fugatura Tithoni conjuge noctem Præviis Aurora Lucifer ortus erat. Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis.—Ecce vigil nitido patefecit ab ortu Purpureas Aurora fores, et plena rosarum Atria; diffugiunt stellæ, quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, et cæli statione novissimus exit. Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit. Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. Nondum pura dies; tremulis vibratur in undis Ardor, et errantes ludunt per cæcula flammæ.—Ubi alma dies hebetarat sidera. Tempus erat vitrea quo primum terra pruina Spargitur, et tectæ fronde queruntur aves. Jam super oceanum venit a seniore marito Flava pruinoso quæ vehit axe diem. Jam cæruleis evectus equis Titan summum prospicit Cætan. Jam vaga Cælo sidera fulgens Aurora fugat, &c. Sen. Octav. Act. 1. et Herc. Fur. Act. 1. Chorus. Vide Stat. Achilleid. 2. Thebaid. 2. et 3. Quum Aurora se deponeret; sole diem illustrante face aurea; Aurora croceo sinu diem ferente, coma refulgente aurea; Aurora procul radios in terram dispergente; aurora croceis orbem lustrante capillis, roseis splendoribus caliginem dispellente; summa procul radiis feriente cacumina Phœbo; mane cum ab Eois Sol fuit ortus aquis; Jam roseos ignes terris spargebat Eous; quum croceis fulgens Aurora quadrigis, protulerat roscas ore nitente genas.*

*Very EARLY; bene mane, multo mane.*

*To rise EARLY in the morning before daylight; lucis ortum antevertere.*

*Not as yet, it is very EARLY; nondum, præmaturum enim est adhuc.*

*I sent my letters very EARLY; literas bene mane dedi.*

*You must rise EARLY, if you would find him at home; admodum diluculo venias oportet, si eum domi apprehenderis.*

*They are so EARLY, that they are up before sunrise; solent exortum solis antevertere.*

*He means to be going EARLY by break of day; prima luce parat iter.*

*I rose EARLY by break of day; ad gallinicum expectatus sum; sub galli cantum surgebam.*

*EARLY* after sunrise; a primo sola.

*You must come sooner, more EARLY*; temporis veniendum.

*EARLY, at peep of day*; primo statim di oculo.

*It being then but EARLY day*; multo tum mane.

*EARNEST*; vehemens, ardens, incitatus, acer, fervens, inflammatus.

*In EARNEST*; serio, severa, ex animo, bona fide, extra jocum.

*In good EARNEST*; vero vultu, more Romano.

*To be in good EARNEST*; serio rem agere.

*To be EARNEST with one*; urgere, instare.

*To deal, or speak in EARNEST*; serio, vere et ex animo, vero vultu, bona fide, extra jocum, citra jocum et ludum, sine figmento, risu dicere, agere; aperte loqui, sine furo, sine ambagibus; nihil simulatum in meis verbis factive, nihil insidiosum, ludicrumve, nihil non serium, atque verum; autumamus ludicra, utilia persequamur; amoto queramus seria ludo.

*To beat one in good EARNEST*; non perfunctorie verberare; Petr.

*To make EARNEST suit to one for*—; maximo opere ab aliquo petere ut—; Goll.

*They made EARNEST suit, that*—; magnopere orabant ut—; Cæs.

*Every body being EARNEST to fight*; omnium oculis ad pugnam intentis; Cæs.

*I was not very EARNEST with him to stay*; ita agi, ut non scinderem penulam; Cic.

*I was EARNEST*; vehemens fui; Cic.

*In EARNEST, he is a pretty fellow*; extra jocum, bellus homo est; Cic.

*In good EARNEST*; more Romano; Cic. Hercle, vero, serio—; Ter.

*To chide in good EARNEST*; vero vultu iurgare; Ter.

*If he desired peace in good EARNEST*; quod si pacem bona fide petaret; Curt.

*He was very EARNEST with me to come*; penulam mihi acidit.

*I am in good EARNEST*; atqui verum est; Ter.

*In good sober EARNEST*; non joco, ex animo, extra jocum; sine risu, citra ullum figmentum.

*Sue EARNESTLY to the council*; apply yourself to the council diligently; agas diligenter apud senatum. Fac in conveniendis senatoribus tuum studium extet; in prestandis, appellandis, rogandis senatoribus adhibe studium ac diligentiam quam licet maximam; age diligenter cum senatoribus.

*I request EARNESTLY, or I pray thee heartily*; maximopere rogo. Singulari studio, quam possum studiosissime, valde

hoc ex animo a te contendo; hoc a te ite postulo, peto, contendo, ut fortunas in eo meas positas putem; velim existimes quod a te peto, id ejusmodi esse, ut meæ fortunæ omnes agantur, in eo consistant, locatæ, repositæ, constitutæ, sitæ sint; sic, a te peto, quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, quasi rationes ex eo meæ pendeant, ad unum illud referantur; officium in te requiro, desidero.

*Your discourse is in EARNEST, and you speak of earnest and weighty affairs*; sermo tuus serius est, et de seriis rebus loqueris.

*I see you speak plainly, and in good EARNEST*; video te aperte loqui, sine furo, sine ambagibus.

*You can only speak in EARNEST*; non es ad jocandum aptus.

*I speak these things in good EARNEST*; hæc non jocandi causa dico.

*I usually speak in EARNEST*; jocationibus parum indulgeo.

*I like to speak EARNESTLY about an earnest and urging affair*; non cupio de re severissima jocari.

*His discourse was pleasant, jocular, and witty, but yours was EARNEST, grave, and weighty*; hujus oratio jocosa, faceta erat, et urbana, tua vero seria, severa, gravis et ponderosa.

*You do not speak feignedly and falsely, but in good EARNEST, truly, and prudently*; non ficto, et fallaciter, sed vere, et sapienter, loqueris.

*EASE, rest*; quies, requies.

*EASE, or leisure*; otium.

*To have a word of EASE*; rude donari.

*To live at EASE*; quiescere, requiescere, vitam agere in otio.

*I am well at EASE*; bene mecum egitur.

*To EASE, or mitigate one's grief*; consolari, mitigare, lenire dolorem.

*EASY*; facilis, proclivis, pronus, propensus, promptus.

*An EASY pass*; aditus promptus.

*EASY to be done*; facilis facta, expeditus, proclivis; res facilis et expedita, perfacilis, expeditissima, non multi, exigui, minimi laboris, operis, non magnæ difficultatis, industriae, diligentiae, operæ, nullius, parvi negotii. Nihil est negotiū; leve quid, in proclivi; quod facillime, nullo negotio, labore nullo, sine difficultate, absque molestia, citra laborem, operam, pulverem et sudorem fieri possit. Facile factu.

*It is an EASY matter*; in proclivi est, in promptu est.

*EASY to be spoken unto*; affabilis, clemens, adj.—to be intrusted; placabilis, mollis.—to be born; tolerabilis.—of be-

*ties; credulus.*

*He was killed with EASE; nullo negotio est occisus; Cic.*

*He lived at EASE; vitam egit in otio; Tor.*

*It might EASE your grief; levare dolorem tuum posset; Cic.*

*I will EASE thee of this burden; ego hoc te facere levabo; Virg.*

*You EASE me of my cares; me cura levatis; Cic.*

*Seeing you may do it with EASE; cum id nullo negotio facere possis; Cic.*

*You will give her some EASE—ease her mind; illi animum relevabis; Tor.*

*They might hinder it with EASE; quod illis prohibere erat facile; Cæs.*

*Meat EASY of concoction; cibus facilis ad concoquendum; Cic.*

*You think old age EASY to be born; tibi tolerabilis senectus videtur; Cic.*

*It was an EASY thing for them to hinder it; quod illis prohibere erat facile; Cæs.*

*It is not so EASY to find a way out; difficilius est exitum invenire; Cic.*

*That is the EASIEST thing of a hundred; istuc quidem nihil negotii est; Cic.*

*A wise man will EASILY stand against fortune; facile, non difficulter, non laboriose, parvo negotio, satis leviter, qui sapientia valet, fortunæ resistit; Sapienti facile est, non difficile, non laboriosum, operosum non est, negotii nihil est, difficultatis non est, laboris non est, difficilis operæ non est, impetum fortunæ sustinere, tueri se ab injuriis fortunæ.*

*It is an EASY thing to find a staff to beat a dog; facile fustem invenerit, qui caput canem cedere.*

*He is EASILY turned any way you will; paulo momento huc illuc pellitur.*

*That the way might be made more EASY for our folks; ut nostris expeditio via strueretur, aternueretur.*

*That would be more EASY for me; minori hoc mihi molestiæ, et magis in promptu mihi esset.*

*To make, or give an EASY admittance of friendship; amicitiam fores non difficile alicui aperire.*

*To do a thing EASILY; citra pulverem et sudorem, sine pulvere et sudore, brachio levi, aliquid agere, officere.*

*He may do it EASILY; nihil est negotii facile est factu; prima prosiiliunt indagine; in expedito est illi positum; nulla interceptus difficultate.*

*A man EASILY pleased; ingenium mire placabile. Any one may easily speak to him; homo est perquam affabilis.*

*Very EASILY; nihil facilius.*

*He will show you an EASY way to do it,*

*without sweating so much as one hair; expeditam ac facilem ostendit viam, qua cuivis liceat citra sudorem, citra molestiam, citra penitentiam.*

*With much EASE; very easily; you may do it with no trouble; minimo negotio; tam hoc tibi in proclivi est, quam imber, quando pluit.*

*The answer is EASY and without any difficulty; nulla intercepta difficultate, facilis atque explicata est responsio.*

*He will EASILY confute that opinion; hanc sententiam facile primo obteret pedatu.*

*To live at EASE; in portu quiescere, navigare; otio vitæque molliori indulgere.*

*It at EASE, or sick; gravi morbo decumbens; ossa morbo collapsa trahens.*

*To speak with EASE; commodè dicere.*

*From EAST to west; ab oriente ad occidentem; ab ortu ad occasum; ab Euro ad Zephyrum; surgente a sole quousque Vespertina calet regio.*

*To EAT; edere, comedere, manducare, mandere, vesci.*

*To EAT together, or in company; una cibum capere.*

*To EAT, devour, satisfy hunger; latrantem, et iratum placare ventrem; Hor. Cibo, carnibus vesci. Escam, cibos edere, comedere, vorare, devorare, capere, capessere. Famem explere, implere, compeccare, depellere, deponere, levare multo cibo, solvere; victu, cibis, comedendo corpus alere, nutrire, rescere vires. Ingurgitare se cibis. Epulis exempta fames. Amor compressus edendi est. Placare voracis jejunia ventris. Fulcire cibis corpora. Famem pellere glande, solari quercu, fronde levare. Jejunia cedere boum, diramque famem finire, sedare.—Virg. Æneid. 1. Exercere guttur cibo. Jejunia solvere granis. Corpora tosta carne replent. In tenera famem consumit agna. Cibus in alvum, viscera congerere, condere, dimittere, demergere; visceribus, alvo recondere, immergere. Postquam epulis functi; when they had done eating.*

*I EAT not much, or but a little; non multum edo; non multum cibi sum; minime sum edax; tenui cibo utor.*

*A great EATER, feeder, devourer of meat; helluo, m. vorax; homo gulæ profundæ, insatiabilis; edacissimus, voracissimus, gulosus; cujus nemo, nihil explere Tartaream ingluviem potest; cujus stomachi mensura nulla est; gula, venter, abdomen capacitatis immensæ. Erisichthone voracior. Quæ Charybdis tam vorax? Harpyis gula digna rapacibus. Quicquid ponitur hinc et inde verrit.—Quod urbibus esse, quodque satis populo*

poterat, non sufficit uni. Utque fretum recipit de tota summa terra, &c. Ovid. Met. VIII. 11. Copia nulla famem relebat.

*To Eat little, or feed sparingly; cibo parcius, victu tenui, attenuato uti. De cibo sibi detrahere, minuere. In victus ratione temperare, moderare sibi; mira quadam temperantia, abstinencia uti. Appotentiam ciborum frenare, comprimere. Homo minimi cibi, cui minimum suus genius debet, ut qui genio minimum indulget, cui paucissima ad victum sufficiunt, quasi mensuram sui stomachi norit perexiguam. Raro cibus vescitur, rarius convivatur. Ad vires tantum reficiendas, non et augendas adhibet cibos. Genium fraudare, defraudare.*

*You Eat, and drink, and that of the best, and all at another's cost; musico agitis statem.*

*Iron EATEN with rust; ferrum scabea rubigine rosuum.*

*Rocks EATEN in by the sea; saxa peressa salo.*

*To EBB, as the sea; resuere, recedere, reciprocare.*

*To be in the EBB, or at lowest, as to one's condition or fortune; decrescere, imminui, attenuari.*

*The Ebbing and flowing of the sea; fluxus et refluxus maris. Alterius maris accessus atque recessus. Oceani aestus et reciprocatio. Quoties ex alto intumescens affluit mare, Aestus dicitur. Cum remittit se tumor, aqua residet marina et in altum remeant, reciprocatio vocatur.*

*What shall I say of the sea-tides, the Ebbings and flowings of which are governed by the motions of the moon? quid de fretis et maritimis aestibus dicam, quorum accessus et recessus lunæ gubernantur motibus?*

*Under that bridge the sea has a strong tide in Ebbing and flowing; sub hoc ponte violenter et horride mare reluctatur et restat.*

*The water of that strait rises high, and is very low when it flows and EBBs; hoc fretum attollitur valde et deprimitur aestibus.*

*There the sea flows and EBBs twice between the two risings of the moon; ibi mare bis, inter duos lunæ exortus, affluit bisque remeant.*

*That river twice EBBs and flows in four and twenty hours; fluvius ille, naturali die, bis undis deficit, et toties exuberat.*

*At EBB, or low water; deficiente summine.*

*The ECHO; echo, vel ecoho, -us, f. Imago vocis; sonus repercussus; Vocalis nymphæ, quæ nec reticere loquenti, Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo.*

*To ECLIPSE; edere luminibus, intercipere lumen, obumbrare.*

*The moon being placed between us and the sun, makes the ECLIPSE of the sun; luna inter nos et solem posita, splendorem solis reterdat, dimittit; luna subjecta soli, et opposita nostris oculis, solis lumen obscurat.*

*The sun is in an ECLIPSE; sol deficit, obscuratur, patitur eclipsin.*

*Both the sun and moon are ECLIPSED; sol et luna laborant.*

*The death of Romulus happened when the sun was in an ECLIPSE; interitus Romuli in obscurationis solis factus est.*

*He saw the sun in an ECLIPSE; solem defectum lumine vidit.*

*An EDICT, or proclamation; edictum.*

*To command by EDICT, or proclamation; edicto aliquid palam facere utile, salutare; aliquid præscribere, imponere, publicare, imperare, præcipere populo; omnibus aperte, dilucide voluntatem suam, animi sententiam declarare, denunciare. Plebi edicere. Edictis atque imperiis jubere.*

*To EDUCATE, or bring up; educare, educere; alere.*

*He bred him up, and EDUCATED him so; is eam statem huiusmodi præceptionibus imbuat.*

*Being thus EDUCATED and trained up; tali præparatus tyrocinio.*

*You have met with one capable of EDUCATION; you have a subject pliable as wax, you may teach him any thing; ingenium nactus es docile; habes æquacrem materiam, tu formes, fingasque affabre.*

*What is bred in the bone will never out of the flesh; what one is EDUCATED to from his youth sticks fast; nihil felicius discitur, quam quod ab ipsa statim pueritia discitur; quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu.*

*Good EDUCATION is worth all; adeo in teneris assuescere multum est.*

*He was EDUCATED and bred a scholar; Musarum sacris initiatus est infans.*

*They show their EDUCATION, or breeding; discum quam philosophum adire malant.*

*You are now in the making or marrying; your EDUCATION must be now or never; udum et molle lutum es, nunc nunc properandus, et acri fingendus sine fine rota.*

*To take care that children be well EDUCATED; ab ipso statim lacte, liberos sanctis præceptis et opinionibus imbuendos curare.*

*To set one a good copy for EDUCATION; exemplis atque bonis augere bonis.*

*I know you have been religiously EDUCATED and brought up; neque me clam*



est quam salubribus monitis, quam sanctis exemplis, apud hos sis institutus.

*Good EDUCATION excels good birth; plus est bene institui, quam bene nasci.*

*EDUCATION mends nature; plantæ translatæ, et insitæ, sylvestre ingenium exant, et fructus edunt generosiores.*

*To season youth with good EDUCATION; optimarum rerum gestum, teneris profinus animis inserere.*

*In his EDUCATION they poisoned him with base qualities; venenis illum noxiis imbuant.*

*To EFFECT; efficere, effectum dare.*

*In words to this EFFECT; his, aut talibus verbis.*

*To take EFFECT; effectum sortiri, succedere ex sententia.*

*To EFFECT a business; ad optatus exitus provehere, pervelire.*

*This device of theirs took no EFFECT; at illorum spea irrita est; re infecta diacenserunt; verum hoc parum iis successerat; verum illorum conatus frustrati sunt; at spe frustrati sunt.*

*Letters to this EFFECT or purpose; litteræ in hanc sententiam, in hæc verba.*

*If any thing can be said to that EFFECT; si quæ dici in hanc sententiam possint.*

*That which you say is to the same EFFECT or purpose; quod dicis non est alienum a proposito; loqueris ad rem; non es extra callem.*

*Your discourse or speech is to this EFFECT; tua oratio hanc habet sententiam.*

*I do not understand the EFFECT of your writing; scripti tui non habeo sententiam.*

*I did those things to this EFFECT; in hunc finem hæc feci.*

*I did not go back from the EFFECT, purpose, or matter of my discourse; ab instituto sermonis mei non recessi.*

*My mind and resolution is to this EFFECT; hæc est mea mens, intentio, animus, consilium.*

*I will EFFECT what I intended; hoc quod animo intenderam perficiam.*

**EFFEMINATE**; homo delicatus, molli, effeminatus, lascivus, muliebri molitie; otio atque deliciis affluens, diffuens, liquescens. Nimium sibi indulgere. Genialiter, delicate, molliter vivere. Sese, corpus, cutem, cuticulum belle, lautius, mollius, delicatius curare. Umbris, deliciis, otio, languore, desidia animum inficere, corrumpere, enervare. Minime viriles mundities. Mundior justo cultus. Paulo nitidior vita; vitam genialem, laute animis, in deliciis agere. Sint procul a nobis juvenes, ut femina, compti. Tenero

lascivior hædo. O Phrygiæ, neque enim Phryges! Vincit molliæ trementes plumas, Aut massam modo lactis alligati. Idmo resolutior cinædo; Quo nec filia cultior nec uxor, &c.; Mart. 10. 98.—Sponsam poterat quem sponsa vocare. Cui crines vibrati calido ferro, myrræque mædentes. Ad speculum tonsus. Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris; lævis dropace tu quotidiano, &c.; Mart. 10. 65. Assuetus semper in umbra indulgere sibi, formæque augere colendo, &c.; Ovid. Metam. 4. 7.—Nitidus bene curata cute.—Epicuri de grege porcus. Euganea mollior agna. Vos juvenes animos geritis muliebres.

*Semenchat EFFEMINATE; semivir, molliusculus, molliculus, mollicellus.*

**L. EITHER**, signifying the one or the other of two, is rendered by, uter, alteruter, utervis, and uterlibet; as,

*If EITHER of them; si uter velit; Cic.*

*That it do no hurt EITHER way; ne alterutro modo lædat; Cels.*

*I am not so strong as EITHER of you; minus habeo virium, quam vestrum utervis; Cic.*

*It stops blood on EITHER side; sanguinem fluentem ex utralibet parte sistit; Plin.*

*So he writes, if EITHER of them will, I will appoint judges delegate; ita scribit, si uter volet recuperatores dabo; Cic.*

*If he had not been of EITHER side in the sedition; si is in seditione non alterutrius partis fuisset; Cic.*

*If EITHER of us had been present; si utervis nostrum adesset; Cic.*

*But EITHER of them being kindled, serpents are driven away by the smell; accensis autem utralibet, odore serpentes fugantur; Plin.*

**II. EITHER**, in the former clause of a disjunctive sentence, where it answers to, or, is rendered by vel, or aut; as,

*Either two, or none; vel duo, vel nemo; Pers.*

*They will EITHER profit, or delight; aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare; Hor.*

*They apply themselves to some employ, EITHER to bring up horses or dogs for hunting; animum ad aliquod studium adjungunt, aut equos alere, aut canes, ad venandum; Ter.*

*So long as she was EITHER chaste, or seemed so, or not known to be otherwise; dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata; Ovid.*

*Note: After none, or nothing, nullus, nihil, &c., Either is sometimes rendered by nec in the former clause, answered by nec in the latter; as,*

*None of your virtues is EITHER more*

*acceptable, or more admirable, than mercy; nulla de virtutibus tuis, nec gravior, nec admirabilior misericordia est; Cic.*

*Nothing can be done EITHER more profitably, or more conveniently, than as you write; nihil potest fieri nec commodius, nec aptius, quam ut scribis; Cic.*

**Other Phrases:**

*Not trusted on EITHER side; neque in hac, neque in illa parte fidem habens; Sallust.*

*Many words having past on EITHER side; multis verbis ultro citroque habitis; Cic.*

*Nothing is EITHER mine, or any man's, that may be taken away; nihil neque meum est, neque cuiusquam, quod auferri potest; Sen.*

**ELOQUENCE;** eloquentia, facundia, facultas dicendi, eloquium.

**Stately ELOQUENCE;** grandiloquentia, f.

*An Eloquent orator; vir summa eloquentia, atque divino et incredibili genere dicendi. Homo natus ad dicendi singularem quandam facultatem; in dicendo eloquens, suavis, copiosus, locuples, admirabilis, divinus; disertus, et omnibus vel nature, vel doctrine præditi ad dicendum paratus. Suadæ medulla. Elegans, præstans, politus dicendi magister, artifex. Orator omnibus numeris absolutus, omni laude cumulandus; dicendi artificio præstantissimus, instructissimus, eruditissimus, perfectus et perpolitus; cujus ex ore melle dulcior fuit oratio. Nestore facundior. Uberrimus, inexhaustus facundia, eloquentia fons. Qui linguae lauream meruit. Inclita Nestorei cui cedit gloria mellis. Eloquio Nestora vincit. Valet ille loquendo.*

*One for ELOQUENCE above, or before Cicero himself, and all men else; eloquio præstans Ciceronem, omnes eloquentia vincens.*

*Another Plato, because of the excellency of his ELOQUENCE, an excellent orator; Plato alter, utpote qui singulari est suavitate orationis, suavissimæ pronunciationis; facundissimi oris præditus eloquentia; mellitam habens facundiam; insigniter disertus; aurea præditus lingua; cujus ab ore fuit melliti gurgitis unda; mellitam habens facundiam; rare facundia; mellitam in ore habens dulcedinem; cujus ex ore verba facundissima, velut rivi e fonte, lepide fluunt.*

*Marcus Tullius by the consent of all, was a most profound and Eloquent orator; Marcus Tullius, omnium suffragiis, uberrimus et inexhaustus facundia fons.*

*To speak ELOQUENTLY; composite, ornate, ornatissimo, apte, polite, splendide,*

*copiose, Attice, nitide, eleganter, elegantissime dicere, eloqui. In dicendo omnes eloquentiam, Latinitatis flores, foscuculos decerpere, delibare; omnes nervos orationis intendere; omnes rhetorum colores adhibere; tonare et fulgurare. Auditorum, audientium mentes, verborum, orationis gravitate, splendore delinire, aures permulcere, implere. Dicere ad persuadendum accommodate. Gravibus verbis et sapientissimis sententiis orationem ornare, perpolire. Afferre propriam, compositam orationem, artificii quodam et expolitione distinctam. Verborum dote rem incomptam, indotatam locupletare, ornare. Humilia subtiliter, magna graviter, mediocria temperate dicere. Troporum cultu orationi lucem dare. Cincinnos orationi, pigmenta, fucos, calamistra, verborum phaleras adhibere.—Nec abeat facundia gratia dictis.*

*An Eloquent oration; perpolitata oratio, quæ una omnes dicendi Veneres complectitur.*

*ELOQUENCE was profitable to Cicero; eloquentia Ciceroni fructuosa fuit. Fuit Ciceroni eloquentia summo emolumento, peperit emolumentum, commoda, utilitatem, copias, optima quæque, emolumentum attulit, profuit, fructum dedit, tulit, attulit, comparavit; magnum ex eloquentia fructum Cicero tulit, cepit, percepit, collegit, consecutus; admodum Ciceroni fructuosa fuit eloquentia, utilitatis eximie, commodorum neque paucorum neque mediocrium. (Eloquentia descriptio:) eloquentia est non quæ verba tantum colligit, et inani vocum sonitu oribus obtrepit, sed quæ maxime rem continet, neque ipsa non minus gravitate sententiarum, quam elegantia verborum, et sermonis splendore commendat, &c.; Cic. Oratio est veluti oris ratio; æsanima atque omnium rerum regina oratio.*

*An Eloquent style; Stylus pugnax, et quasi bellatorius; Plin. Accurata verborum Latinitas; affectatus verborum apparatus; nullo apparatu pure et dilucide dicere; Cic. Orationem certis dicendi luminibus ornare et expolire; orationem variare et limare; item, exornare, et illustrare; formare, illuminare, distinguere; omnia subtilissime perpolire; Latini sermonis integritati studere; Latinitatis foscuculos delibare; formare orationem, eamque variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus; quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et luminat orationem; Apostolici sermonis puritatem quasi fuco quodam orationis inficere; ornata sententiarum concinnitas; sententiæ docendi acutæ, delectandi argutæ; Cic. Sententia non tam graves aut severæ, quam venustæ et com-*

cinae; quod cum gratia quidam et Venere dicitur; Quint. Eloquentia flores; Veneribus affluere; cujus generis sunt translata, trafatitia; commodissime res aliquas persequi; praesertim cum ita dicat ipse, ut ambrosia splendens esse vi leatur; cui dulci fuit suavi nectar ab ore; comitate condita gravitas; non aspero ut ille quem dixi, non faste, non rustice, sed pressae et aequabiliter et leniter; circumscripse numerosque dicere; qui distincte, qui explicate, qui illuminatae, et rebus et verbis dicunt; Cic. Ad rerum dignitatem apte, et quod decore; item, quam maxime ad veritatem accommodatae dicere; qui humilia subtiliter, et magna graviter, et mediocria temperate potest dicere; Quis unquam res praeter hunc Tragicas peno comico, tristes remissae, severas hilares, forenses scenica prope venustate tractavit? Nullo apparatu plane et dilucide dicere; egit causam summa cum gravitate copiose dicendi, tanto silentio, tanta approbatione omnium, nihil ut unquam videretur tam populare ad populi Romani aures accidisse; animi sui sensa quotiescunque opus est, pure verbis Latinis efferre, exprimere.

*Who ever was in sentences more frequent and acute, in words more Eloquent and elegant? quis sententias aut acutior, aut crebrior? Quis verbis aut ornatior, aut elegantior?*

*He was much experienced both in the Roman and Graecian Eloquence; Romano pariter, atque Attico linguae succo et sanguine plene refertus erat.*

*I have not seen a more Eloquent writing; scriptum bellius non vidi.*

*Eloquence will soon fail, unless there be a daily use and exercise of it; exhausta eloquentiae fontis vena facillime inarescet, nisi quotidiana legendi dicendique exercitatione refectatur.*

*High-flown and affected Eloquence; qui quodam styli fulmine intonant grandius.*

*He can both apprehend or conceive rightly of things divine, and utter them Eloquently; divina is et assequi animo, et eloqui potest ingenio.*

*His Eloquence as much abounds in words, as the sea in waves; quis foos, quis torrens, quod mare, tot fluctibus, quot hic verbis, abundat?*

*From whose mouth flowed Eloquence sweeter than honey; ex cujus ore melle dulcior fluobat oratio.*

*His Eloquence is the protection of the unfortunate; pro sollicitis non tacitus sit; Hor.*

*I. ELSE, put for other, is rendered by alius, etc.: as,*

*No man ELSE (id est, no other man); Alius demo; Ter. Non alius quisquam;*

*Plant.*

*They meant nothing ELSE but to overthrow me; Nihil aliud egerunt, nisi me ut opprimerent; Cic.—Quas est igitur alia poena, praeter mortem? Cic. Quid hoc est aliud, quam tollere e vita vitae societatem? Cic.*

*Alibi is elegantly used in this sense, Coacti vendere praedam, ne alibi (upon any thing else) quam in armis animum haberent; Liv. So Ter. Neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora.*

*II. ELSE, put for otherwise, is rendered by alioqui or alioquin: as,*

*ELSE were your children unclean, 1 Cor. 7. 14. Alioqui filii vestri immundi essent; Hier.—Omnia nostra dum nascuntur placent, alioqui nec subscriberentur; Quintil. Alioquin quoniam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? Cic. Before a vowel use alioquin, not alioqui.*

*ELSE in this sense is also rendered by aliter: as,*

*Sed antiquissimum est omnem inde humorem facio sulco deducere; aliter (else) vana erunt praedicta remedia; Colum. and so it is used by Livy and Cicero.*

*Alias is said by Stephanus to have the same sense and use; he cites Pliny: Atque ita profluvis sanguinis morbidum alias corpus, exonerat. Laur. Valla is of another mind. However, ni ita esset, et quod ni ita se haberet, may be elegantly used in this case. Nam ni hac ita essent (else) cum illo haud stares; Ter. Quod ni ita se haberet, (else) nec justitiam ullus esset, nec bonitati locus; Cic. Not so interim, though that word be read in that sense in Sen. Interim scelus est fides.*

*III. ELSE, used for more, further, is rendered by praeterea, porro, adhuc, or amplius: as,*

*Shall it be lawful for no man to have any thing ELSE? nihil praeterea cuiquam licet habere? Cic.*

*Is there any thing ELSE yet? etiamne est quid porro? Plant.*

*Unless haply you will have any thing ELSE (id est, more or farther); nisi quid adhuc forte vultis; Cic.*

*Had you ever any thing ELSE (more or farther) to do with her? num quidquam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Ter. Deinde nihilo praeterea diximus? Cic. Quid deinde porro; Plant. Quaevis quid poterit amplius assequi; Cic.*

*IV. ELSE, put for besides, is elegantly rendered by praeterea with nemo: as,*

*I was afraid of him, and nobody ELSE (or besides); hunc unum metui, praeterea neminem; Cic. A me sic diligitur, ut tibi unum concedam, praeterea nemini; Cic. Plantus uses caeterum for else: as, Argumentum accepi, nihil curavi caeterum.*

Numquid me vis ceterum? Plant. Quid ceterum? Ib.

V. **ELSZ**, *joined with*, or *answering to either, expressed or understood, is rendered by aut or vel: as,*

*Either let him drink, or ELSZ be gone; aut bibat, aut abeat; Cic.*

*Either I will overcome thee, or ELSZ be overcome by thee; vel vincam te, vel vincar abe te; Cic.* Necessitas cogit aut novum facere, aut a simili mutuari; Cic. Omnino aut magna ex parte liberatus; Cic. Casus intervenit mirificus vel testis opinionis meae, vel sponsor humanitatis tuae; Cic.

VI. **ELSZ**, *joined with, or answering to whether, is rendered by sive or an: as,*

*That whether I come and see you, or ELSZ be absent; ut sive venero et videam vos, sive absens fuero; Bez.*

*Consider whether you will take the money, or ELSZ—; vide utrum argentum accipere vis, an—; Ter.* Sive habes aliquam spem de republica, sive desperas; Cic. Permultum interest utrum perturbatione aliqua animi, an (or else) consulto fiat injuria; Cic.

*Some other Phrases:*

**ELSZWHERE**; alibi. Nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos; Virg.

**Nowhere ELSZ**; nusquam alibi; Cic.

*I will go somewhere ELSZ*; alio me conferam; Cic.

*Nor could you have heard it of any body ELSZ*; neque audire aliunde potuisses; Cic.

*Were you any where ELSZ*; tu si alicubi fueris; Petron.

*I must talk of something ELSZ*; oratio alio demutanda est mea; Plaut.

*Somewhere ELSZ*; alibi, alicubi.

**To EMBRACE**; complecti, fovere, amplecti, amplexari. Amplexum dare. Collum premere amplexibus. In ulnis, complexu fovere. Cupide arctaque uxorem amplexus est. Collo alicujus implicare. Collo infusus amantis oscula jungere. Dare brachia collo; captare colla lacertis. In amplexus ire, venire. Non sic appositis vincitur vitibus ulmus. Ut tua sunt collo brachia vincta meo. De collo alicujus pendere. Haerere collo amplexibus. Arcutius atque hederæ procera astringitur ilex. Lentis adheret brachiis.

*He EMBRACED his wife about the neck; conjugis ille suae complexus colla lacertis.*

**To EMBRACE virtue**; in virtutem incumbere; ad studium integritatis, innocentiae, virtutis animum applicare.

*Misfortune has EMBITTERED every moment of my life; omnia mihi tempora sunt misera.*

**To EMBROIDER**; acupingere, in-

texere, plumare; vestes auro, variis coloribus intexere, praetextere, acupingere. Vestem Phrygiam, Babylonicam contextere.—Tenui telas discreverat auro. Babylonica picta superbe Texta Semiramia quas variantur acu.

**To EMPLOY his time well**; horas bene collocare.

**To EMPLOY one, or set him on work or business**; negotium alicui mandare; alicui negotium, munus, provinciam, pensum, opus assignare, describere, attribuere, imponere, tradere, commendare; onus imponere, negotium facessere. Aliquem negotiis implicare, occupatum tenere; operibus urgere, exercere; maximis negotiis praeficere. Negotii procuracionem alicui committere, credere. Hoc mihi negotii datum est; hae partes assignatae, traditae.—Famulus in limine longo Exerces penso.

**ILL-EMPLOYED**; male feriatus.

*I EMPLOYED all my care and study upon it; omnes meas curas cogitationesque in illud conferebam; Cic.*

*They say old age has nothing to EMPLOY itself in (no employment); in regerenda versari senectutem negant; Cic.*

*It is a thing worth your EMPLOYING your best care and pains about; digna res est, ubi tu nervos intendas tuos; Ter.*

*EMPLOY this man in it; huic mandes—; Ter.*

*He is fit to be EMPLOYED about it; dignus eo munere est; Cic.*

*I pray EMPLOY some time in thinking of this; rogo aliquid impertias temporis huic cogitationi; Cic.*

*I EMPLOY my time in studying; omne meum tempus in studiis consumo; Cic.*

**To be EMPLOYED very busily**; negotiorum undae fluctibusque obrui, immergi; negotiorum mole urgeri, onerari, defatigari.

*To behave wisely in an EMPLOYMENT; in munere aliquo recte se tractare; Cic.*

**EMPTY**; vacuus, inania.

**An EMPTY place**; inane, n., vacuum, n.

**To EMPTY**; vacuare, exinanire, depellere, exhaustire.

*To EMPTY out of one vessel into another; decapulare, transvasare.*

*To EMPTY a sink, a cup, the treasury; exhaustire sentinam; poculum, ararium; Cic.*

*He has EMPTIED my purse; meum exenteravit marupium; Plaut.*

*First let them draw in any EMPTY grain; inania primum ducant plaustra; Var.*

*The jug is EMPTY; cantharus vacuus est.*

*They were a whole night in EMPTYING the ship (getting the ship EMPTY); non tota exinanienda navi consumitur; Cic.*

*EMPTY your oil twice a day ; oleum bis in die depleto ; Cato.*

*The EMPTY leech sucks sore ; non mis-sura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo.*

*To ENCHANT ; incantare ; sciem animi, oculorum, intuentium oculos, perstringere ; præstigiis oculos eludere ; magia visum auferre ; noctu evocare umbras, et animas responsa daturas ; carminum maleficiis varias imaginum facies mentiri ; Sol.*

*To ENCLOSE, or shut in ; claudere, includere, circumdare, circummunire, se-pire, cingere.*

*To ENCLOSSE, or make a trench about ; vallare, circumvallare.*

*To ENCLOSE, or wall about ; urbes multo vestire aggere ; firmare locum magnis munitionibus ; Cms. Confirmare castellum muris mœnisque, præsiidiis, et multis tormentis.*

*To ENCLOSE a corn-field ; segeti præ-tendere sepe.*

*To ENCLOSSE, or hedge in, a garden or orchard ; pomarium, hortum, frutice ob-sepire spinoso ; vestire vepribus et du-metis ; Cic.*

*To ENCOUNTER ; congregari, config-geri.*

*To ENCOUNTER, or meet ; occurrere, obviam habere.*

*The success of the ENCOUNTER was various ; vario certamine pugnatum est ; Cic.*

*In the first ENCOUNTER, or onset, we lost about seventy men ; nostri in primo congressu circiter lxx. ceciderunt ; Cms.*

*He hoped to find some good opportu-nity of an ENCOUNTER ; sperabat fore aliquam dimicandi facultatem ; Cic.*

*To ENCOURAGE, or animate ; exhortari, animare, confirmare, incitare, accendere, exstimulare ; calcaria, stimulos cunctanti adicere, admovere, adhibere, addere, subdere, faces subjicere acriores. Cohortationibus, verbis, sua cohortatione impellere, animare, confirmare, acuere, erigere, accendere, incendere, incitare, animum addere, mentem injicere, indu-striam exacuere, studium alicujus infla-mmare ; trepidanti metum, diffidentiam adi-mere, imminuere ; alacritatem, audaciam injicere afferre, dare, addere : spem mi-nime dubiam, majores animos facere ; ani-mos augere. Aculeis quibusdam tergi-versantes pungere, instigare, stimulare, exatimulare. Cohortari ne animo defi-ciant. Magnopere, vehementer tibi suctor sum ut hoc facias. Subdere faces ad studia eloquentiæ. Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria.—Immensum gloria calcar habet. Dictis virtutem accendit amicis.—Stimulos in pectore con-*

*dit. Ingenio stimulos subdere fama solet. Stimulos frementi adjiciunt. Mentem alicui reponere, animos dare, facere.—Clamoribus augeat adjicimque animos. In antiquam virtutem animosque viriles excitare. Quantum dederis mihi pectoris ? —In prælia æva suscitatur, et stimulis laud mollioribus incitat iras.—Stimulos dedit æmula virtus. Variis instigat vocibus, et victis revocat vires. Addere vim fessis animis.*

*A good heart will ENCOURAGE us ; multum nos juvat animus in re mala bonus.*

*You ENCOURAGED me ; you put me in good hopes, heart ; mihi profecto addis animum.*

*You have ENCOURAGED me much ; red-didisti mihi animum.*

*Go to, go to ; well, well ; be ENCOURAGED, man ; be not so disheartened ; age, age ; resume animum ; Ne, queso, despondeas adeo animum.*

*He ENCOURAGES and sets him on ; in-stigat.*

*Being ENCOURAGED by their advice ; quorum arbitrio, quasi calcare, commotus et incitatus.*

*He always took part with, and ENCOURAGED, honest men ; a bonorum causa semper stetit.*

*You have ENCOURAGED, or plucked up, their hearts ; animus desperantium per te erectus ; tuis præclaris actionibus, qui antea timebant, excitati sunt, recreati, ad bonam spem et fortitudinem revocati, ani-mos receperunt, recuperarunt, collegerunt, revocarunt.*

*To ENCOURAGE virtue ; amplificare vir-tutem laudibus.*

*Be of good cheer, ENCOURAGE yourself ; go on in God's strength ; take heart ; pluck up thy heart, man ; fear no colors ; bono sis animo ; mactus sis virtute tua ; forti infractoque sis animo ; nihil est quod vereare.*

*What cheer, my hearts ? how are you ENCOURAGED now ? ecquid animi vobis est ?*

*Go on, man, be ENCOURAGED in God's name ; tu perge cum Deo.*

*An END ; finis, terminus.*

*An END, or design ; consilium, scopus.*

*To what END ? quorsum ?*

*To the END that ; quo.*

*To that END ; eo, ea gratia.*

*To no END ; frustra, nequicquam, incas-sum.*

*An END of a speech ; conclusio, perora-tio, epilagus.*

*The latter END of a man's life ; extre-mum tempus ætatis.*

*Near his latter END ; sub exitu vi-tæ.*

*At the END of the street; in ultima platea.*

*At the year's END; finito, vel exeunte anno.*

*At two years' END; post duos annos, biennio peracto.*

*At his wife's END; stonitus.*

*To be at his wife's END; obstupescere, percelli.*

*What comes next to one's tongue's END; quicquid in buccam venerit.*

*To be at one's tongue's END; in labris primoribus versari.*

*To have it at one's fingers' END; tenere, callere, probe meminisse.*

*From the beginning to the END; a capite ad calcem, a carceribus ad metam, ab ovo usque ad mala.*

*To be at an END; desinere.*

*To draw to an END; vergere, declinare.*

*To make an END; concludere, finem facere: of a business; conficere, perficere, absolvere: of a person, i. e. to kill him; e medio tollere, interimere: of a quarrel; litem dirimere vel componere, pactionem facere.*

*To set up on END; erigere.*

*To bring about his ENDS; efficere id quod cupit.*

*Not to care which END goes forward; ausque deque habere omnia.*

*To END, or bring to an end; ad umbilicum ducere, ad exitum perducere.*

*To END, or put an end; colophonem addere, coronidem imponere, vel summam manum.*

*To END, or finish a work; opus absolvere, finire, transigere, peragere, consummare, complere, terminare, claudere, concludere, efficere, perficere, conficere. Opus rude, imperfectum, inchoatum, omnibus numeris perfectum, absolutum reddere, facere. Ad terminum, finem, metam usque; ad scopum, exitum; calcem propositam, destinatam; quo intendebatur rem deducere, perducere; ad umbilicum ducere. Ad umbilicum pervenire. Operi instituto supremam manum adjungere, supremas manus adicere, actum extremum addere, summum fastigium imponere. Ceptum opus prosequi ad extremum. Extremum fabulae actum peragere. Ne graveris exedificare id opus quod institisti. Vela complicare, contrahere, constringere. Metam attingere propositam. Finem facere, operi statuere, imponere. Colophonem operi, coronidem addere. Manum de tabula.—Extremo sub finelaborum vela trahere. Jamque opus exegi. Prima mei pars est exacta laboris. Finis adest. Hic terminus hæret. Manus ultima cepto Imposita est. Claudite jam rivos.—Immensum spatium confecimus æquor.—Dabit Deus his quoque finem.*

*So you may but work your END; dum efficias id quod cupis; Ter.*

*The END of a man's life; vitam humanæ catastrophæ.*

*Summer was almost at an END; prope exacta jam ætas erat; Cms.*

*I will make an END of the old man; æqui animam extingam; Ter.*

*To make an END between themselves; lites redimere; pactionem facere.*

*He was an able man to his latter END; bonis viribus fuit in extremo tempore ætatis; Cic.*

*They END their sentences with numbers; claudunt numeris sententias; Cic.*

*That the speech may END the better; quo melius cadat oratio; Cic.*

*They END ill; male concludunt; Cic.*

*In the farthest END of the world; in extremo orbis termino; Pat.*

*There had been an END—but that—; actum erat de—nisi—; Flor.*

*They do it to the END—for this end that—; id agunt ut—ob eam causam ut—; Cic.*

*To the END I might not speak of—; eo ut ne dicerem de—; Cic.*

*I will do it to this END, that—; id ea faciam gratia, quo—; Plaut.*

*I do not speak it for this END; non eo hoc dico; Plaut.*

*I will not leave till I have made an END of it; laud desinam donec perfecero; Ter.*

*I am in some fear what will be the END of it; timeo quorum evadat; accidat; eventurum sit; Ter.*

*I am afraid it should come to some ill END; veretur ne in nervum erumpat; Ter.*

*I would not have had it to have ENDED thus; sane nollem hunc exitum; Ter.*

*He came to the same END; non alium exitum fecit; Petron.*

*It is in the latter END of that book; est in extremo illo libro; Cic.*

*The war is almost at an END; bellum pene confectum est; Cic.*

*My consulship is now almost at an END; in exitu est jam meus consulatus; Cic.*

*I will make an END of speaking, asking; finem faciam dicendi, rogandi; Ter. Cic.*

*Sharpened towards the lower END; paululum ab imo præacuta; Cms.*

*To no END, or purpose; nequicquam; incassum; Liv. Sall.*

*It is to no END in the world; frustra operam sumis; conteris; actum agis; laterem lavas; operam perdis; Ter.*

*Night ENDED the battle; nox prælium diremit; Plaut.*

*He will END the sedition; seditionem in tranquillum conferet; Plaut.*

*I was at my wife's END; obstupui; Ter.*

*They were at their wits' END*; attonitis hucere animis; Virg.

*I said what came next to my tongue's END*; a me, quæ in promptu erant, dicta sunt; Cic.

*I know not what matter it is, whether I come now, or at ten years' END*; nescio quid intersit, utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos; Cic.

*He makes even at the year's END*; in diem (ex tempore) vivit; Cic.

*By the three days' END*; post diem tertium; Cæs.

*I would have made an END with—*; conficissem cum—; Cic.

*To the END that his life might be in more safety*; quo tutior vita ejus esset; Cic.

*Things might have been fairly ENDED*; res ad otium deduci posset; Cæs.

*To END quarrels*; controversias tollere; Cæs.

*To END differences by treaty*; per colloquia controversias componere; Id.

*I see an END of my race, i. e. life*; video calcem; Cic.

*At both ENDS of the bridge*; ad utramque partem pontis; Cæs.

*The war was thought to be at an END*; bellum confectum videbatur; Cæs.

*Length of time will at last bring that to an END*; id aliquando conficiet, et consumet vetustas; Cic.

*To know no END or way out of his tale*; ad finem orationis non pervenire. Quemadmodum exitum expeditam institutæ orationis, non reperi, non video; qui institutæ orationi finem imponere, quo sine institutam orationem claudere, absolvere, perficere possum.

*I am eased of my labor, or my task is ENDED*; labor finitus. Perfunctus sum labore gravissimo, levatus sum, liberatus, exsolutus, exemptus; labori finis impositus est, factus est; labor ad finem pervenit, terminatus est; jam me non urget, non premit, non vexat labor; labori gravissimo quies aliquando successit; labori finem feci, finem imposui; laborem terminavi, ad finem, ad exitum perdux; laborem pertuli, donec opus fuit; toleravi quatenus debui; sustinui quoad oportuit.

*Almost ENDED*; res pæne confecta. Puto rem aut jam esse aliquam, aut appropinquare; puto aut confectum jam aliquid esse, aut inibi esse; ut opinio mea fert, res non abest longius, non longe absumus a re, longinqua res non est.

*This was the END of all my musing and study*; finis cogitationum. Hic est terminus, scopus, quo intenduntur cogitationes meæ; hæc est quasi meta, quo ut perveniam, elaboro, atque evigilo; huc spectat animus meus, huc me voluntas,

*Phrase.*

huc judicium et ratio ducit.

*Of the success, or as it falls out in the END, so men will judge, esteem, and think of you*; ex rei eventu homines de te existimabunt. Ex eventu homines de te existimabunt; rei exitum hominum judicia consequentur, ut res cadet, ut succedet, ut evenit, ut ceciderit, ita de te homines judicabunt: qualis rei finis, exitus, terminus, eventus, conclusio erit, talem de te opinionem homines suscipient; congruent, consentient in utramque partem, hominum de te judicia.

*The END proves all things*; exitus acta probat.

*The END of the town*; urbs ultima, i. e. remotior, longinquior urbis locus: as,

*To dwell at the END of the town*; ultimam habitare urbem; Cic.

*He has not put an END to his works*; manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus.

*The war is brought to an END*; bellum jam profligatum est.

*The first part of my work is brought to an END*; prima mei pars est exacta laboris.

*I have brought all my work to an END, as I desired*; opus meum, ut volui, omne perpetravi.

*Let it not be tedious to you to make an END of the work or building which you have begun*; ne graveris exedificare id opus quod instituisti; nam exedificare est opus ædificiorum ceptorum, et omnia ædificanda, absolvere.

*The year ENDS, when the course of the sun is at an end*; exiit emeritis cursibus solis annus.

*One letter, though by a wearied hand, puts an END to the book*; litera defesso pollice sistit opus.

*And that same day put an END to the empire, both to the conquerors, and those who were conquered*; eademque dies, et victoribus, et victis, finem imperii fecit.

*To bring to an END that which you have begun*; id quod es ingressus exequi.

*He knows no END of his means*; ipse nescit quod habet.

*Let them make an END between themselves*; lites inter se componant, dirimant.

*That at last an END may be put to that suit of law*; ut finis aliquando judicariæ huic controversiæ constitueretur.

*Neither was that war ENDED before Vespasian's time*; nec sporatum fuit hoc bellum ante Vespasiani tempora.

*My work is at an END*; operæ solutus sum.

*Until so acceptable a speech was brought to the wished-for END*; donec ista tam grata oratio expectatum finem pertigerit.

*In one day war was both begun and ENDED, between two most potent kings*;

uno die, inter duos maximos reges, ceptum erat atque patratum bellum.

*To put an END to wickedness; figere modum nequitiae; Hor.*

*Put an END to your fears; parce metu; Virg.*

*To ENDEAR oneself to any one; bene mereri de aliquo.*

*To ENDEAVOUR; conari, niti, eniti, arniti, obniti, moliri, studere.*

*To ENDEAVOUR earnestly; conniti, contendere, nervos intendere, omnibus nervis contendere, summo opere niti.*

*To do his ENDEAVOUR; operam dare, facere sedulo, navare operam.*

*With great ENDEAVOUR; enixe, obnixe.*

*They did their ENDEAVOUR to hinder; impedire obnitebantur; Patere.*

*They ENDEAVOUR to raise themselves; connituntur ut se erigant; Cic.*

*I will do my ENDEAVOUR; dabo quidem operam; faciam hercle sedulo; Ter.*

*I ENDEAVOUR it all I can; id ago sedulo; Ter. Id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur; Cic.*

*Let every one ENDEAVOUR what he can; tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitatur; Cic.*

*I must ENDEAVOUR the best I can; omnibus nervis mihi contendendum; Cic.*

*I do not so much as ENDEAVOUR it; ne conor quidem; Cic.*

*We ENDEAVOURED it, did our endeavour; conati quidem sumus; Cic.*

*Do your ENDEAVOUR in it; endeavour it all you can; contende, quæso, atque elabora; omnes tuos nervos in eo contendas; Cic.*

*By his persuasion and ENDEAVOUR; illo auctore atque agente; Cæs.*

*To ENDEAVOUR earnestly, with might and main, or to labor and devise all the ways he possibly can; eniti summo studio. In arcem hujus causæ, in summam causam totus invadam, omni vi, toto pectore incumbam; agam pro mea virili parte, pro mea parte, pro virili, pro viribus, toto pectore, cunctis viribus, omnibus nervis, omni meo studio, quantum est in me, quantum in me positum, in me situm, quoad possum, quantum valeo, quantum quidem ipse præstare possum, quantum consequi viribus licet; contendam omni studio; summe conabor; enitar omnibus tum animi, tum corporis viribus; conferam ad hanc rem omnes vires, omnia studia, quicquid erit in me industriæ, operæ, curæ, diligentiae; minime parcam viribus; nullum studium, nullam operam, aut industriam prætermittam; dabo operam, quantum in me erit, pro eo quod in me erit.*

*All my ENDEAVOURS tend to that; in hoc versantur curæ cogitationesque meæ.*

*Therefore I must ENDEAVOUR the more earnestly, that—; quo mihi acrius adnendum est, ut—; Sall.*

*Now I ENDEAVOUR, that—; nunc id operam do, ut—.*

*And thither he directs all his ENDEAVOURS; et eo conatus ejus omnes comparat, adhibet.*

*And I do indeed ENDEAVOUR, that—; atque equidem in id incumbo, ut—.*

*They daily ENDEAVOUR in one work to do the same thing; assidue in uno opere candem incudem dies noctesque tundunt.*

*Who when he ENDEAVOURED and aimed at the marriage of the queen's daughter; qui cum nuptias filiae reginæ ambiret.*

*They ENDEAVOURED by all means that the consuls might be made; tendebant summa ope, ut consules crearentur; Cic.*

*To ENDEAVOUR eagerly, that—; summis uti velis, ut—.*

*To ENDUE; imbuiere, instruere.*

*Nature has ENDUED us with, or given to us, two persons; nobis duas natura personas imposuit; Cic.*

*He was ENDUED and adorned with divine or heavenly qualifications; divinis bonis instructus erat atque ornatus.*

*He was ENDUED, or qualified, and furnished with the best of virtues and sciences; virtutibus et disciplinis optimis præditus erat atque indutus.*

*To ENDURE, or suffer; pati, perpeti, tolerare, sufferre, sustinere.*

*To ENDURE, or last; durare, perdurare, permanere.*

*I cannot ENDURE; aversor, abhorreo a.*

*They remembered how they had ENDURED the like the year before; recordabantur eadem se superiori anno perpeasos; Cæs.*

*No man was able to ENDURE him; nemo perpeti hunc posset; Ter.*

*I cannot ENDURE those fellows; illos odi pessime; Petron.*

*We cannot ENDURE our very remedies; nec remedia pati possumus; Liv.*

*I will not ENDURE it; non patiar; non sinam; non feram; Cic.*

*He ENDURES sore brants; magnos impetus sustinet; Cæs.*

*To ENDURE a disgrace; dedecus admittere; Cæs.*

*He cannot ENDURE to marry; abhorret a nuptiis, a re uxoria; Ter.*

*They could better ENDURE a storm; tempestatem ferebant facilius; Cæs.*

*I cannot ENDURE the house, to stay in the house; durare nequeo in ædibus; Plaut.*

*He cannot ENDURE to stay with you; non potest apud vos perdurare; Ter.*

*It ENDURES a long time; longum perdurat in ævum; Ovid.*



*It will ENDURE for ever; eternum (in eternum) durabit; Stat. Quint.*

*If you can ENDURE always to be telling lies; si sustinetis semper mentiri; Petr.*

*He could ENDURE cold, watching, and hunger, more than can be believed; aliorum, vigiliis et famis erat patiens, supra quam cuquam credibile; Sall.*

*He could ENDURE much by his frequent sufferings; patientia ejus obduruit, et percalluit usum.*

*Through the long despair of his affairs, he could easily ENDURE new griefs; longa rerum desperatione obduruit ejus animus ad dolorem novum.*

*The want of all things shows what one can ENDURE; patientiam inopia rerum omnium ostendit.*

*Youth must be accustomed to ENDURE labor and pains, both of mind and body; exerceunda est juvenutis in labore et patientia animi et corporis.*

*No man ENDURES labors or toils more than myself; in laboribus nemo me patientior.*

*Patience ENDURES griefs; patitur dolores tolerantia.*

*All things must be ENDURED by soldiers; omnia militari labore toleranda.*

*There is no toll, or labor, which I cannot easily ENDURE; nullus labor mihi toleratu difficilis est.*

*I will ENDURE my bad fortune with resolution; forti animo tolerabo adversam meam fortunam.*

*He can ENDURE, or bear easily, all things which usually befall men; est in eo magna rerum humanarum tolerantia.*

*To ENDURE, or last; perdurare, perstare; non deficere; nulla vetustate consumi.*

*To ENDURE evils patiently; alacri semper fortisque animo adversis casibus resistere.*

*An ENEMY; inimicus, adversarius, m., hostis, c. g.*

*To be friends with his ENEMIES; cum inimicis in gratiam redire; Cæs.*

*He brings to mind the wrongs his ENEMIES had done him; injurias inimicorum commemorat; Id.*

*He quells the insulting ENEMY; hostem insolentem reprimit; Id.*

*To be an ENEMY to peace; a pace abhorre; Id.*

*To put the ENEMY to flight; in fugam conjicere adversarios; Id.*

*They beat their ENEMIES into the town; adversarios in oppidum compulerunt; Id.*

*They boarded the ENEMY's ships; in hostium naves transcendebant; Id.*

*As near as he could get to the ENEMY's*

*camp; quam proxime potest hostium castris; Id.*

*The ENEMIES grow every day more and more; crescit in singulos dies hostium numerus; Cic.*

*They durst not look the ENEMY in the face; no aspectum quidem hostis sustinere vulerunt; Curt.*

*They were bitter ENEMIES one to another for a long time; odio inter sese gravi et simulate diutina conflictati sunt; Gell.*

*A sore ENEMY; atrox hostis. Nimium graviter nos oppugnans, adversus nos pugnas, nobiscum pugnas, nobis adversatis; nimium te acerbum habemus; quicquid habes virum contra nos confers; irruis impetu quam potes maximo; facis maximum impetum contra nos; adversarius, infensus nimis es, infestus, gravis, acer, vehemens, sævus, propensus nimis ad exitum nostrum, nostrum sanguinem nimis avidè sitiens, totus incumbens ad perniciem nostram; contra nos, in nos, adversus nos, inique nimis agis, moves omnes machinas, omnia, nihil non tentas.*

*Cato was a grievous and bitter ENEMY of Galba; Cato Galbæ gravis et acer inimicus.*

*You are too great an ENEMY to us; nimium nobis es infensus.*

*But if any one be so great an ENEMY to you as to desire your death; at si quis tibi infestus adeo sit, ut necis tuæ cupidus existat.*

*The king being more his ENEMY; cum rex esset illi offensior.*

*To declare oneself to be another's ENEMY; inimicitias alicui denuntiare, indicare.*

*The Romans and the Carthaginians are ENEMIES, the one side against the other; inimicitias intercedunt Romanis cum Pœnia.*

*Neither was he any more an ENEMY to him; neque amplius contra eum quicquam hostiliter admisit.*

*What need more words? they were the king's ENEMIES to their utmost power; quid multis? omnia hostilia in regem exercebant.*

*You are too great an ENEMY to our safety; propensus nimis es ad exitium nostrum.*

*Because they seemed as yet to be my ENEMIES; quod nondum bono animo in me esse viderentur; Cæs.*

*By nothing therefore done as yet, O Cæsar, does Q. Ligarius show himself an ENEMY to you; nullum igitur habes, Cæsar, adhuc in Q. Ligario signum alienæ a te voluntatis; Cic.*

*You are so much an ENEMY to me; ita*

a me voluntate alienus es.

*But if he be somewhat more an ENEMY to me; sin ille a me est alienior; Cic.*

*Those people are naturally ENEMIES to the very name of the Romans; inicitias istæ gentes, et habent, et gerunt cum P. Romani nomine; Cms.*

*The mind becomes ENERVATED by luxurious ease; luxuriatur otio animus.*

*To ENFORCE, or strengthen, a thing; confirmare.*

*To ENFORCE, or constrain, a person; cogere, compellere, adigere, urgere, impellere.*

*To ENFORCE one by necessity; necesse est alicui imponere.*

*To ENFORCE one by violence; vim alicui inferre; invitum, renitentem compellere, constringere, pertrahere, urgere.*

*Whither does their ardor, or earnestness, ENFORCE them? quo illos impetus egit? Ovid.*

*To ENFORCE one to consent, or agree to, &c.; omnem recusandi libertatem alicui eripere.*

*To ENFRANCHISE, or make free; manumittere, civitate donare.*

*His virtue, his worth made him free of the city: not the wealthy men, but the worthy personages for virtue and wisdom were ENFRANCHISED in Rome; civitas ex virtute donata. Non divitiis, sed virtus aditum patefaciebat ad civitatem Romanam; civitate Romana donabatur, qui virtute, non qui divitiis emineret; non opes, sed virtus civitatem Romanam dabat; patebat Romana civitas virtuti potius quam divitiis; jus Romanæ civitatis consequabatur, dignus Romana civitate putabatur, recipiebatur in civitatem, ad civium numerum ascribebatur, civis locum obtinebat, referebatur inter cives, ascribebatur in civitatem, particeps civitatis, civiliumque munerum fiebat, impertiebatur civitate, perveniebat in civitatem, ei civitas communicabatur, non qui opibus abundaret, afflueret, valeret, sed qui virtute polleret, excelleret, præstaret; non instructis, ac bene paratis a re domestica, sed virtute præditis hominibus, facilis erat, expeditus, minime dubius ad Romanam civitatem cursus, via patebat, nullo negotio asperiebatur, ad jura munerisque omnia civitatis Romanæ, premium Romana civitas erat.*

*In an ENGAGEMENT or pitched battle; collatis signis.*

*To ENJOY, to have possession, to obtain, &c.; uti, frui, perfrui, potiri, possidere, usurpare, usum habere; fruiscor, et frumiscor idem sunt, utimur tamen utilibus, fruimur vero delectabilibus; fructum voluptatæque percipere.*

*To ENJOY prosperity; optime se habere; fortunæ optime fundatas, constitutas habere.*

*To ENLARGE; ampliare, amplificare, dilatare, extendere, propagare, adaugere.*

*To ENLARGE the empire or dominions; augere imperium. Valde Pompeius auxit, amplificavit, imperium Romanum; protulit, produxit, protendit imperii Romani terminos; multum addidit, adjunxit ad imperium Romanum; multas regiones in populi Romani potestatem redegit, populo Romano subegit, ad populi Romani ditionem adjunxit: magna per Pompeium ad imperii Romani vires, ad opes populi Romani accessio facta est.*

*The Roman empire, by the conquest of many nations, was much ENLARGED; multis regionibus brevi auctum est imperium Romanum; multarum regionum accessio facta est ad imperium Romanum; multas regiones ad ditionem venerunt, in potestatem redactæ sunt, subactæ sunt, ad imperium accesserunt, additæ sunt, adjunctæ sunt, jura potestatemque subierunt populi Romani.*

*To ENLARGE the state, dominion, or kingdom, by countries or provinces conquered; gentibus victis imperium augere, amplificare. Imperii limites, terminos victoriis proferre, producere, protendere, propagare. Ad suam ditionem, imperium multas provincias adjungere. Sæpius imperio multas regiones addere. Ad imperii vires, opes accessio magna multarum regionum facta est. Fines imperii regionibus adjectis adaugere.*

*Yet they ENLARGED their name and their empire far and wide; longe tamen lateque imperium et nomen protulerunt.*

*Let the great God ENLARGE greatly, and prosper your most happy empire; Deus opt. max. tuum felicissimum imperium latissime propagatum, extendat, adaugeat, fortunet, &c.*

*To ENLARGE the empire through all the world; orbis terrarum terminis imperium definire.*

*The other of which would have ENLARGED your empire, not only through all the earth, but even unto heaven itself; quorum alter finem vestri imperii, non terræ tantum, sed cæli regionibus terminaret; Cic.*

*ENMITY; inimicitia, -æ, f.*

*At open ENMITY, or variance; cum aliquo graves inimicitias agere, gerere, alere, lites exercere; vehementer, acriter contendere, dimicare, magna contentione decertare, digladiari. Odii dissidere, conficari. Sibi mutuo infensi infestique. Quibus intercidunt inimicitie, odiaque mutua. Inter eos ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divi-*

deret mors. Lupis et agnis quanta discordia obtigit. Tecum mihi discordia est. Duobus regibus incessit magno discordia motu. Dissidio acri, acerbo, amarulento; capitali, implacabili, pertinaci, vetere simultate, odio; bello internecino cum aliquo contendere.

*To get into personal ENMITIES*; proprias simulates mihi irritare; Liv.

ENOUGH; sat, satis, affatim, abunde. ENOUGH and to spare; satis superque.

*More than ENOUGH*; plus satis.

*It is ENOUGH indeed*; ohe, jam satis est; sufficit.

*There are others ENOUGH*; aliorum est affatim.

*I have ENOUGH witnesses for me*; pro me satis, testium est dictum; Cic.

*I have ENOUGH of such welcomes at home*; satis domi saluatorum talium habeo; Macrob.

*There is ENOUGH of falsehood and fears*; terrorum et fraudis abunde est.

*Garrisons great ENOUGH*; abunde magna praesidia; Sall.

*He has got ENOUGH of power*; potentiam adeptus est abunde; Suet.

*Enough is as good as a feast*; satis est quod sufficit.

*You have been long ENOUGH about this*; satis diu hoc saxum volvis; Ter. Eun. 5. ult.

*I have had time ENOUGH to—*; satis erat dierum, ut—; Cic.

*To have leisure ENOUGH*; abundare otio; Cic.

*We have had (or there have already been) words ENOUGH*; satis jam verborum est; Ter. Phor. 2. 3. 89.

*Books ENOUGH, or know*; libri satis multi; Cic.

*For when I saw myself both beloved and honored by many ENOUGH*; nam cum a satis multis et colui me videam et diligi; Cic.

*I should have ENOUGH to say against those things*; desertus esse possem, si contra ista dicerem; Cic.

*I have ENOUGH, i. e. am satisfied*; sat habeo; Ter.

*Think it not ENOUGH to go once about it*; ne satis habeam semel circumire; Cato.

*Is it not bad ENOUGH that—? unless—? parumne est male rei quod—? ni—? Plant.*

*Is it not ENOUGH that—? parumne est, quod—? Cic.*

*Impudently ENOUGH*; satis pro impetio; Ter.

*With peril ENOUGH*; satis cum periculo; Ter.

*As soon as you were old ENOUGH to judge*; ut primum per aetatem iudicium facere potueris; Cic.

*You have wood ENOUGH*; habetis affatim lignorum; Liv.

*It is ENOUGH*; affatim est; Plant.

*We have not so much as drink ENOUGH, or, enough to drink*; ac ne quidem potatui affatim habemus; Apul.

*We have subjects ENOUGH*; parentes abunde habemus; Sall.

*It is ENOUGH to do one*; abunde est alterum efficere; Plin.

*Had we ENOUGH to do with*; si esset unde id fieret; Ter.

*He will have ENOUGH of her*; satietatem capiet ejus; Plant.

*It can never be commended ENOUGH*; nunquam satis laudari digne poterit; Cic.

*Let him ask whether the works were done timely ENOUGH*; roget satime temporis opera sient confecta; Cato.

*And Caesar knew it well ENOUGH*; neque vero id Caesarem fugiebat; Cas.

*These things will be ENOUGH to live on*; hæc suppediabant ad victum; Cic.

*I have ENOUGH to give out of—*; mihi ad largiendum suppetunt copie; Cic.

*To have ENOUGH of a thing*; alicujus rei summam habere facultatem; Cic.

*Who had firmness ENOUGH*; qui erant tantis cervicibus; Cic.

*To ENRICH, or make rich*; locupletare, ditare.

*To ENRICH a man*; divitias alicui ministrare, suggerere.

*To ENRICH others*; pecuniam, copias aliis suppeditare.

*When he had ENRICHED him with very large farms in that ground*; cum ei latifundia amplissima in hoc agro donaverat.

*Because never any man had ENRICHED monasteries more largely*; quod nemo unquam rem monasticam magis enixe, simul et copiose promoverat.

*He studied to ENRICH himself*; fortunam suam amplificare studuit; opes, copias, facultates, rem familiarem augere, multis accessionibus ornare, conatus est; suæ utilitati et emolumento studet, inservit, consulit.

*By a numerous progeny they will build houses, and ENRICH their families*; prole multa fundabunt domos augebuntque familias.

*To be ENRICHED and honored*; fortunam et dignitatem augeri.

*This book ENRICHES the Sosti*; hic meret ara liber Sostiis; Hor.

*To ENTER, or go into*; intrare, introire, ingredi, subire, immigrare, illabi, penetrare in.

*To ENTER on an estate; capessere, hereditatem adire.*

*To ENTER into office; inire magistratum.*

*To ENTER into bond; vadimonium prestare, fide-jubere.*

*To ENTER an action against one; actionem, litem intendere; dicam scribere; diem dicere.*

*To ENTER into orders; initiari sacris.*

*To ENTER a thing in a book; describere, in commentarium referre.*

*To ENTER a caveat; cautionem interponere, intercedere.*

*ENTERED in the principles of learning; litteris initiatus, sive leviter imbutus.*

*He has ENTERED himself a soldier; militum nomen dedit.*

*To ENTER into a treaty for peace; de concilianda pace agere; Cæs.*

*Not to let one ENTER (to hinder from entering) into a town; oppido aliquem prohibere; Cæs.*

*ENTER in, I pray, as a welcome guest to our house; nostris succedere penatibus hospes; Virg.*

*To ENTER into the tents; ferre gressus intra tentoria.*

*To ENTER into the house; succedere tectis; inferre pedem intro; lumen introire, intrare, ingredi, subire; inire domum.*

*To ENTER into the designs of any one; idem sentire cum aliquo.*

*An ENTERPRISE; inceptum, coeptum, ausum, molimen, conatus.*

*To quit his ENTERPRISE; inceptum opus destituere.*

*An ENTERPRISE, or exploit; res gesta, facinus.*

*Fortune favors our ENTERPRISES; indulget ausis nostris fortuna.*

*He ENTERPRISES above his power; se supra vires extendit.*

*To stop the ENTERPRISES of the prætor; prætorem circumscribere; Cic.*

*To ENTERTAIN, or treat one; excipere, accipere, tractare.*

*To ENTERTAIN, or lodge one; accipere magnifice, prolixè, regio apparatus.*

*To ENTERTAIN, or pass away the time; tempus fallere, impendere, collocare.*

*To ENTERTAIN one with discourse; mutuis sermonibus accipere.*

*To ENTERTAIN one kindly; hilariter accipere, benigne compecti.*

*To ENTERTAIN one with hospitality; peregrinantem, diversantem, commorantem apud se, peregrinos, hospites bene, amice, nitide, honeste, prolixè, eleganter, splendide, comiter, commode, clementer, magnifice, honorifice tractare. Hospitem, peregrinum mensa et lare, tecto recipere; hospitio excipere benigne, laute et opipare,*

*valta animoque hilari accipere; liberalissime, lautissime tractare, summa humanitate compecti. Peregre venienti hospitium humaniter præbere, domum suam liberaliter potestatem, aperire. Advenis, hospitibus habitationem, hospitium gratuito accommodare. Inopem, ejectum domo domum recipere, benignissime tractare, liberalissime habere. Nulli hospitium suum invidere, aut fores habere oppositas, clausas. Vir hospitalissimus, perhospitalis, multorum hospitum.—Ejectum littore egentem excepit. Dare tecta cibumque hospitibus. Hospitibus janua nostra patet. Hospites opibus solatur amicis. Hospitio indulgere.*

*I will ENTERTAIN them nobly, princelike; magnifice volo accipere; Plaut.—Regio apparatu; Somn. Scip.*

*It was my cousin, that ENTERTAINED him; is mihi cognatus fuit, qui eum recepit; Ter.*

*You ENTERTAIN my son at your house; meum receptas filium ad te; Ter.*

*He gave me ENTERTAINMENT; he entertained me; me hospitio accipiebat; Var.*

*I was kindly ENTERTAINED; ego vero hilare acceptus; Cic.*

*ENTERTAINED with varieties; many, several dishes; excepti etiam pluribus ferculis; Petron.*

*He knew that Ambiorix was ENTERTAINED by them; cum iis hospitium esse Ambiorigi sciebat; Cæs.*

*He used to ENTERTAIN the sick at his house, and to do them all good service; ægrotos in suas sedes recipere, hisque omnia humanitatis officia præstare solebat.*

*His house was very ready for ENTERTAINMENT of all comers; domus ejus omnibus apertissima fuit, et perhospitalis.*

*He who ENTERTAINS my guest so tenderly; qui meum hunc hospitem tam molliter curat.*

*Yet neither could any man be more honorably ENTERTAINED than I did him; neque tamen quicquam honorifice in quenquam fieri potuit, quod prætermiserim; Cic.*

*If you do not ENTERTAIN him kindly; si minime dextro excipias eum, blandoque sinu.*

*Cæsar (O wonderful!) ENTERTAINS my Quintus so honorably and favorably, as if I were emperor myself; Cæsar (Dii boni!) Quintum meum tractat honore, dignitate, gratia, non secus ac si ego essem imperator; Cic.*

*He ENTERTAINED me with all civilities, as if I had been his brother; qui me om-*

nibus officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit; Cic.

*They were not only very liberally ENTERTAINED, but also magnificently rewarded by us; non modo perliberaliter a nostris, sed etiam ornate cumulateque tractabantur.*

*When I saw that Cæsar ENTERTAINED me most honorably; cum viderem me a Cæsare honorificentissime tractari; Cic.*

*By whom he was very civilly and honorably ENTERTAINED; a quo perhumaniter acceptus erat, et summo cum honore exceptus.*

*To ENTERTAIN one very freely, kindly, and cheerfully; obviis manibus, obviis ulnis, extensis ulnis aliquem excipere, cultu plausuque suscipere; omni officio, omnique pietate, hominem complecti.*

*Both I and my parents have been ENTERTAINED long ago by Liso; avitum mihi hospitium cum Lisone.*

*To ENTERTAIN one unhandsonely, unkindly; male aliquem accipere; minus amice excipere; asperius, nimis aspere tractare.*

*They ENTERTAINED Cæsar's ambassadors very handsomely; legatos Cæsarianos inboneste habuerunt.*

*I entreat you that you would honor our ENTERTAINMENTS with your presences; quæso ut præsentia tua festa nostra cobonestares; Symmach.*

*To ENTICE; allicere, illicere, sollicitare; illecebris invitare.*

*To ENTICE to lewdness or evil; aliquem illecebris, blanditiis, promissis, inducere ad patrandum nefas.*

*You shall not ENTICE me so; I will keep my foot out of the snare; me talibus pedicis non capies.*

*She was ENTICED by many fair pretences; variis allecta erat lenociniis.*

*They had ENTICED the youth; suis inescarant juvenem illecebris. He entices him; variis eum pellicit lenociniis.*

*ENTICING baits that any fish will bite at; muscæ et vespe ad mel convolant catervatim.*

*The hope of great prey sometimes ENTICES moderate men; mediocres etiam viros prædæ spes magnæ transversos interdum agit; Sall.*

*Riches ENTICE many to all villany; in omne nefas præcipientes multos adigunt divitiæ; Cic.*

*An ENTRANCE; editus, ingressus, introitus.*

*Let that fellow have no ENTRANCE; cave canem.*

*At the first ENTRANCE of the house, city, &c.; in primo limine, ad ora urbis, &c.*

*Narrow or strait ENTRANCES, or entries; stricti ingressus, Metaph. fauces.*

*To ENTRAP; retire, irretire.*

*They have ENTRAPPED, or laid wait for me, whom I chiefly trusted; insidiati mihi sunt, quibus potissimum credidi. Quorum ego fide nitebar maxime, quibus ego fidei habebam plurimum, quibus apprime credebam, quorum in fide multum ponebam, quorum esse minime dubiam aut infirmam fidem existimabam, ii mihi insidias fecerunt, insidiosæ vim, damna, ignominiam intulerunt, obtulerunt, insidiosæ me tractarunt, insidiis petiverunt, oppresserunt, perdidierunt, a me defecerunt, desciverunt.*

*To ENTRAP by deceit; aliquem incautum insidiis petere, opprimere.*

*An honest man is often easily ENTRAPPED; homo bonus tiro semper est.*

*To ENTREAT, or beseech one; rogare, orare, exorare, comprecari.*

*At my ENTREATY; meo rogatu.*

*By ENTREATY; precario, adv.*

*Got with much ENTREATY; emendicatus, part., precarius, adj.*

*To be ENTREATED, or to do an entreaty; rogatus, exoratus sum, assiduæ me preces impulerunt, adegerunt, ut hoc facerem. Hoc precibus tuis et importunitati do. Rogatu, tuo rogatu hoc feci. Efflagitationes improbas, importunas sustinere non posse. Crebra et fere quotidiana efflagitationes impulsus annui.*

*To ENTREAT, or beseech one importunately; ardentem efflagitando alicui obstrepere; summa contentione orare, et obsccare; assiduâ precibus aliquem urgere, apud aliquem instare, contendere; omnibus precibus orare, et obtestari; votis, precibus aliquem lacessere, sollicitare, pulsare, fatigare. Intense supplicando alicujus aures obtundere; acris, impense aliquem rogare; summopere aliquem interpellare; humillimas preces fundere; submissæ ab aliquo petere.*

*Therefore I ENTREAT you earnestly again and again, that—; itaque vehementer te rogo etiam atque etiam, ut—; Cic.*

*When he earnestly ENTREATED me; cum a me peteret, et summopere contenderet.*

*This one thing I ENTREAT of you most earnestly; hoc unum ab te majorem in modum peto, et contendo.*

*To ENVY; invidere, æmulari, livere.*

*To ENVY another's prosperity; alienæ laudi, felicitati invidere, obtractare. Alterius dignitatem, splendorem, gratiam, opes et gloriam ægre ferre, per malevolentiam deprimere, oppugnare, virtutem extinctam cupere, felicitate offendi, de laudibus ali-*

quid diminutum velle. Propter alterius existimationem contabescere; secundas res ægritudine suscipere, malis vero voluptatem capere. Aliis sua commoda invidere. Alienis bonis dolere; rebus prosperis, secundis angere, cruciari, gaudere malis. Obrectatione invidiæ aliquem lacere. Invidia, livore consumi, exedi, rumpi, tabescere. Acris invidiæ stimulus uri. Invidus alterius rebus macrescit opimis.—Videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, Successus hominum, carpitque et carpitur una. Suppliciumque suum est, &c.; Ovid. Met. 2. 12. Insultare malis, rebusque segregare lætis. Rumpitur invidis, &c.; Mart. 9. 99. Obliquo livore macer. Dente mordeor invido. Livor iners vitium, mores non exit in altos. Livor odax.

*Great men, in great authority, are usually greatly ENVID; prelatos, seu in dignitate constitutos, voracissima circumlanabit invidiæ flamma.*

*To ENVID greatly, or to hate; invidia flagrare, stimulari; invidia vel odio æstuarè; invidiæ incendio conflagrare; acrioribus invidiæ stimulus uri; prosequi aliquem odio capitali; capitaliter odiasse; invidia tabescere, rumpi; livore consumi, exedi; exercere aliquem odii; Virg.*

*To hate and ENVID his brother secretly in his heart; odiasse fratrem tacito sub pectoris antro; Ovid.*

*Hated or ENVID of all men; invidia premitur. In summam omnium invidiam incidit, adductus est; invidiosus apud omnes factus est; sic egit, ita se gessit, ut odio illum omnes habeant, ut in illum nemo sit optime animatus, nemo illi faveat, nemo de illo bene existimet; nulla fruitur hominum benevolentia; premitur odio multorum, invidiæ est, odio est, in invidia est, in odio est; quis est, quem nulla unquam attingat invidia? disrumpitur invidia; valde Ciceronem exercebat invidia; Ciceroni multum erat cum invidis negotiis.*

*I am ENVID, or have more ill-will abroad, because of my honors and preferment; invidia ex dignitate. Sunt quos meus in hac republica splendor offendat, lædat, pungat, angat, sollicitet, afficiat, urat; dolore, cura, molestia, solitudine afficiat; florere me dignitate, existimatione, honore, tantum honoris mihi haberi, tantum mihi honoris in republica esse, auctoritatis, gratiæ, existimationis, splendoris, nonnulli moleste ferunt, graviter, acerbè, ægre, inique, iniquo animo, non facile, non leviter, non patienter tangit animos querendam, sollicitos habet quosdam hic splendor meus, hæc species, dignitas.*

*Let us not be so ENVIOUS; invidia nos*

*minori utamur; Plant.; i. e. minus invidiosi simus.*

*To live free from being ENVID; vivere sine invidia; Ovid.*

*To make ENVID, odious, or hateful; vertere ad invidiam; Tac.*

*To ENVID another man's honor; honori alicujus invidere; Ck.*

*I ENVID, or repine, at the good estate of the Trajans; Troadas invideo; Ovid.*

*The men of Rome ENVID the praise the women had got; inviderunt laudes suas mulieribus viri Romani; Liv.*

*To ENVID the advantages of other men; aliis sua commoda invidere.*

*How great ENVID do we live under! quanta tempestas invidiæ nobis impendet!*

*To make one ENVID and disgraced; invidiam alicui, atque infamiam conflare.*

*He looks on me with an ENVIOUS eye; me infensus observat; Ter.*

*To fall under great ENVID; tempestatem invidiæ subire; Cic.*

*Who was more ENVID, or had more enemies than C. Marius? quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario?*

*They proceeded to that height of ENVID; eo invidiæ processerunt illi, ut, &c. A most unjust citizen, who being freed from the danger of arms, yet retains an envious and armed mind; ingratus, injustusque civis, qui armorum periculo liberatus, animum tamen retinet armatum.*

*To be mad through ENVID; invidiæ rabie vexari, agitari, impelli.*

*To be ENVID by all; omnibus invidiæ ventis circumflari.*

*Their hearts are like to burst through ENVID; animus eorum est exulceratus, et corda saucia tument invidia.*

*To look on one, or any thing, with an ENVIOUS eye; limis oculis, oblique, aliquem, vel aliquid inspicere.*

*An EPITAPH; inscriptio sepulcri, epitaphium, -ii, n.*

*To put an EPITAPH on the grave-stone, or tomb, &c.; tumulo superaddere carmen; insculpere nomen defuncti, inscribere marmora notia.*

*The grave-stone, or tomb, has an EPITAPH on it; lapis carmen habet; lapis inscriptis stat super ostia notis; nomina scripta tenet tumulus.*

*To EQUIVOCATE, or speak doubtfully; equivocare, mentiri; ambiguis vocibus ludere; æquivoco, ambigue, obscure, perplexe, ænigmatice loqui. Flexuosis ambagibus rem occultare. Verborum tendiculas adhibere. Ambiguitatibus et sophismatibus ludere. Verborum Mæandros, diverticula, flexiones querere. Præstigiis et fallaciis verborum uti. Ambiguitatis latebras adhibere; latibulis occultare*

sententiam suam. Flexuosus, ambiguus, perplexus, tortuosus sermo.

To ERR, or go out of the way, or mistake, to be deceived, &c. ; falli, labi, decipi, errore magno teneri, duci ; de via recta, de vero, recto, deflectere ; a vero aberrare ; aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani ; erroribus variis imbui, implicari. Errare, oberrare, deviare, turpissime labi, hallucinari, falso opinari, longe aberrare, per devia ire, ferri, rapi ; errore teneri, capi, fascinari ; erroribus illaqueari, irritari, implicari, occaecari ; variis imbui erroribus ; Cic. Fanaticis opinionibus imbui ; falsa opinione duci, inflari ; animo labi ; iudicio ecucituri ; tota via aberrare ; toto errare caelo ; a veritate, ab omni virtutis tramite, a recto rationis deflectere, deficere, declinare, desciscere, aberrare, exorbitare, a prudentia labi ; a scopo aberrare ; longissime a vero abesse.

Who is so sharp-sighted as not to Err or mistake in so great darkness? quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic.

He Errs from the truth ; in veritate non stetit.

To Err, fall, and be deceived, is as reproachful, as to be half mad ; falli, errare, labi et decipi, tam dedecet, quam delirare.

A lover Errs much and often ; tantus tenet error amantem ; Ovid.

They are therefore in a pernicious Error ; itaque in his perniciosus est error.

Neither did I Err in that ; nec ea res me falsum habuit.

But if I Err from the truth in that ; sin veritas in hoc me fugit.

We are often made to Err by vulgar opinions ; opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errores.

This Error and darkness is in the minds of many learned men ; hic error, et hæc, in doctorum animis, offusa caligo est ; Cic.

By which he was in so great an Error that he could not know whither safely to betake himself ; ex quo tantus error consequitur, ut quem in portum se recipiat scire non possit.

He did not Err on purpose, but by chance ; non consilio, sed casu labi.

Although in something we do Err, which is common to all men, yet surely we are free from villany and wickedness ; etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus.

The ardor of lovers wanders in many Errors ; fluctuat in multis erroribus ardor amantum.

No man should be led away with such an Error ; nec quenquam hoc errore duci oportet.

Is there any one that so strangely Errs, as that—? estne quisquam tanto inflatus errore, ut—?

For we are not such as have their minds wandering in Error ; non enim sumus ii, quorum vagetur animus errore ; Cic.

He has been long in a great Error and ignorance ; in summo errore, atque maxima rerum ignoratione versatus est.

For so the young man had involved himself in great Errors, through his inexperienced age ; sic enim adolescens se improvida ætate magnis irretierat erroribus ; Cic.

To be led away by the Error of the age ; sui seculi errore abduci, abripi.

Do not think that I am in so great an Error as to refer all things to myself ; ne me putes esse in ea heresi, quæ omnia ad seipsum refert.

To Err in the beginning ; in porta impingere.

If one do but ever so little Err, and go out of the right way, then, &c. ; si quis tantulum de recta regione deflexerit, tunc, &c.

To Err, or go astray brutally ; e recta via, pecudum more, aberrare.

To be freed from Errors ; errores deponere, corrigere ; errorum contagiones dispellere, effugere, declinare ; gravissimis se substitutionum erroribus expedire ; ex turpissimis errorum cloacis elabi, emergi.

To bring into Error ; in errorem aliquem inducere, deducere, illicere, attrahere, impellere ; aliquem transversum agere ; pravis opinionibus animos hominum imbucere, inficere.

To bring one from his Errors ; animam multimodis depravatam, pietate, religione, sanctitate vera, imbucere.

To correct his own Error ; opinionem falsam, erroneam, sibi excutere penitus ; se ex errorum labyrintho expedire, in viam revocare ; erroribus renunciare.

Whence was so gross an Error? unde hæc tam crassa hallucinatio?

He Errs far and runs headlong from the truth ; a veritate præceps est.

He takes boldness and liberty to Err, and wander wildly ; extra oleas, quod aiunt, vagandi licentiam præsententis sumit.

He is led away into various Errors ; in errorem varios anfractus abducitur.

He did not Err one inch from the straight line ; non transversum unguem, vel digitum discepsit a recto.

To correct another man's Error ; alium erroribus, opinione vana, opinionis errore exsolvere, levare ; errantem in viam reducere, ab erroribus abducere, vindicare. Errorem alicui eripere, tollere. Insitas, erroneas, pravas, falsas opiniones ex animo

alicujus eximere, evellere, novas melioresque inserere. Ab errore aliquem avertere, abducere; errore alios levare.

To **ESCAPE**; effugere, evadere, subducere se, subtrahere se fuga.

To **ESCAPE** by swimming; enatare, emergere, enare.

To **ESCAPE** from some evil; imminens malum, discrimen, periculum, impendentia mala cavere, præcavere; fugere, defugere, vitare, evitare, devitare, subterfugere, declinare, amoliri, avertere. Ex inimicorum insidiis evadere, evolare, subducere se. A malorum consortio, congressu, contagione abstinere, revocare se. Cum pravis nullam rationem habere. Ab hostium telis deflectere, declinare, avertere, sibi cavere, timere. Ratione et prudentia periculum devitare. Corporis ictum effugere. Muneri alicujus molestiam subterfugere. Fœnum habet in cornu, longe fuge. Sanguine viperino cautius vitare. Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis Cautum est in horas. Ab obliquo discedere. Quos optimus fallere et effugere est triumphus.

To **ESCAPE** punishment, or, unpunished; sæpe fit ut soutes, homines improbi, impuri, flagitiosi, facinorosi, noxii judicio absolvantur, liberentur; judicum sententia facilitate prava impunitatem assequantur, evadant impune, ex judicio elabuntur, vindicentur a supplicio, penas meritas, moribus dignas, sceleribus debitas effugiant, non persolvant, luant, &c. Sine pena dimittantur, secus ac meriti sunt pro innocentibus habentur.

To **ESCAPE** a mischief; devitare malum, incolumem, vel saluum evadere.

To let one **ESCAPE**; dimittere e manibus.

Let him **ESCAPE**, and be gone, for he troubles me; hunc vos amolimini, nam mihi impedimentum est.

He **ESCAPED** the judgment of robbing the treasury; emersit ex judicio peculatus.

He hath **ESCAPED** and is gone; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit.

There can nothing **ESCAPE** him; musca est.

He **ESCAPED** by flight; subtraxit se fuga.

He has **ESCAPED** from some dangerous rocks; ex scrupulosis quibusdam cotibus enavigavit.

He has **ESCAPED** all snares; omnes effugit laqueos.

If you **ESCAPE** out of these snares, you must fall into those greater nets; si ex his laqueis te exueris, et explicaris, in illas majores plagas incidendum est.

Because my ship seems now to have

*ESCAPED* out of the shallows, and from amongst the rocks; quoniam emerissec jam e vadis, et scopulos prætervecta videtur navis mea.

The wicked **ESCAPE** clear without punishment, or escape the censure of the law and are quit; improbi e judiciis elabuntur. Sæpe homines improbi, culpæ, criminum, delictorum, flagitorum, scelerum affines, criminum labe infecti prorsus, atque inquinati, noxii, nocentes, soutes, judicio liberantur, judicum sententia, impunitatem assequuntur, a supplicio vindicantur, penas eximuntur, penas vitant, effugiant, evadunt ex judicio, elabuntur, servantur insontes, innocentes, expertes omnis culpæ, nullius affines culpæ, nulla infecti culpæ, nullo astricti scelere, nullo contaminati flagitio judicantur, non puniuntur, non vindicantur, non castigantur, merita non coercentur pena; penas non dant, non luant, non pendunt; debitas penas non persolvant, debito supplicio non mulctantur, non afficiuntur pena; penas factis, vita et moribus dignas, improbitati debitas non ferunt, non sustinent, patiuntur, sentiunt; sæpe fit judicum culpa, vitio, scelere, improbitate, injustitia, perfidia, ut homines impuri, perdit, scelesti, flagitiosi, delictorum omnium participes, sine pena dimittantur, pena eximantur, absolutiorem consequantur, animadversionem effugiant; sæpe non animadvertitur in homines nocentes, supplicium de nocentibus nullum sumitur, pena nulla capitur, secus ac meriti sunt, ac eorum vita postulat, judicantur, sententia feruntur.

To **ESCAPE** danger; exitum reperire ex angustiis.

An **ESTATE** of life; status, -us, m. conditio, sors, fortuna.

He is come to man's **ESTATE**; ex ephebis excessit, togam virilem sumpsit.

The **ESTATES** of a kingdom; ordines regni.

Low **ESTATE**; abjectio; conditio tenuis.

A yearly **ESTATE**; redditus annui.

Restored to its former **ESTATE**; redintegratus.

One not come to man's **ESTATE**; impubes, impuber, adj.

To rob one of his credit and **ESTATE**; fama ac fortunam spoliare aliquem; Cic.

They think him worthy of most fortunate **ESTATE**; dignum fortunam quam amplissima putant; Cic.

The greater an **ESTATE** is, the more does it take to maintain it; possessio quo major est, eo plus requirit ad se tuendam; Cic.

As if their own **ESTATE** lay at stake; quasi sua res agatur; Cic.



Duo talenta pro re nostra (*for our Estate*) ego esse decrevi satis; Ter.

*He heard that Dion had a good Estate fallen to him; audivit Dioni permagnam hereditatem venisse; Cic.*

*As soon as he came to man's Estate; ut primum ex pueris excessit; Cic.*

*To better his Estate; rem familiarem amplificare; Cic.*

*He gives more than his Estate will bear; benignior est quam res patitur; Cic.*

*I am plotting to get an Estate for them; illis studeo ut quam plurimum facerem—; Ter.*

*A girl at marriageable Estate; virgo jam matura viro; Gell.*

*To Esteem, or value; ducere, aestimare, habere, metiri, pensare, spectare.*

*To Esteem, or think; putare, reputare, existimare, opinari, autumare.*

*To Esteem, or judge of a thing; statuere, deputare, arbitrari, censere.*

*To Esteem or regard one; observare, colere.*

*Not to Esteem; nihil morari.*

*To Esteem little of; flocci facere, parvi ducere, vilipendere.*

*To Esteem nothing, or, make no account of; nihili facere, nihili pendere; pro nihilo ducere; nullius momenti putare.*

*To be much ESTEEMED; in honore, in precio esse; plurimum valere.*

*To have no Esteem for a thing; fastidire, despiciere, vilipendere.*

*To be in great Esteem; in magno pretio, in honore magno esse.*

*To be of some Esteem; aliquo numero haberi.*

*To set a high Esteem on one; magno in honore habere; maximi, vel plurimi facere.*

*To grow out of Esteem; evanescere, exolescere.*

*To be in great ESTIMATION; pollere dignitate; primas obtinere.*

*One of no ESTIMATION; semissis, sordidus, inanis, frivolus, tressis, triobolarius.*

*It is not at all ESTEEMED; or it is esteemed nothing worth; it is in no esteem at all; nullius momenti putatur; Cic.*

*According to the Esteem I have for you; pro eo quanti te facio; Cic.*

*He is more ESTEEMED than another; habetur plaris hic, quam alius; Cic.*

*Not in use, much less in any Esteem; ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo; Suet.*

*We ought to Esteem them dear; chari esse debent; Cic.*

*In the time of the second Punic war*

*this fish was in great Esteem; secundo Punico bello celebre nomen hujus piscis fuit; Macr.*

*It was in great Esteem; in magno pretio fuit; Macrobi.*

*It is now in no Esteem at all; nullo nunc in honore est; Macr.*

*He is of some Esteem; aliquo habetur numero; Varro.*

*He set a great Esteem on them; eos ille magno in honore habuit; Cæs.*

*This sort was not ESTEEMED; honor huic generi non fuit; Cic.*

*A good Esteem in the senate; existimatio honesta in senatu. Pulcherrime stabis in senatu, si tuorum adversariorum sententias frögeris, locum obtinebis honestissimum in senatu, magna tua erit in senatu existimatio.*

*To be in some Esteem, reputation, or credit; in aliqua existimatione esse. Paucorum dierum studio consecutus es, ut aliquo numero esses, ut aliquam tibi adacisceres existimationem; ne prorsus jaceres, ne plane ignobilis, obsecrus, vilis, abjectus, nullius honoris ac nominis esses, ne nullius omnino esses, ne nullo plane loco esses, ne tua esset inter homines obscura aut infirma conditio; parumper te honestavit, alio te in numero constituit, aliquem tibi locum tribuit, comparavit, peperit paucorum dierum studium.*

*It is in great ESTIMATION; magni aestimatur. Multorum nummorum est mea bibliotheca; pretii magni est, plurimi valet, magnæ estimationis est. Tanta esse puto verborum tuorum pondera, ut ex tua laude omnia me consequuntur existimem.*

*One of no Esteem at all, or whom no one cares for; nullius pretii homo. Valde miror, quod hominis deterrimi ac sordidissimi consuetudine utaris; mirari satis non possum, quod ejus te hominis usus et consuetudo delectet, cujus infima conditio sit, qui sit infimæ conditionis, humillimi loci, obsecuri loci, nullius loci, nullius ordinis, nullius pretii, despectus, abjectus, contemptus; terræ filius, inops ab omni prorsus existimatione, neque a seipso, neque a majoribus commendatus; nulla majorum laude, nulla sua virtute commendatus, honestatus, nobilitatus, insignis.*

*What you Esteem a credit, I take to be an infamy to you; quam tu dignitatem esse existimas, ego infamiam puto. Qua tu in re dignitatem, ego deformitatem statuo, pono, loco, sitam censeo, positam, locatam, constitutam; quem tu dignitatis, eum ego locum infamiz puto; quod tu valere ad laudem existimas, ego dedecus in eo, turpitudinemque constituo; unde ta decus, et gloriam speres exoriri posse, inde ego, ne dedecus emergat, ne emanet infamia, ne turpitudine effluat, magnopere vereor.*

*To ESTEEM greatly*; magni instar nummis aliquem habere; magno in pretio habere; plurimi facere; magni pendere, habere, ducere; maxime aestimare; mirari aliquem, suspicere, revereri, magnificare; eximium habere, exosculari.

*To be ESTEEMED, or much 'set by, in great estimation, &c.*; magni fieri; in pretio haberi, esse; magnæ existimationis esse; plurimi fieri; censori, haberi in numero; maximo in pretio esse; haberi magni, clarere; reliquos majestate superare; esse in existimatione, in numero; florere auctoritate, gloria rerum gestarum, honoribus; fluere, circumfluere gloria; florere, vigere, apud Sal. Digitis denotari; habere nomen; in gratia esse, apud Cic. Ferire sidera laude, apud Hor. Nomen æthereas ad usque nubes ferre; sermone hominum celebrari; summa gloria fruisi, apud Gell.

*He was greatly ESTEEMED and beloved by all*; magna auctoritate pollebat, et gratia valebat, apud omnes.

*He was greatly ESTEEMED by learned and honorable men*; a summa eruditione pariter, atque auctoritate viris, in dignatione, honore, habitus erat.

*He is ESTEEMED and praised by all*; in ore viget omnium.

*He is greatly ESTEEMED and honored*; in maximo habetur pretio, et auctoritate non modica.

*He is ESTEEMED for his gravity and decent deportment*; gravitatem comitate pulcherrima conditam præ se ferens, plurimi censetur.

*He is of so great ESTIMATION with the king that all things are done by him*; cuius adeo incredibilis est apud Cæsaream majestatem, regiam Celsitudinem, tum gratia, tum auctoritas, ut penes eum res omnis verti soleat.

*His opinion is ESTEEMED like an oracle by the king*; cuius sententia, apud regem, oraculi pondus habet.

*I have always ESTEEMED you much*; te semper maximi feci; Ter.

*I ESTEEM him, as I ought, above all*; quem unum, ex omnibus, facio (ut debeco) plurimi.

*They ESTEEM nothing but what they do themselves*; nihil, quod ipsi non egerint, alicujus momenti aestimant.

*Which thing the Numidians ESTEEM honorable*; quod, apud Numidas, honori ducunt, gloriæ ducunt.

*They ESTEEMED them more than they ought*; quibus illi plus æquo tribuerunt.

*My art is always in great ESTIMATION*; nunquam avaro stat in pretium arti meæ; Ter.

*He ESTEEMS all worldly things below him*; omnia humana infra se ducit.

*He would ESTEEM my advantage and profit more than any thing*; qui omnia postputaret præ meo commodo.

*They ESTEEM him alone above all*; quem unice colunt, suspiciunt, et admirantur.

*I never ESTEEMED any thing more than that*; nunquam habui quicquam antiquius quam ut.

*When he neither ESTEEMED the senate nor good men*; quum respectum ad senatum, et ad bonos, non haberet; Cic.

*I ESTEEM virtue more than money*; pluris est apud me virtus, quam aurum; majorem habeo rationem virtutis, quam pecuniæ.

*I never ESTEEMED him otherwise than if he had been my own son*; nunquam secus habui eum, ac si ex meipso esset natus.

*I ESTEEM your opinion much*; in tua opinione plurimum pono.

*I have a great ESTEEM for your letters*; tuæ literæ maximi sunt apud me ponderis.

*They took those cities which were in greatest ESTEEM for virtue*; eas civitates, quæ maximam virtutis opinionem habebant, ceperunt.

*When the senate had a great ESTEEM for our opinions*; cum nostræ sententiæ magnum in senatu pondus haberent.

*I know that he has a good ESTIMATION and value of my requests*; preces meas, apud eum, non minimum auctoritatis habere scio.

*Wise men ESTEEM your judgment*; non vulgarem, apud sapientes, locum habet opinio tua.

*He is honorably ESTEEMED by men*; in oculis hominum cum gloria, et dignitate versatur.

*Fannius is an author of ordinary good ESTEEM*; Fannius in mediocribus auctoribus habitus est.

*No man's authority or favor can be more ESTEEMED by me than your own*; neque auctoritate quisquam apud me plus te valere potest, nec voluntate; Cic.

*I so ESTEEM an excellent orator, that I think him an ornament to the whole city*; tantum ego in eccellente oratore pono, ut eum esse putem ornamento universæ civitati.

*He is of little or no ESTEEM at all with me*; nullius est apud me ponderis, nullius momenti, ne minimi quidem; eum nullius pretii ducō.

*You always endeavor to lessen or weaken our ESTEEM*; nunquam cessas nostram existimationem labefactare.

*To ESTEEM them as enemies*; eos in hostium numero locoque ducere.

*To be of no ESTEEM amongst his own folks*; sordere suis.

*To be of no ESTEEM or repute; despici-  
tui duci.*

*When I saw that my profession was in  
little or no ESTEEM either in the senate or  
in the courts; quum illi arti, cui studueram,  
nihil esse loci, neque in curia, neque in foro  
viderem; Cic.*

*To be of no ESTEEM among the people;  
nihil apud populum valere; in tenebris ja-  
cere, latere, delitescere.*

*Riches are of no ESTEEM in comparison  
with virtue; sordent prae virtute divitiis.*

*They ESTEEM and count him nobody;  
pili illum non faciunt.*

*It was much ESTEEMED in former times;  
in aestimio fuit veteribus.*

*I ESTEEM it very highly always, and so  
always shall; ego hoc antiquissimum sem-  
per habui, semper habiturus sum.*

*This is ESTEEMED and accounted all in  
all; in rebus humanis hoc utramque pagi-  
nam facit.*

*I do not ESTEEM nor value it a straw;  
minus nihilo mihi est; mihi quidem mini-  
mi est momentum.*

*He seems to be of some credit and ESTI-  
MATION; videtur esse quantivis pretii.*

*I do not ESTEEM that; neque hoc mo-  
rabor admodum.*

*He highly ESTEEMS that; et quod ille  
omni auro emeret.*

*They ESTEEM that dearly; hoc illi ha-  
bent ut cerebrum Jovis.*

*A man whom I highly honor and  
ESTEEM; cui omni officio venerabiliter as-  
surgo.*

*He was one well ESTEEMED; suum  
quondam habebat planum.*

*To become great in the ESTEEM of the  
prince; in dignationem principis perve-  
nire.*

*The EVENING; vesp̄r, vesp̄ra, tem-  
pus vesp̄rtinum, serum diel.*

*In the EVENING, towards night; sero,  
vesper̄i, vesp̄re. Sub noctem; tenebras.  
Prima nocte. Crepusculo, vesp̄ertino die,  
sole se inclinante, praeipitante. Ruente  
sole. Sub primam facem. Luce dubia.  
Vesperascit, advesperascit, appetit nox.  
Die jam deficiente, moriente, oritura nox  
erat. Cadente die.—Modo facta crepus-  
cula terris, Ultima pars lucis, primaque  
noctis erat. Presserat occiduis Tartessia  
litora Phœbus. Serus sub lumina prima.*

*—Cum jam prope luce peracta Demere  
purpureis Sol juga vellet equis.—Jam nox  
inducere terris Umbras et celo diffundere  
signa parabat.—Traberent cum sera cre-  
puscula noctem.—Sub obscuræ tenebrosa  
crepuscula noctis. Lux—præcipitatur  
aquis, et aquis nox exit ab iisdem. Jam-  
que dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat,  
Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere  
lucem: Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia*

*Phrase.*

*noctis.—Sera rubens accendit lumina ves-  
per.—Diem clauso componit vesp̄r Olympo.—  
Sublucens fugiente crepuscula Phœ-  
bo. Cœruleis Titan cum se demergeret  
undis.—Vesp̄r opacus Lunares jam ducit  
equos.*

*EVENING approaches; advesperascit;  
vespertinum crepusculum adest, nox ad-  
ventat, lucem tenebræ pellunt, vesp̄rum  
appropinquat, diei jam succedit nox, dies  
abit nocte adventante, cedit jam nocti  
dies; jam radios sole tegente suos; Proxi-  
mus æthereus Titan abiturus in undas;  
devezo propior fit vesp̄r Olympo; fusco  
vesperus ibat equo; jamque suos vultus sol  
condidit; sub horrentis cum Titan per-  
geret umbras; quum medioscursus nox atra  
tenebat, Flexaque tarda pigri plaustra  
Bootis erant.*

*At the EVENING, or sunset; sole jam  
inclinato.*

*The sun is gone down; the EVENING  
dew begins to fall; sed sol nos relinquit,  
humescit cælum.*

*A very pleasant EVENING; nihil hoc  
vespertino cælo est amœnius, nihil salu-  
brius.*

*What a glorious setting hath the sun  
this EVENING! quam blando nobis valedi-  
cit hic vesp̄rtinus sol!*

*It grows towards the EVENING; jam  
advesperascit.*

*It is EVENING now; sol occubuit.*

*It was EVENING; lumen erat ambi-  
guum; humilemque soporat Decrepitus  
Titana dies.*

*EVEN; equalis, æquus.*

*On EVEN terms; æqua conditione.*

*To come off on EVEN terms; æquo  
prælio discedere.*

*EVEN weight; equilibrium, æquipon-  
dium.*

*To EVEN, lay even, or level with the  
ground; square solo.*

*To be EVEN with one; par pari referre;  
gratiam referre.*

*To go EVEN on; recta proficiisci, recto  
cursu pergere.*

*EVEN, i. e. namely; nempe, nimirum.*

*EVEN, i. e. also; etiam, quoque, vel,  
omnino.*

*EVEN, put for self; ipse: as, It is EVEN  
he; ipse est, ille ipse est.*

*EVEN, i. e. almost; ferme, fere, prope-  
modum.*

*It is EVEN night; instat, imminet nox.*

*EVEN as; sicut, quemadmodum, prout.*

*EVEN as I would have it; ex animi sen-  
tentia, ex voto.*

*EVEN as if; perinde ac si.*

*EVEN so; sic.*

*Is it EVEN so? sicine est? itane so res  
habet?*

*EVEN, of time; jam: as, Even now;*

2 E

iam nunc, modo. *But even now; jam nunc demum. Even from the beginning; jam inde a principio.*

*EVEN, of place; usque: as, Even from Guinea, or, even as far as from Guinea; ex Æthiopia usque, ab usque Guinea.*

I. *EVEN, coming before a noun substantivized, is an adjective, signifying equal, straight, or smooth, and is rendered by words respectively so signifying, viz. par, æquus, æquabilis: as, Now therefore we are even; jam sumus ergo pares; Mart. To plead on even terms; æqua conditione causam dicere; Cic. An even kind of style; æquabile dicendi genus; Cic.—Virtutes ipsas esse inter se æquales et pares; Cic. Sed ne æquo quidem et plano loco; Cic. Tractu orationis leni et æquabili perpolivit illud opus; Cic.*

II. *EVEN, coming with as, or so, where similitude or proportion is expressed or intimated, is rendered by sicut or quemadmodum, &c.: as, He respects and loves me, even as another parent; me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit; Cic. Let every man be so affected towards his friends, even as he is towards himself; quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicis sit animatus; Cic.*

III. *EVEN is often put for also, and then is rendered by etiam, quoque, vel, and omnino: as, Away with even the very least suspicion of covetousness; avaritiæ pellatur etiam minima suspicio; Cic. So filthy, that it were a shame even to speak of them; ita obscurna, ut dictu quoque videantur turpia; Cic. You may even snore again for me; per me vel stertas licet; Cic. Force and wrong, and even every thing that may be a hindrance; vis et injuria et omnino omne quod obfuturum est; Cic. N. B. In this use even is a kind of abbreviation of what at length is, not only, but also. Cumque ea contentio mihi magnum etiam foris fructum tulisset; Cic. Sunt vero et fortuita eorum quoque clementiæ exempla; Plin. De hastarum magnitudine vel audire satis esset; Cic. Hoc genus et cætera necessaria, et omnino omnis argumentatio; Cic. In this sense Virgil seems to use et: as, Timeo Danaos et (even) dona ferentes; Æn. 2. So Livy: Et (even) Romani suum Annibalem habent.*

IV. *EVEN sometimes is an expletive serving only to make the phrase more emphatical, having nothing for it in Latin more than what serves to express the other parts of speech: as, Even that self-same lady; illa ipsa domina; Cic. Is it even so? it is even so, sicine? sic est factum; sic est; Ter. N. B. In this use it has same, or self, so, or very, together with it; ille ipse victor, L. Sylla; Cic. Sic est,*

*vera prædicas; Ter.*

V. *EVEN, coming with from, and having respect to some remote point of time or age, is rendered by jam, inde, or usque, with a or ab: as, Even from the beginning of the Roman name; jam inde a principio Romani nominis; Cic. You have reckoned up the opinions of the philosophers even from Thales's time; usque a Thaletæ enumerasti sententias philosophorum; Cic.—Jam inde ab adolescentia; Ter. Jam inde a majoribus traditus mos Romanis colendi socios; Liv. Progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens; Ter. Jam usque a pueritia; Ter. Vetus opinio est jam usque ab Heroicis temporibus ducta; Cic.—Not but that jam is used with a, or ab without inde or usque: as, Ab orationibus disjungo me fere, referoque ad mansuetiores menses, quæ me maxime, sicut jam a prima adolescentia delectarunt; Cic. Quem virginis raptum jam a pueriæ accipimus; Cic. Ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis pervenire ad extremum; Cic.*

VI. *EVEN, coming with from, as far as from, or out of, and having respect to place, is rendered by usque with a or ab, e or ex: as, He fetched it even from Tmolus; sed ab usque Tmolus petivit; Cic. This comes even as far as from Ethiopia; ex Æthiopia est usque hæc; Ter. Planiem omnem a Cyro usque Albanorum genus tenet; Plin. Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno; Virg. Ut qui usque ex ultima Syria atque Ægypto navigarent; Cic. Quas tu attulisti mihi ab hero meo usque a Persia; Plaut.*

*EVEN as if they had already overcome; perinde ac si jam vicierant; Cic.*

*I shall come EVEN with that cursed fellow; referam illi sacrilego gratiam; Ter.*

*To play at EVEN or odd; par impar ludere; Suet.*

*I EVEN now foresee; jam nunc mentis et cogitatione prospicio; Cic.*

*Try whether there be EVEN weight; pensa an æquilibrium; æquipondium sit.*

*They row EVEN on through; recto cursu impellunt per; Plin.*

*They parted EVEN hands; æque prælio discernunt est; Cæs.*

*He makes EVEN at the year's end; in diem vivit; Cic.*

*All is laid EVEN with the ground; solo æquata omnia; Liv.*

*I rendered it EVEN almost in so many words; totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum; Cic.*

*It is carried EVEN down; directo decursu fertur; Cic.*

*That saying is come up but EVEN now; nunc demum isthæc nata oratio est; Ter.*

*I have lately seen, and I saw* EVEN now ; nuper vidi, et nunc videbam ; Cic.

*EVEN now he went out of doors ;* modo exibat foras ; Plaut.

*I will do it* EVEN now ; modo faciam.

*He whom* EVEN now *I spoke of ;* is quem modo dixi ; Cic.

*They say he will be here* EVEN now ; jam hic ad futurum aiunt ; Ter.

*We are then on* EVEN accounts ; or accounts are EVEN between us ; bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit ; Plaut.

*EVEN about the same time were ambassadors sent on both sides ;* utrinque legatere sub idem tempus missi ; Liv.

*They are* EVEN nowhere to be found ; omnino nusquam reperiuntur ; Cic.

*Not much, or* EVEN nothing at all ; non multum, aut omnino nihil ; Cic.

*EVEN a little before she died, she called me ;* jam ferme moriens me vocat ; Ter.

*To whom did you make your complaint of the wrong done ?* EVEN to him whose—; acceptis injuriis querelam ad quem detulistis? nempe ad eum cujus—; Cic.

*EVER, an adj. for any ;* ullus, quisquam : *as, Is there ever a man ?* numquis, equisnam est? quisquamne est hominum?

*EVER, an adv. i. e. at any time ;* unquam. *Will it ever be ?* equando erit?

*If* EVEN ; si quando.

*EVER, i. e. at all times, always ;* semper, æternum, jugiter.

*For* EVEN ; in perpetuum, in æternum.

*For* EVEN and EVEN ; in secula seculorum.

*For* EVEN and a day ; longum.

*EVER and anon ;* ubinde, identidem.

*EVER before ;* usque antehac.

*EVER after, or, ever since ;* jam inde, vel, jam usque ab illo tempore.

*As fast as* EVEN *I could ;* quam celerrime potui.

*Or* EVEN, i. e. before that ; antequam, priusquam.

*EVER, or soever, when put indefinitely, is rendered by* cumque : *as, Who-ever, or whatso-ever ;* quicumque, quisquis. *What-ever, or whatso-ever ;* quodcumque, quisquid.

*Where-EVEN, or whereso-ever ;* ubicumque, ubique.

*When-EVEN, or whenso-ever ;* quandocumque.

*How-EVEN, or howso-EVEN ;* utcumque, quomodocumque, utut.

*In what-EVEN manner, or, in what manner so-ever ;* qualitercumque.

*EVER also serves to the degrees of comparison ;* *as, EVER the less ;* eo æcius. *As much as ever ;* at cum maximo. *Now*

*more than ever ;* nunc quam maxime.

*The earliest rogue that* EVEN *lived ;* bipedum nequissimus, æcleratissimus post hominum memoriam.

*I. EVEN, signifying any, is rendered by* numquis, equis, or equisnam : *as, I would have you inquire whether there be ever a farm to be sold ;* velim quæras fundus numquis in Nolano venalis sit ; Cic. *I will see whether there be ever a ship come ;* visam equum advenerit navis ; Plaut. *It is a question whether there may be ever an addition to that which you call the chief good ;* dubium est ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, equisnam fieri possit accessio ; Cic. *When it so signifies, it has the particle a or an coming after it.*

*II. EVEN, signifying at any time, is rendered either by* unquam, or equando, or siquando : *as, Did we ever hear this of any man ?* equo de homine hoc unquam audivimus? Cic. *Did you ever think of giving an account of your actions ?* equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic. *If ever you be cited to be a witness in a doubtful case ;* ambigum siquando citabere testis incertæque rei ; Juven. *Quæ res igitur gesta est unquam in bello tanta ?* Cic. *Equando igitur isto fructu quisquam caruit, ut videre piratam captum non liceret ?* Cic. N. B. *The use of* equando *is in interrogative speeches, of* siquando *in dubitative.*

*III. EVEN, signifying always, or continually, is rendered by* semper or æternum : *as, It abides and ever will abide ;* manet, æternumque manebit ; Virg.—*Necessitati parere semper sapientis est habitum ;* Cic. *Sedet æternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus ;* Virg.

*IV. EVEN, in these and similar compounded words, whosoever, wheresoever, howsoever, is rendered by adding* cumque *to the Latin for the former part of the word, or else by doubling it : as, quicumque, or quisquis, ubicumque, or ubi ubi, utcumque, or ut ut :* Vide *So, r. 3.*

*V. EVEN, coming together with or, is usually put for before that, and rendered by* cum nondum, antequam, or priusquam : *as, Or ever thou hadst formed the earth ;* Psal. 90. 2. *Cum nondum formasset terram ;* Jun. *Or ever the earth was ;* Prov. 8. 23. *Antequam terra fieret ;* Hier. *And we, or ever he come near, are ready to kill him ;* Act. 23. 15. *Nos vero priusquam appropinquet parati sumus ipsum interimere ;* Beza.—*Ut reus antequam verbum accusatoris audisset, causam dicere cogeretur ;* Cic.

*VI. EVEN, joined with since, is rendered by* jam, *with inde, or usque, a, or ab : as, Ever since his father's and ancestors' time ;* jam inde a patris atque

majoribus; Cic. *Ever since he was a youth*; jam usque a pueritia; Ter.—*Is adeo dissimili studio est jam inde ab adolescentia*; Ter. Amicus homo nobis est jam usque a pueritia; Ter. Philocrates jam inde usque a puero mihi amicus est; Plaut.

VII. *EVER, coming after as, redoubled with an adjective or adverb between, and having some English of possum, &c. following it, is rendered by the superlative of that adjective or adverb with quam, or ut: as, I came to Amanus with as great marches as ever I could*; quam potui maximis itineribus ad Amanum veni; Cic. *I have set forth the oracles as briefly as ever I could*; exposui, quam brevissime potui, oracula; Cic. *He bespeaks the man as kindly as ever he is able*; appellat hominem, ut blandissime potest; Cic.—*Dico igitur et quam maxima voce dico*; Cic. Convivium ad multam noctem quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus; Cic. Aves nidos construnt, eosque quam possunt mollissime substernunt; Cic.

*Did you EVER perceive? nuncupi sensisti?* Ter.

*Two of the veriest villains that EVN lived*; duo sceleratissimi post hominum memoriam latrones; Cic.

*Now more than EVER*; nunc quam maxime; Cic.

*As much as EVER*; ut cum maxime; Ter.

*As soon as EVER*; statim ut; ubi primum; cum primum; ut primum; simulac primum; simul atque.

*Did you EVER see a neuter? ecquam cultiorem vidistis?* Varro.

*Nor was he EVER the less helpful to Marius for all that*; neque eo secius Marium juvit opibus suis; Corn. Nep.

EVERLASTING, or eternal; æternus, sempiternus, ævitermus.

*An EVERLASTING, perpetual renown, fame, or glory; or, to get an everlasting renown, &c.*; nomen ab omni temporis injuria vindicare; propagare nomen eternitate, perennitate; constituere memoriam perpetuam generi suo; nomen immortalitati donare, commendare, tradere; maximam gloriæ famam posteris relinquere; editis operibus ac eruditione immortalitatem parare; nomen dare gloriæ sempiternæ; consecrare memoriam nominis sui amplissimis monumentis; sempiternæ hominum memoriæ consecrare; illa vita est tua, quæ vigeat memoria seculorum omnium; perpetua tui erit memoria; ibi in secula nomen tuum; Plin. Immortalem ex aliqua re deportare gloriâ, quæ non nisi magno paratur sudore; admirationem sui posteris relinquere; nunquam inter-

moriturum famæ decus sibi parare; cuius ingenium variorum sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradit; Cic. Eruditissimis lucubrationibus nunquam intermoriturum decus parare; nomen ad posterum transmittere; famæ immortalitatem consequi; haud illaudati nominis eternitatem comparare.

*EVERY one*; unusquisque, omnis, quilibet; quisque, omnes, nemo non; singuli.

*EVERY day*; indies, quotidie, in dies singulos.

*EVERY year*; quotannis.

*EVERY way*; quoquo versus, adv.

*EVERY where*; ubique, passim, nusquam non.

*In EVERY country*; ubique gentium.

*On EVERY side*; nequequaquam, undique, circumquaquam.

*Of EVERY sort*; omnigenus, adj.

*EVERY thing by itself*; sigillatim.

*They are hemmed in on EVERY side*; ab his undique circumdati sunt; Cæsar.

*A navy provided with EVERY thing*; omnibus rebus instructa classis; Cæsar.

*Their mischiefs grew EVERY day more and more*; incommoda indices augebantur; Cæsar.

*EVERY body did what he could to put it off from himself*; pro se quisque id munus recusabat; Cæsar.

*It is free for EVERY citizen*; omnibus civibus patet; Cæsar.

*He promises four acres apiece to EVERY one*; pollicetur quaterna in singulos jugera; Cæsar.

*Double boats, EVERY way thirty feet*; rates duplices, quoquo versus pedum triginta; Cæsar.

*He has EVERY year an ill fit*; quotannis periculose ægrotat; Cic.

*In EVERY fourth of them*; in quarta quaque earum; Cæsar.

*At EVERY word she shed tears*; verba inter singula fudit lacrymas; Virg. Lacrymæ in singula verba cadunt; Ovid.

*The enemies grow more and more EVERY day*; crevit in singulos dies hostium numerus; Cic.

*EVERY one began to entreat him*; pro se quisque precari cœpere; Curt.

*Almost at EVERY other word*; alternis pene verbis; Liv.

*Above what EVERY one will believe*; supra quam cuique credibile est; Sal.

*EVERY body cries shame on it*; clamant omnes indignissime factum; Ter.

*To give a light touch on EVERY thing*; leviter unumquodque tangere; Cic.

*EVERY body thought*; nemo non putarat; Corn. Nep.

*According as EVERY man's pleasure is*; prout cuique libido est; Hor.

*EVERY thing that may be a hinderance;* omne quod obfuturum est; Cic.

*I EVERY day think more and more of—;* quotidie magis ac magis cogito de —; Cic.

*On EVERY occasion I commend them;* ex omni occasione eos laude; Plin.

*EVERY one has his fault;* nam vitia nemo sine nascitur; nemo sine crimine vivit.

*EVERY thing would fain live;* omnes sibi melius esse malunt, quam alteri.

*EVERY one as he likes;* trahit sua quæque voluptas.

*This is EVERY one's fault;* vitium commune omnium est.

*EVERY man likes his own best;* sua cuique res est charissima.

*EVERY man has his humor;* suus cuique est mos. Suis cuique est amor, mihi meus.

*EVERY day I send to you letters shorter and shorter;* quotidie, vel potius, in dies singulos, breviores ad te mitto litteras; Cic.

*It grows less and less EVERY night;* in noctes singulas fit minus; Plaut.

*EVERY where, all over;* ubi locorum, ubilibet, apud gentes omnes, omni in loco, in quolibet loco.

*To give in EVIDENCE;* dicere pro testimonio.

*EVIDENT, or plain;* manifestus, apertus, clarus, evidens, perspicuus.

*It is EVIDENT;* apparet, liquet.

*To make EVIDENT;* manifestare, declarare, aperire, explicare, illustrare.

*When the injury is not EVIDENT;* cum incertum sit de injuria; Cic.

*To corrupt EVIDENCES;* litteras corrumpere; Cic.

*EVIL, or bad;* malus, pravus, improbus, nequam.

*Thou art EVIL spoken of, or, Thou hast an ill name;* male audis. Pessime tibi omnes dicunt, turpissime atque acerbissime de te loquuntur; turpia quædam atque inhonesta in te conferunt; valde te exagitant, jactant, insectantur, vituperant, accusant, carpunt, vellicant; omnes tibi gravissime obrectant, de tua existimatione multum detrachere conantur, liberrime invehiuntur in te; nefaria quædam de te dissipant, disseminant, jactant, maledictis te onerant gravissimis; maledicta in te conferant, congerunt, conjiciunt; ita de te loquuntur, ut honori tuo labem inferant, aspergant maculas, tenebras offundant; ut honorem tuum turpi habe inficiant.

*To EXACT, or demand;* exigere, impetere, postulare.

*To do a thing EXACTLY;* examussitare.

*Done EXACTLY;* amussitatus, affabre

factus; dedolatus.

*To do any thing EXACTLY;* exactius aliquid contemplari, perficere; paulo exactiori judicio aliquid efficere, opus aliquid concinnare, perpolire, absolvere; ad vivum rescare; Cic.

*Done very EXACTLY;* faberrime, elaborate, insigniter, decore factum; non infabre, (apud Livium,) ad normam, effectum; ad regulam respondens; tarque quaterque elaboratum; ad libellum, ad amussim, ad perpendicularum, dedolatum; summa cura, summo studio, antiquo opere, et summo artificio factum; Cic.

*A man of an excellent temper, and EXACT or exquisite learning;* ingenio vir præstanti, et eruditione perfecta.

*To EXALT, or lift up;* exaltare, sublimem ferre, evehere.

*To EXALT, or praise;* Extollere, deprecicare.

*To EXALT to honor;* amplio rem, illustriorem facere; honore amplissimo, honoris insignibus ornare, illustrare.

*To be EXALTED to honor;* honoribus summis, amplissimis cumulari, offerri.

*To EXAMINE;* examinare, excutere, exquirere, trutinare, expendere, pensare.

*To EXAMINE an account;* subducere rationes; ad calculos vocare.

*To EXAMINE, or try;* periculum facere.

*To EXAMINE, or question;* percontari, interrogare.

*To EXAMINE a cause;* rem, causam examinare, expendere, perpendere, disquirere; inquirendo, percontando, interrogando, perquirendo, excutere, ventilare, investigare, perscrutari, explorare; ad calculum vocare; veris rationibus expendere; propius inspicere, questioni subicere, sagacius odorari; ad vivum rescare; ad calculos, ad stateram, ad lapidem Lydium, quasi ad perpendicularum exigere. Omnia secreta a tenebris, ex imo erueri. Suis ponderibus examinare omnia. Unamquamque rem æstimare, momentoque suo ponderare. Questionem instituere, habere. Rem, causam, de re, causa cognoscere. Jus causæ discutere. Severo examine instare gradatim et minutatim interrogando. Angustis interrogatiunculis urgere.

*An EXAMINATION of accounts;* disputationio rationum.

*To EXAMINE, i. e. to discern, or to decide a matter;* negotium aliquod, causam aliquam, discutere, excutere, expedire, discernere, eventilare, expendere, definire, decidere, decernere, judicare de negotio; arbitrari, jurisconsultus dicitur; causam alicui adjudicare, apud Cic. Sen-

tentiam dicere litis partibus; nodum expedire, anfractus litium antiquare, pro, extingui, apud Liv. Litē, causam, controversiam componere, sedare, dirimere, dijudicare.

*To EXAMINE a matter too strictly;* rem exactius, et inorosius, quam par est, exquirere.

*They EXAMINE matters too narrowly;* minute singula ventilant, morose examinant, acerrime judicant.

*I intend to EXAMINE that matter more thoroughly;* placet hanc rem altius sciiscitare, et omnes suspicionum latebras peragere, omnesque difficultatum angulos perustrare.

*If the thing be suspected, they take EXAMINATION of their wives as of slaves;* si res in suspicionem venit, de uxoribus, servilem in modum, questionem habent; Cœs.

*I could have EXAMINED or called in question the servants for their lives;* servos de morte poteram in questionem postulare.

*They EXAMINE all by one example and rule;* ad unum exemplum, et regulam omnes querunt.

*To EXAMINE every word with discretion;* sub iudicium singula verba vocare.

*To EXAMINE the virtues of any one;* degustare virtutes alicujus.

*They EXAMINE all things exactly;* qui omnia ad trutinam penitus expendunt, et exquisita curas, summoque studio pensitant.

*But I would not have every word too strictly EXAMINED;* neque enim artificis statera (quod jubet Varro) verbum unumquodque expendi velim.

*When all sides were to be EXAMINED;* ubi partes sub examine exitierunt.

*He who was first to be EXAMINED;* qui primus pro tribunali sistebatur.

*To EXAMINE what is most agreeable to truth and equity;* discutere æquitatem, quid verius æquiusque sit expendere.

*He EXAMINES the future events of things;* cæcosque volutat eventus animo secum.

*To EXAMINE a cause rightly, in order that sentence or judgment may be passed on it;* cognoscere causam, vel, de causa, i. e. jura causæ discutere, ut tandem dijudicetur.

*To EXAMINE what is one's own interest;* dispicere quid e re propria sit.

*To EXAMINE a thing deeply in his mind;* cogitationibus profundis, ac penitioribus, probe, et non oscitanter expendere.

*An EXAMPLE;* exemplum, exemplar, specimen, documentum, imago.

*For EXAMPLE;* exempli gratia, verbi causa.

*To set one an EXAMPLE;* exemplum alicui ad imitandum proponere.

*To give an EXAMPLE to write by;* literas alicui præfermare.

*To give good EXAMPLE;* sui exempli luce aliis præire, facie prælucere. Facem suam virtutis aliis prætere, præferre. Specimen probitatis perfectæque virtutis aliis dare, exhibere. Se morum operumque bonorum, omnis sanctimonis et pietatis exemplum præbere, proponere ad imitandum. Immortale posteris imitandi exemplum relinquere. Rectis moribus, probitate morum hortari, illicere, inducere alios ad æmulationem studii. Pie probæque vitæ exemplo sternere viam aliis ad virtutem. Nobilium exemplar sed non imitabile morum. Exemploque suo mores regit.

*Set before thine eyes the remembrance and EXAMPLE of thy father;* memoriam, et imaginem patris tui, tibi propone.

*To give all EXAMPLE;* malo, pravo exemplo aliis, moribus aliorum pestem atque perniciem asferre. Morum improborum exemplo aliis ad nequitiam, omnem pravitatem, turpitudinem præire. Suorum viduorum æmulos habere quamplurimos. Corruptunt vitiorum exempla domestica.

*A great and excellent EXAMPLE to be followed;* exemplum ad imitandum expositum, præclarum et insigne.

*To take EXAMPLE from others;* aliorum vitam considerare, imitari, ad imitandum proponere. In vitas aliorum tanquam in speculum inspicere. Ex aliis exemplum sumere, capere. Alieno more, ex aliorum more, ex alterius præscripto vivere, vitam traducere, agere. Ad alienum, alterius exemplum, præscriptum, institutum se, suam vitam, sua studia componere, instituere, conformare. Alterius vestigia præmere.—Teneros animos aliena opprobria sæpe Absterrent vitiiis, &c. Hor. Serm. i. 4.

*The country affords many EXAMPLES of living honestly;* suppeditat campus honesta multa vivendi exempla.

*He left a dangerous EXAMPLE or precedent, to be followed afterward;* periculosam imitationem exempli reliquit in posterum.

*He by that gave an excellent EXAMPLE of his severity;* præclarum inde dedit exemplum severitatis suæ.

*To give good EXAMPLE;* suo aliis exemplo prælucere.

*I follow my EXAMPLE;* per vestigia ista serpo, esti longo post intervallo.

*A good EXAMPLE is good to follow;*



exemplis aliquem angere bonis; hunc tanquam secutus sum Coryphaum.

*I have many EXAMPLES and precedents for this;* exempla hujus rei compluscula collegi; ad majorum mores memmet composui.

*Their EXAMPLE is no rule for me;* horum ego mores nihil moror.

*It is good to beware by others' EXAMPLE;* felicitari sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit. Ab ejus vestigiis transversum vix digitum discedebat.

*Common practice and EXAMPLE commonly excuse offenders;* cum majore excusatione peccant, qui ad peccandi magistrum, exemplum provocant.

*They have EXAMPLES of others, who did so before them; they are not the first that, &c.;* patrocinium sceleris sui, in scelere simili antea commissi reperiunt.

*An EXAMPLE like the lead-star; the pole-star, by guidance of which mariners sail;* cœlestis instar Cynosura; quasi in sublimi propositum specula virtutis elacet.

*You write not after your copy, or first EXAMPLE;* decidis archetypo.

*We ought to be an EXAMPLE to others, not only in work, (or, by doing and acting) but also by word, speech, or speaking;* forma rase debemus ceteris non solum in opere, sed etiam in sermone.

*To teach or instruct by EXAMPLES;* formare, et erudire aliquem exemplis.

*By the EXAMPLES of a good life he showed the way to all virtues;* vitam bonæ exemplis, viam sternebat ad virtutes omnes; formam bonæ vitæ prædebat.

*The EXAMPLES of others have great influence;* multum commovent aliorum exempla.

*Therefore we ought to take EXAMPLE of things well done;* res proinde bene gestas debemus in exemplum trahere.

*To punish one for an EXAMPLE to others;* edere exemplum in aliquem est aliis documento esse; in exemplum aliorum punire.

*It is natural for the multitude of the vulgar people, to set before them the EXAMPLE of their prince, to imitate and follow;* natura comparatum videmus, ut subditorum multitudine, magna ex parte, principis sui mores, tanquam exemplarem quandam imaginem, spectet, seque ad illos formare studeat.

*To EXCEED;* excedere, exsuperare, transcendere, antecellere.

*To EXCEED, or abound excessively;* luxuriare, luxuriari, abundare, affluere.

*To EXCEED others in riches and authority;* præpollere.

*EXCEEDINGLY well;* quam optime, nihil supra.

*To desire EXCEEDINGLY;* discupere, officium cupere.

*They EXCEED all bounds and measure;* finem et modum transeunt; Cic.

*We must take heed that the punishment EXCEED not the fault;* cavendum est ne major poena, quam culpa sit; Cic.

*Though he wrote EXCEEDINGLY well;* cum vel optime scripserit; Cic.

*EXCEEDINGLY desirous of praise;* laudis avidissimus; Cic.

*Our liberality must not EXCEED our ability;* ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates; Cic.

*To EXCEED, excel, or surmount others;* alios omnes dignitate vincere, superare, transcendere, antecedere, excedere. Aliis multum, longo præstare, excellere, antecellere, antea, longo intervallo, multis gradibus, multis (quod aiunt) parasangis præire, præcedere, præcurrere; omnibus laudem, palmam præripere. Inter omnes elucere, eminere, facile primas obtinere, tenere, ferre, principatum tenere. Aliis superiorem esse, omnia superiora habere. Sua præstantia communem hominum conditionem superare; cornicum oculos configere. Gloria sua luminibus aliorum obstruere. Ita excellere ut nemo possit assequi. Parem, æqualem non habere, neminem habere. Equis (ut aiunt) albis præcedere, præcurrere, alios omnes procul a tergo relinquere. Vir viro, homo homini quid præstat?—Quanto—animalia cedunt Cuncta deo, tanto minor est tua Gloria nostra—Hæc tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes, Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi. Lenta salix quantum, &c. Virg. Ecl. 5. Quanto—ratem qui dirigit, autem remigis officium, &c. Ovid. Met. 13. 1. Sed tantum virtus alios tua præterit omnes, Ante alios quantum Pegasus ibat equos.

*To EXCEL;* superare, excellere, antecellere, præcellere, prælucere, antea, primas habere.

*To strive to EXCEL others;* æmulari.

*It far EXCELS other studies;* longe ceteris studiis antecedit; Cic.

*Though you EXCEL ever so much;* quantumvis licet excellas; Cic.

*To EXCEL in good parts of nature;* ab ipsa natura mirabiliter instrui.

*EXCELLENT;* excellens. Virum excellentem, præstantem, omnibus numeris absolutum, omni laude insignem, participem omnium virtutum, cui nihil desit, in quo nihil desideres, quem esse virum singularem dicas.

*EXCELLENTLY;* egregie. Summe, vehementer, valde, magnopere, etiam atque etiam, maxime, mire, mirifice, incredibiliter, singulariter, unice, insigniter, cum primis, in primis, præcipue, apprime, admo-

dum, majorem in modum, mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, supra modum, extra modum, oppido, eximio, maximopere, non vulgariter, non mediocriter, non minime, non ad aliorum exemplum, non ex communi consuetudine, non ut solet, non ut mos est, non more, non ordine, non aliorum exemplo, extra morem, extra ordinem, præter exemplum, sic ut nihil magis, nihil supra, nihil ultra, nihil tale, nihil ad aliud, ut conferri nihil possit, simile, par, æquale, ejusmodi, ejus generis nihil ait.

*Your great and EXCELLENT deeds have darkened the commendation and praise of all others; res tunc gestæ præclare cæterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt.*

*He EXCELS all others in goodness; nulli pietate secundus.*

*Which little book far EXCELS all the libraries of philosophers, both in the weight of authority, and greatness of profit; qui libellus omnes philosophorum bibliothecas, et auctoritatis pondere, et utilitatis uberitate, longe superat.*

*It is so EXCELLENT, that it deserves a place in the citadel, as Phidias's statue of Minerva; id dignum est, quod in arce collocaretur, tanquam illa Minerva Phidias; Cic.*

*There was never any thing more EXCELLENT under the sun; quo sol nihil unquam clarius, aut excellentius vidit.*

*The son of king Philip, I acknowledge, was more EXCELLENT and famous than his father by his exploits, but his father was more excellent than he in meekness and civility; Philippum regem rebus gestis et gloria superatum esse a filio, facilitate vero et humanitate video superiorem fuisse; Cic. Off.*

*No man can come near the great glory and EXCELLENCY of Africanus, for his experience in war; ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest.*

*Which of the Carthaginians was so famous and EXCELLENT as Annibal, for counsel, valor, and great deeds? quis Carthaginensium pluris fuit Annibale, consilio, virtute, rebus gestis? Cic.*

*In whom they think there is no EXCELLENCY of virtue, mind, or resolution; in quibus nihil virtutis, nihil animi, nihil nervorum, putant; Cic.*

*Who at his first coming was easily seen to EXCEL all others, in valor or virtue; qui simulac pedem limine extulisset, facile omnes virtute provocavit, superavit.*

*Things so great and EXCELLENT, that they cannot be so much as mentioned, far less sufficiently praised by words; tam præcipua, tam præclara, ut non exprimi, nedum sufficienter quidem laudari, sermo-*

*nis humani penuria possit.*

*And now Cæsar was so great and EXCELLENT, that he could slight and undervalue the most glorious triumphs; et jam Cæsar tantus erat, ut posset triumphos contemnere.*

*He was so great and EXCELLENT, that he seemed to darken the splendor of all men by his greatness and glory; omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine et gloria sua videbatur inducturas caliginem.*

*They were so famous and EXCELLENT, that they had neither competitors nor precedents; tanti erant, ut nec invenerint æmulos, nec habuerint exempla.*

*To EXCEPT; excipere, demere, eximere.*

*To put in an EXCEPTION; cavere, cautionem interponere.*

*EXCEPT; præter, extra, præp. Præterquam, extra quam, adv. Ni, nisi, conj.*

*EXCEPT that, or otherwise; alioqui, alioquin, conj.*

*EXCEPT it be as I imagine; nisi si id esset, quod suspicio; Ter.*

*EXCEPT God set thee free; nisi Deus te liberaverit; Cic.*

*EXCEPT the captain and a few besides; extra duces paucosque præterea; Cic.*

*Nothing but what is subject to death, EXCEPT the souls of men; nihil, nisi mortale, præter animos generi hominum datos; Cic.*

*Nothing but what is mortal EXCEPT the goods of the mind; nil non mortale, exceptis ingenii bonis; Ovid.*

*EXCEPT thee only; extra te unum, præter te solum.*

*No one EXCEPT Cicero; nemo præterquam Cicero.*

*It is true of most, yet not of all; there must be some EXCEPTIONS; de plerisque, non de omnibus.*

*I EXCEPT that; exceptis excipiendis.*

*That rule has EXCEPTIONS; fallit hæc regula, quoties, &c.*

*But take this EXCEPTION and provide with you; sed hoc cum grano salis capiendum est.*

*To EXCUSE; excusare, purgare.*

*I pray EXCUSE me; habe me excusatum, queso.*

*To EXCUSE one from doing a thing; rei alicujus gratiam alicui facere.*

*To hold EXCUSED; ignorare, condonare.*

*A fair EXCUSE; honesta oratio.*

*To make EXCUSES; fingere causas.*

*With good EXCUSE; excusate, adv.*

*To EXCUSE a fault; factum excusare, extenuare. Apologiam facere. De culpa, de criminis gravitate detrahere. Vitia sua, crimina, offensionem excusando sub-*

levare, minuere. Crimen, criminis acrimoniam, in quo error et invidia versata est, lenire. Neglecti officii reprehensionem mitigare. Crimini obiecto excusationis velum obtendere; errori tribuere; scelus deprecari. Multa quidem dixi cur excusatus abirem.—Timide verba excusantia ducit.—Quod enim scelus error habeat? Aliquem excusatum habere. Excusationem alicujus accipere, admittere.

*You must make an Excuse, (excuse yourself) to them; utendum est excusatione adversus eos; Cic.*

*To Excuse one's tarrying so long; excusare moram; Petron.*

*I have made my Excuse; habui expurgationem; Plaut.*

*The best Excuse I can make for myself, is—; summa excusationis meae hæc est—; Petron.*

*To rethink him how to Excuse himself handsomely; excusationem aliquam idoneam præparare; Petron.*

*You have found out an Excuse; inventa est causa; Ter.*

*There is something to be said in Excuse of them; habent aliquod excusationis; Cic.*

*Hold me Excused (or, excuse me) from doing, i. e. give me leave not to do it; hujus rei gratiam fac mihi; Suet.*

*They came to Excuse themselves, to make their excuse; sui purgandi causa venerunt; Cæs.*

*To Excuse himself (make excuse) for former miscarriage; se de superioris temporis consilio excusare; Cæs.*

*Who are so much the less to be Excused; quibus eo minus ignoscendum est; Cic.*

*He frames Excuses to save himself from giving; fingit causas ne det; Ter.*

*What Excuse shall I make? causæ quid dicam? Ter.*

*To Excuse himself by accusing others; culpam transferre.*

*He held them Excused from keeping back the horse, i. e. he gave them leave not to retain, or keep back the horse; retinendi equi gratiam fecit iis; Suet. Aug. 38.*

*A needless Excuse; excusatio non necessaria. Supervacanea fuit apud me tua excusatio; officium excusandi sine causa suscepisti; non erat cur te excusares, causam excusandi nullam habuisti; minime necessaria fuit excusatio tua; tuam excusationem non desiderabam, non requirebam, non expectabam.*

*To make feigned Excuses; fucis, miris coloribus, factum excusare.*

*He Excused the fault with tears; crimen excusabat lacrymis.*

*To Excuse or free one's self from a calumny; abstergero aspersam labem; infamiam, maculam, turpitudinem, delere; inhumanitatis labeculam purgare, expurgare; intentatum falso crimen pellerre; gravem infamiam eluere; falsam suspicionem tollere.*

*He Excused himself before the judge; apud judicem se defendebat.*

*To Excuse the fault by age; and because of evil counsel; culpam conferre in ætatem, et in alios consultores malos.*

*I would earnestly be Excused by those things, or, for these reasons, &c.; his me vehementer excusatum volo.*

*To hold one Excused; excusatum aliquem habere.*

*It is a difficult thing to Excuse the faults of coelousness, by the praises of frugality and thrift; difficile est avaritiæ crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecari.*

*So I will excellently cut off all pretences, and Excuse, or free, myself wholly from that suspicion; sic optime omnes præcidam causas, et me hac suspitione exsolvam.*

*You would have me Excuse you and your bad courses; te, ac malos tuos mores, mihi expurgatos voluisti.*

*The vices of a bad life are not to be Excused by boldness of speech; non enim procacitate linguæ malæ vitæ sordes eluuntur.*

*Formulæ quædam excusandi. Si hoc est fas dictu; quod accipi quasi dictum arroganter nolum; nisi me communis Philautia decepit; pace Aristotelis dixerim; si profana cum sacris comparare liceat. Quod sine invidia cujusquam dictum velim; ut de me aliquid, more senum, gloriæ; mihi placeant lusum, sed citra cujusquam contumeliam.*

*Excuse me in this; take it as it is; quale id cumque sit bene consulas.*

*I will take your Excuse, if, &c.; hac lege mihi purgatus eris, &c.*

*A poor shifting Excuse, a miserable come-off; subterfugium merum.*

*If you will take this Excuse; si verbis copia detur.*

*I will take your Excuse for this time, but make it not your daily practice; tuam accipio excusationem, sed hac lege, ne sæpius utare.*

*What can he say for himself? What Excuse can he make? nihil est, ignaviæ quod prætexat suæ.*

*Excuse me, I pray, this one time; missum me, quæso, facias hoc semel.*

*Excuse and pardon, I pray, this my boldness; ignoscas tamen huic meæ importunitati.*

*What could they say for its Excuse?*

quo posset colore excusari?

*You must think of some* EXCUSE; comminiscendum est aliquid quod excuset.

*A poor sudden business (not to be Excused) not worthy your hearing; non quæ tuis digna sunt auribus, sed quæ non præmeditatis venerint in mentem.*

*They deserve more to be Excused; humanius peccant qui.*

*They made another Excuse; inventa est alia causatio.*

*What Excuse can they pretend? Quis igitur debetur ista venia?*

*What is past, must needs be Excused; præterita reprehendi, corrigi non possunt.*

*Excuse my poor entertainment of you; et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus oro.*

*I let you truly understand the case, hoping for your friendly pardon and Excuse; æquum est vos cognoscere, atque ignorare.*

*He gave for an Excuse the entreaties of his mother; matris preces obtendebat; Tacit.*

*To EXECUTE; exequi, fungi, obire, gerere.*

*To EXECUTE the laws; administrare leges.*

*To EXECUTE a malefactor; capitali, vel ultimo supplicio afficere.*

*Executors of wills; executores, curatores testamentorum, arbitri testamentarii.*

*To put his orders in EXECUTION; conficere mandata, jussa capessere.*

*To EXECUTE his charge; officii sui partes implere; officium suum colere.*

*Put the commands in EXECUTION; mandata conficere.*

*To EXECUTE in one's stead; vicariam alicui operam impendere.*

*He suffered EXECUTION; carnificinam subiit.*

*To EXECUTE a criminal; reum capite plectere.*

*To EXEMPT, or free from duty; eximere, vacatione donare, vindicare, munimere.*

*To be EXEMPTED from service; immunitatem habere, rudem accipere, rude donari.*

*EXEMPTED from; immunis, vacuus, expers, liber.*

*We are EXEMPTED from tributes; tributum sumus expertes.*

*To EXERCISE, or practise; exercere, gerere, tractare, colere.*

*To EXERCISE an office; fungi munere, obire munia.*

*To EXERCISE his wit; agitare ingenium.*

*To be EXERCISED in any thing; versari, assuefieri.*

*EXERCISE of the body; labor corporis.*

*EXERCISE of the mind; agitatio mentis.*

*For the EXERCISE of my memory; exercendæ memoriæ gratia; Cic.*

*In these things I EXERCISE my wit; hæ sunt exercitationes ingenii mei; Cic.*

*To EXERCISE, or practise himself in any thing, with his utmost diligence or industry; assiduam, pæneque totum in re aliqua esse; exercere se, ingeniumque suum; continuo versari in aliqua arte; consuetudinem, atque exercitationem, in aliqua re, capere, factitare, colere, agitare; ingenium corpore exercere; Sal. h. e. reipsa exhibere, quod quis didicerit.*

*Love has made me well EXERCISED for that affair; amor me in hanc rem exercitatum reddidit.*

*EXERCISE yourself in these things; ad hæc te exerceas, hæc cogites; ad has exercitationes te referas.*

*To be busied in some trifling EXERCISE; exercitatione aliqua ludicra exercitari.*

*Moderation in the EXERCISE of supreme power; in summa potestate rerum omnium modus.*

*To EXHORT; hortari, exhortari, suadere, persuadere.*

*To EXHORT, or admonish one to amend; monere aliquem respicientem; commovere aliquem officii sui; formare aliquem monitis, consilio; adhortari, incitationis est; admonere, memorie est.*

*I admonish you, as a son, I EXHORT you, as my best friend; sic moneo, ut filium, sic hortor, ut amicum meum.*

*That you may thereby be made more easy to be EXHORTED, or persuaded; ut te eo placabiliorem, magis exorabilem, et facilem præbeas.*

*To be easily EXHORTED by the requests of another; dare se facilem, votis.*

*To be with great difficulty EXHORTED, or persuaded to any thing; abnuere aurem supplicii; aurem questibus alicujus occludere; aversa aure preces negligere; surda veluti aure repellere; nec precibus, nec profusis lacrymis flecti, mitigari.*

*To EXPECT; expectare.*

*To raise or move great EXPECTATION; magnam sui expectationem movere, commovere, concitare, excitare, facere. Magnam a puero mihi spem attulit, fecit; magnas, incredibiles, mirabiles de se spes excitavit. In summam suæ virtutis spem, expectationem alios adducere. Qui summam nominis expectationem sustinet. Haud vulgare ingenii sui specimen præbere; crebras sui expectationes commovere.*

*There is great EXPECTATION of his son's*

*excellent inclination and great virtue; summa est in filio ejus spes, summa ingenii indoles, summaque virtus.*

*There is so great EXPECTATION both of your judgment and wit; tanta est expectatio vel animi, vel ingenii tui.*

*I had great EXPECTATION of his great virtue, and of his great eloquence, ever since he was a boy; hic a puero spem mihi magnam afferebat summæ probitatis, summaque eloquentiæ; Cic.*

*How great an EXPECTATION have you raised of yourself? quantum tui expectationem fecisti?*

*You ought to maintain and keep up the EXPECTATION you have raised of yourself; quam tui expectationem, hanc sustinere et tuari debes; Cic.*

*You have raised great EXPECTATION that you will imitate our industry, as also great expectation of virtue, and perchance somewhat of a great name or fame; sustinet enim magnam expectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, magnam virtutis, nonnullam fortasse nominis; Cic.*

*When you heightened very much my EXPECTATION; cum me in summam expectationem adduceres.*

*That you may raise all men's EXPECTATION of your great virtue; ut omnes in summam spem eximii tui virtutis adduceres.*

*Pompey raises great EXPECTATION, that he will—; magnam Pompeius spem affert, sc—.*

*For I perceive well enough that you are descended of illustrious parentage, and that there is great EXPECTATION of your honor and fame; satis enim animadverto magnis et illustribus te procreatum esse parentibus, et in summa nominis tui expectatione vivere.*

*EXPECTATION is lessened by delay; dilatione expectatio minuitur.*

*To satisfy or answer men's EXPECTATIONS; hominum de se expectationem explere, tueri, et sustinere, opinionem vincere et superare. De indole virtutisque spem minime fefellit. Explere animos invidiorum. Hominum expectationi respondere, satisfacere. Desiderium hominum sine fastidio satietatis explere.*

*He very soon raised the EXPECTATIONS of all men of his good nature and inclination to as great a height as man can be capable of; tantam omnibus, quam citissime, ingenii et indolis eximii spem atque opinionem attolit, quantum humanæ naturæ angustis haud fore caput.*

*I am afraid you cannot make good the EXPECTATION, which you have raised of your studies; veror ne quam tui de studiis tui expectationem concitaveris, eam tuari non possis; Cic.*

*There is so great hope of your excellent mind and temper, that I must be earnest in requesting you to keep up and maintain the EXPECTATION you have raised of yourself; tanta est expectatio eximii tui animi et ingenii, ut ego te obsecrare, obtestarique non dubitem, ut quam expectationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere et tuari possis; Cic. Ep.*

*Now surely it concerns you to behave yourself so, as that the great EXPECTATION men had of your praises may never be forgotten; nunc certe pertinet te esse talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla unquam sit oblitio; Cic.*

*But lest your EXPECTATION should be detained any longer by my discourse, I will now speak of the crime itself; sed ne diutius oratione mea suspensa expectatio vestra teneatur, aggrediar ad crimen.*

*There is some great EXPECTATION of you, which by one thing you may easily and fully satisfy; est enim tui magna quædam expectatio; quam tu una re facillime vinces; Cic.*

*Not to satisfy men's EXPECTATIONS; expectationem, spem quam concitavit quis fallere, frustrari, sustinere non posse. Spei et expectationi hominum re ipsa non respondere. Eum se quem homines expectabant non præstare. Virtutis fructus opinione hominum minor est. Eventus studiorum alius est atque indoles pueriliæ pollicebatur. Ab hominibus de te opinione dissensit. Alium atque homines arbitrabantur, re vera te experiantur, sentiunt.*

*He filled the multitude with a vain EXPECTATION; implevit vana expectatione multitudinem.*

*To EXPECT one, or to expect his coming daily; in horas, diem ex die, de die in diem, aliquem expectare; vehementer, avidissime, acerrime, magnopere, quotidie, acriter, alicujus adventum expectare; desiderium amici sui moleste, graviter ferre; sollicitum esse de adventu alicujus; expectatione alicujus angere; desiderio alicujus tangi, incendi, tabescere; amici absentis studio flagrare; ex desiderio amici laborare, et ejus expectatione torqueri.*

*I have great EXPECTATION, that, &c.; magna me expectatio tenet, &c.*

*He long and much EXPECTED his son; magno desiderio fuit ei filius ejus.*

*Wherefore, O Romans, you must EXPECT the return of the Ambassadors, and endure the delay of a few days; qua propter, Quirites, expectandus est legatorum reditus, et paucorum dierum molestia devoranda; Cic.*

*We EXPECT your coming at the appoint-*

*ed day; adventum vestrum ad diem placitum præstolamur.*

*He EXPECTS me in the market-place; is, apud forum, me manet; Plaut.*

*By your letters I am in great EXPECTATION of Pompey; ex tuis literis plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio.*

*With so much EXPECTING, and so much waiting, our minds are dubious and perplexed; sic expectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur; Cic.*

*He EXPECTED that with great hopes; magna cum spe id expectavit.*

*But I rather think that you eagerly EXPECT and desire the coming of your absent friend; sed potius amici absentis studio, et desiderio te flagrare et æstare puto; Cic.*

*The whole city EXPECTED and wished for Brutus; Brutus erat in desiderio totius civitatis.*

*Know this, that there is great EXPECTATION of you, that those things are expected from you, which are suitable to the greatest virtue, and to the greatest mind; summa scito in expectatione te esse, eaque a te expectari, quæ a summa virtute, summoque ingenio, expectanda sunt; Cic.*

*There is great hope and EXPECTATION in your army; magna spes est in tuo exercitu, magna expectatio.*

*Posterity EXPECTS that from your virtue; sed et a tua virtute posteritatem ea spes manet.*

*Also now there is hope and EXPECTATION in your virtue; etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tua.*

*He is wholly taken up in the hope and EXPECTATION of that his only son; in hoc unico filio nititur, in hujus spe requiescit; Cic.*

*I have a certain hope and EXPECTATION, that he—; indubitata namque mihi spes affulget, eundem—.*

*EXPERIENCE; experientia, periclitatio. Usus, m.*

*An EXPERIENCED man; in rebus agendis, tractandis, pertractandis probe, diu versatus, spectatus, exercitatus, minime rudis, hospes, imperitus, longe rerum usu gnarus, peritus. Rerum plurimarum usu peritissimus. Multo rerum usu consultissimus. Vir magna prudentia, usu atque exercitatione præditus, qui experientia magistra doctus, usu eruditus per multa didicit, rerum plurimarum scientiam, hausit, nactus est. Veteranus miles. Scriba re-coctus. Felices quibus usus adest—Queis ætas longa magistra fuit.—Decus et pretium recte petit experiens vir. Vir multarum rerum experientia clarissimus; multarum rerum usu exercitatus; vir et eruditione varia, et morum integritate summa*

*præditus; Erasm.*

*EXPERIENCE the school-mistress of many things; experientia magistra multarum rerum. Multa discontor, percipiuntur ab experientia; multarum rerum scientia, cognitio, intelligentia, doctrina, capitur, sumitur, hauritur ab experientia et usu; Multa cognoscuntur experientia duce; multarum rerum magister est usus, multa docet, ostendit, patefacit, viam aperit usus ad multarum rerum scientiam; erudimur valde, instituimur, expolimur, ex ignorantia tenebris educimur, ad scientiam multarum rerum experientia duce pervenimus; multarum rerum scientiam consequimur, experientiam secuti, experientia docti, experientia magistra.*

*Without EXPERIENCE; experientia vacans. Rudis es, imperitus, nullius experientia, usu minime doctus, usus expertus, rudis in rebus, novus tanquam hospes, plane peregrinus, ab usu rerum imperitus, parum versatus in rebus; rerum inciens, ignarus, expertus, peregrinarius in rebus; res non tractasti; usum non habes.*

*To make EXPERIMENT; periculum facere, experimentum capere.*

*Of great EXPERIENCE, very expert; expertus, peritus, gnarus, exercitus, prudens, experiens.*

*With EXPERIENCE, expertly, wisely and skilfully; perite, gnariter.*

*I know it too well, to my EXPERIENCE and cost; plus scio quam vellem in hac re.*

*Having given an EXPERIMENT, or a proof of his skill; prius edito artis sum experimento.*

*Every one knows best by EXPERIENCE, where his shoe pinches him; si calcem induisses, tum demum sentires qua parte urgeret.*

*Daily EXPERIENCE makes it manifest; sed ne persequamur fabulas Democraticas, nonne comperimus experientia?*

*Every one must have a learning and EXPERIENCE; nemo nascitur artifex.*

*Men's last works, because of their greater EXPERIENCE, are usually the best; solent artifices in posterioribus seipos vincere.*

*I have so often found it true that I wish not to try any more; or, I need no further EXPERIENCE of it; illud toties ipsa re compertum habeo, ut non libeat iterum experiri.*

*I have paid for it; the EXPERIENCE, of it has cost me dear; sapiens ut Phryx.*

*I will tell you what I have often tried, and found true by EXPERIENCE; accipere, mihi multo usu compertam.*

*One that knows the world well enough; a man accustomed to the world, of great EXPERIENCE; mundanis in negotiis edu-*

catos; multiplici rerum experientia edoc-  
tus.

*The hope of EXPERIENCING some amelioration of destiny; spes alicujus commodi aliquando recuperandi.*

*The time is EXPIRED; abiit tempus, elapsum, seu effluxum est.*

*They EXPLAINED those things to those who were ignorant of them; ignotis nota faciebant; Cic.*

*Noble EXPLOITS; acta, pl.n. res gestæ.*

*To perform noble EXPLOITS; rerum gestarum gloria florere.*

*To EXPOUND, explain, or interpret; exponere, interpretari, explanare, explicare, aperire, enucleare, dilucidare; rem obscuram interpretari, illustrare, interpretando uberius explanare, planam, perspicuam, apertam, dilucidam, illustriorem reddere, oculis subjicere. Occlusam et occultam rem aperire, patefacere, exponere; perplexam, involutam, difficilem, nodosam, implicatam, spinosam expedire, solvere, dissolvere, enucleare, enodare, distincte ac perspicue explicare. Rei abditi et caliginosæ lumen, lucem, splendorem afferre, accensere; caliginem, tenebras discutere; sensum additum et latentem eruere, evolvere. Totam causam explicare, atque ante oculos exponere.*

*To EXPRESS, or declare; exprimere, narrare, referre, exequi.*

*To EXPRESS a thing in words; verbis aliquid exequi, vel consequi; oratione comprehendere; dictis exprimere.*

*My inward mind or thought cannot be EXPRESSED; sensus animi latens; mentis cogitata, consilia, animi sensus, sensus intimos, non est ut possim enunciare, patefacere, ostendere; exprimendis animi sensis impar oratio est, animi sensa non efficit, verba desunt, apta verba requiruntur; mentem oratio non assequitur, non æquat, exprimere satis non potest.*

*I cannot EXPRESS it in words; non possum verbis consequi.*

*Not to be able to EXPRESS the great and many good offices done by any one; magnitudinem multitudinemque beneficiorum alicujus enumerare aut consequi non posse.*

*To speak EXTEMPORE; subito, extempore; nulla præparatione, præmeditatione adhibita; nullo excogitandi, meditando spatio sumpto, nullo interjecto ad cogitandum intervallo verba facere. De subita re quod in buccam venit, nihil præmeditatum dicere. Quicquid venerit obvium loquamur morosa sine cogitatione.*

*To EXTOL, or praise; laudare, prædicare, magnificare, evehere, laudibus cumulare. Verbis exaggerare.*

*Phrase.*

*To EXTOL or magnify things of no value; parva extollere, magni oratoris est; humilia tollere, offerre; ea, quæ jacere videntur, excitare, atque erigere; obscuris dare lucem, splendorem afferre; obscura illustrare.*

*EXTREME; extremus, summus.*

*EXTREMELY miserable; summe miser.*

*The EXTREMITY, or utmost part; extremitas, extremum.*

*EXTREMITY, or rigor; rigor, m. summum jus, asperitas, durities.*

*To use EXTREMITY; ex syngrapha, vel, summo jure, agere: ad vivum rescare; usque ad cutem radere.*

*The EXTREMITY of the law is extreme injustice; summum jus, summa injuria, seu, summa sæpe malitia, est.*

*Necessity, the last and EXTREME weapon; ultionum et maximum telum necessitas.*

*To be in EXTREME pain; dolore angî, cruciari.*

*Run not out of one EXTREME into another; ita fugias, ut ne præter casam.*

*An EYE; oculus; lumen.*

*Before one's EYES; ob oculos, ante oculos.*

*To EYE one; aspicere, oculum adjicere.*

*To have an EYE to one; curare, observare.*

*One with half an EYE; parum oculatus.*

*An EYE-witness; testis oculatus.*

*You are day and night before my EYES; mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris; Cic.*

*So much damage being done before his EYES; tanto sub ejus oculis accepto detrimento.*

*All things are carried so before Lollius's EYES; præter oculos Lollii omnia ferebantur.*

*Two EYES see better than one; plus valent oculi, quam oculus.*

*One-EYE-witness is better than ten ear-witnesses; pluri est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem.*

*If my EYE-sight fail me not; si satis cerno.*

*EYE-service; cultus perfunctorius.*

*In the sight of, or before, the EYES; in conspectu. Tota mihi illa regio in cubiculo meo sedenti erat in conspectu, ante oculos erat, in oculis erat, sese oculis offerebat, ante oculos versabatur, egregie patebat. Ob oculos, sub oculis erat, ad oculos occurrebat, sese ostendebat, patebat, aperiebatur, exponebatur.*

*To close the EYES of one that is dying; morienti premere oculos; apud Virg. condere lumina clara manu.*

*To put out one's EYES*; eripere visum, cæcare, occæcare; lumen adimere; lumen privare oculorum; oculos effodere, eripere alicui; tollere, excæcare; telo lumen terebrare acuto.

*To restore the EYE-sight*; oculorum visum recipere, restituere. *To put out one's EYES with gifts*, i. e. *to bribe, or corrupt with bribes*; mentes imperitorum largitione cæcare; Cic. Exoculari judicem, apud Erasm. Pecunia, largitionibus persuadere; sententiam auro impetrare; auro enim nil inexpugnabile.

## F.

A FACE; facies, vultus, os.

*With the FACE upward*; supinus, adj.

*With the FACE downward*; Pronus.

FACE to FACE; adversus, adj. coram, facie tenus.

*To FACE one*; intende contueri.

*To FACE about*; convertere se.

*To FACE out a lie*; impudenter mentiri.

*To set a good FACE on it*; spem vultu simulare, bene adsimulare.

*To make FACES*; distorquere os, ringi.

*In the FACE of the sun*; palam.

*To judge a man's manners by his FACE*; hominum mores, naturas, ingenia ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte perspicere, pernoscere. Ex pulchritudine faciei recte institutum animum; ex corporis venustate ingenii acumen; ex apta membrorum compositione egregiam indolem colligere, judicare. Ex mollitie, molli tudine carnis de ingenii perspicacia conjecturam facere. Ad corporis figuram animi mores quadrant. Ex deformi, agresti, torva, perfricta, illiberali facie, sceleratam licentiam, corroboratam audaciam, depravatos mores judicare, conjicere. Vultus de moribus judicium præbet, significationem dat; signa præ se norum et animi fert.

*To commend a man to his FACE*; coram, in os, laudare; Ter.

*To speak FACE to FACE*; Coram congrédi; Cic.

*I will bring him to you FACE to FACE*; illum huc coram adducam; Ter.

*With what FACE shall I speak to my father?* quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter.

*He durst not look his father in the FACE*; patris conspectum veritus est; Ter.

*I must put on a new FACE*; mihi vultus est capiendus novus; Ter.

*It is good to set a good FACE on a bad matter*; in re mala animo si bono utare javat; Cic.

*Set a good FACE on it*; bene adsimula;

apem vultu simula; Ter. Petr.

*He will be the same before your FACE, and behind your back*; præsens absensque idem erit; Ter.

*I can hardly refrain from flying in his FACE*; vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum; Ter.

*I have not the FACE to do it*; or, *with what face can I do it?* qua fiducia facere audeam? Ter.

*Before their FACES*; illis præsentibus; Plaut.

*A boy with an honest FACE*; ingenui vultus puer; Ovid.

*They durst not look the enemy in the FACE*; ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere voluerunt; Curt.

*One had better die than look a tyrant in the FACE*; moriendum potius, quam tyranni vultus aspiciendus; Cic.

*They FACED their rear*; sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt; Cæs.

*They FACE about again and follow*; rursus conversi insequuntur; Cæs.

*Whilst the fleets stood FACING one another*; cum classes ex adverso starent; Just.

*He kills the sons before the FACES of the parents*; in ora parentum filios jugulat; Sen.

*They were in great numbers poured into the camp, before the FACES of his own men*; præter suorum ora intra castra effundebantur; Tac.

*His face betrays him, or, a man may partly perceive by his face what mind or affection he bears inwardly*; ex vultu homo cognitus. Quoad ex facie, ex vultu, ex oculis, et fronte potui colligere, conjicere, intelligere, suspicari, ut potui de vultu, qui est index et imago animi, conjecturam facere; ex ea significatione quam mihi vultus dedit, ut mihi vultus significat, ostendit, ut signa quædam, quæ animum in vultu arguant, patefaciunt, exprimunt, mihi demonstrant, male animatus est in me, pessime de me sentit, inimice cogitat adversus me, animo est mihi inimicissimo, admodum infenso.

*A good FACE*; facies honesta. Facie liberalis est, facie liberali; facies ei liberalis est, pulchra, formosa, quæ ad amandum allicit, quæ amorem conciliat.

*To put on, or to show a sour or severe FACE*; vultus severos induere.

*A wild and gentle FACE, a meek countenance*; facies tranquilla, serena.

*A dissembling FACE*; veram imaginem mentis vultus non præfert.

*The FACE bespeaks hope, but the mind is oppressed with grief*; apem vultu simulat, premit alto corde dolorem; consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat.



*It is hard and difficult for the FACE and countenance not to betray the criminal; heu, quam difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!*

*It is more ingenuous to declare hatred openly, than by the FACE to hide and dissemble it; aperte odisse magis ingenuum est, quam fronte occultare sententiam.*

*He has a FACE of brass; habet os.*

*They threw their very children in the soldiers' FACES; infantes ipsos in ora militum adversa miserunt.*

*To set a good FACE on it; frontem in periculis explicare, vultu malum dissimulare.*

*To look a person in the FACE; intueri aliquem adversum.*

*To FAIL, or disappoint, (act.); destituere, deserere, frustrari.*

*To FAIL, or faint, (neut.); deficere, succumbere, fatiscere.*

*To FAIL of promise; fidem fallere.*

*To FAIL, or miscarry, as a design does; parum succedere, non sortiri eventum.*

*To FAIL in his duty; deesse officio, delinquere.*

*To FAIL, or break, as a merchant; conturbare.*

*To FAIL in his hope; frustra esse, frustrari.*

*My heart FAILS me; despondeo animum.*

*To FAIL in his judgment; errare, hallucinari.*

*Without FAIL; plane, adv.*

*Do not men FAIL? annon delinquant vin? Ter.*

*My memory FAILS me; me fugit memoria; Plaut.*

*If my memory FAIL me not; nisi quæ me forte fugiunt; Cic.*

*His strength FAILS; vires deficient; Cic.*

*His voice FAILED him; vox eum deficit, fugit; Cic. Virg.*

*If my eye-sight FAIL me not; nisi oculi mihi prospiciunt parum. Si satis cerno; Ter.*

*In that word custom FAILS; in eo verbo labitur consuetudo; Cic.*

*I will be at hand to supply, if you FAIL in any thing; ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiet; Ter.*

*If you FAIL in ever so small a matter; si paululum modo quid te fugerit; Ter.*

*Be confident I will not FAIL you in any thing; me tibi nulla re defuturum esse confidas; Cic.*

*I have often FAILED already of this hope; sæpe jam me spes hæc frustrata est; Ter.*

*How have I FAILED in my expectation! quanta spe decidi! Ter.*

*To FAIL of one's word; non facere quod dixeris; Cic.*

*To have one's heart FAIL him; animo deficere; Cæs.*

*To FAIL in error, i. e. to err, or go astray from truth; aberrare, deviare, hallucinari; nebula erroris circumduci; succumbere culpæ; rabie erroris agi; opinione, sensu, atque animi judicio falli; animo aberrare, duci, decipi; teneri errore; cæcutire, falli judicio; a veritatis limitibus aberrare; Cic. A cursu rectæ rationis abstrahi; dormitare; exorbitare; decedere archetypo, apud Plin. pro, aberrare ab exemplari.*

*I would FAIN; gestio, discupio.*

*I would FAIN get a sight of him; ipsum gestio dari mi in conspectum; Ter.*

*I would FAIN know; scire pervelim, aveo, prorsus aveo; Cic.*

*But I would FAIN know why I should think so; sed qui istuc credam ita esse mi dici velim; Ter.*

*How FAIN would I! quam vellem! Ter.*

*There is no man that I would now more FAIN see; nemo est, quem ego magis nunc videre cuperem; quem mallem omnium; Ter.*

*They were FAIN to dig wells; puteos fodere cogeantur; Cæs.*

*I would FAIN have him with me; valde hominem desidero; Cic.*

*They are FAIN to live entirely on honey; melle solo coguntur vivere; Var.*

*If I were ever so FAIN; si maxime vellem; Cic.*

*I would very FAIN you had a sling; fundam tibi nunc nimis vellem dari; Ter.*

*I would FAIN have it true; misere hoc esse cupio verum; Ter.*

*They were FAIN to reach their arms from one to another; arma per manus necessario transdebantur; Cæs.*

*They are FAIN to run away for want of victuals; necessarii victus inopia coacti fugiunt; Cæs.*

*I would FAIN; perlubenter vellem.*

*I would FAIN know why; causam requiro.*

*To FAINT, or wax faint and feeble; languere, elanguere, languescere.*

*To FAINT, as in a swoon; linqui, deficere.*

*A FAINTING fit; deliquium animi.*

*FAINT, or weak; languidus, debilis, imbecillus.*

*FAINT pleading; fraudulentæ causæ disceptatio.*

*FAINT heart never won fair lady; fortis fortuna adjuvat.*

*He FAINTED, or he was in a swoon; animus eum reliquit, destituit, defecit;*

deliquimus animi passus est; intermortuus est, defecit, animo concidit; ita captus omni sensu est, ut e vita discessisse videretur.

*You are almost FAINTING away*; magnus animi tui motus est factus.

*FAIR*; pulcher, formosus, decorus, venustus, speciosus.

*FAIR dealing*; candor, æquitas.

*FAIR weather*; sudum cælum.

*A FAIR wind*; aura prospera.

*A FAIR estate*; lautum patrimonium.

*FAIR words*; blanditiæ, pl. f.

*To give one FAIR warning*; probe monere.

*To speak one FAIR*; blandiri.

*FAIR and softly*; sensim, lente.

*Say not but that you had FAIR warning*; ne dicas tibi non predictum. Ter.

*If FAIR words will not prevail*; si nihil blande loquendo effeceris.

*At FAIR day*; clara luce; Juv.

*Let him drink FAIR*; æque pocula potitet; Plaut.

*He has spent (wasted) a FAIR estate*; patrimonium satis lautum dissipavit; Cic.

*That was no FAIR proposition*; erat iniqua conditio; Cæs.

*FAIR means are best*; facilitate atque clementia nihil est homini melius.

*FAIR words butter no parsnips*; re opitulandum, non verbis.

*FAIR and softly*; festina lente.

*You are even FAIRLY cheated*; tibi os est sublitum plane, et probe.

*Very FAIR, and well favored*; elegans; singulari pulchritudine præditus; forma præcellens, specie valens; eleganti forma præditus, forma fere supra hominem augustiore.

*A FAIR and pretty boy*; scitus puer, apud Ter. Decorus facie; eximia quadam forma, vel specie; Paris Homericus, i. e. pulcherrimus; lepida et liberali forma præditus.

*A very FAIR and beautiful virgin*; virgo insignita pulchritudinis, præstantis formæ.

*A FAIR woman*; mulier forma egregia, ingenua, eleganti, lueulenta et eximia.

*A woman very FAIR, or of excellent beauty, and of great virtue and chastity*; mulier eximia pulchritudine, et summa integritate pudicitiaque.

*A woman of a very FAIR and beautiful countenance*; mulier nitidis genis, purpureis malis, roseis labiis; vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; Ter.

*A FAIR and comely well-favored prince*; princeps formæ elegantia conspicuus.

*That which is honest is praise-worthy, although without the FAIR and bright splendor of beauty*; honestum est, sine pulchritudine specieque, laudabile.

*FAITH, or belief*; fides.

*On my FAITH*; medius-fidius, mehercule.

*A FAITHFUL, or trusty friend*; certus amicus, valde fides; homo antiqua, cana fide.

*I will be your FAITHFUL friend*; id tibi ero, quod olim Theseus Pirithoo, Herculi, aut Achates Æneæ; i. e. fidus et fidelis amicus.

*Great, or excellent FAITH*; fides alma, maxima, spectata, optima, præstans, firma, summa et singularis.

*Most FAITHFUL and close friends, or companions*; socii, amici, fidelissimi, amicissimi, conjunctissimi.

*A man of tried and unshaken FAITH or trust*; homo fidei spectatæ, inconcusæ.

*But let them observe all FAITHFULNESS and obedience to the king*; regi autem omne obsequium, obedientiam, et fidelitatem exhibeant.

*He was very FAITHFUL and true to his country*; non illi erga patriam fidelitas defuit; omnia de republica præclara atque egregia sentiebat; singulari extitit in republ. officio et fide; Ter.

*A man of the ancient virtue and FAITHFULNESS*; homo antiqua virtute et fide; optimo animo et summa fide.

*A very FAITHFUL servant*; servus egregie fidelis; qui animo fideli in dominum suum est.

*His FAITHFULNESS was never shaken*; cuius nunquam fides virtusque contremuit.

*To break his FAITH or allegiance*; fidei non stare; fidem negligere, datam fallere.

*He has lately begun to break his FAITH*; cuius fides deficere nuper cæpit.

*He affirmed that he had not broken his FAITH*; neque ab se fidem esse lassarum asseruit.

*To break his FAITH or allegiance to the king, by rebellion and treason*; a rege flagitiose, perfidiose, deficere, desciscere.

*A FAITHLESS fellow*; vir nullius fidei, nulla fide; cuius fides concidit; infidus, levifidus, fide non stans, non permanens.

*A FAITHFUL witness, worthy belief*; omni fide dignus testis.

*A true, FAITHFUL, and trusty friend indeed*; alter Pylades, fidelis Orestæ suo.

*Will he now be a FAITHFUL and honest man of his word, that never made reckoning of his bond?* an ille bona fide solvet problemata, qui pessima fide nondum solvit pecuniam?

*There is no hold of such men's FAITH, or honesty*; hos nullum beneficium obligare potest, nullum iurjurandum, nulla lex tenere.

No FAITH, truth, or trust, in what they say, or do; quo toties fidem fregere, si modo fregisse dicendi sunt, quam nunquam habuerunt.

He has broke his FAITH; Græca, Punicæ, fide transegit omnia; Pœnus est; fidem is decoxit soam.

A fellow of no FAITH; conclamator fidei vir.

I know you are so FAITHLESS, that you are not to be trusted further than you may be seen; scio quam non sit tutum tibi credere, quam sis bonæ fidei.

You trust to a broken staff, when you trust FAITHLESS men; neque opibus satis firmi, nec voluntate sunt.

To FALL; cadere, ruere.

To FALL, or slip; labi.

To FALL, as an old house; collabi, corrucere.

To FALL, as the hair or tears; defluere.

To FALL, as the flesh; macescere.

To FALL, as corn in price; vilesce.

To FALL, as water; cum sonitu ruere, devolvi.

To FALL, as water in an ebb; subsidere, refuere.

To FALL, as the wind; silere, conquiescere.

To rise and FALL in his voice; intendere et remittere vocem.

To FALL into poverty; ad inopiam redigi.

To FALL sick; incidere in morbum.

To FALL down at one's feet; abjicere se ad pedes.

To FALL in with the enemy; confingere, coniurus pugnare.

To FALL in love with one; amare, ardere.

To FALL into a passion; exardescere in iras.

To FALL on an enemy; invadere, intrare.

To FALL on the rear; a tergo aggredi.

To FALL out, or to happen; accidere, evenire.

To FALL out unluckily; male succedere.

To FALL out with one; irasci, lites exercere.

They are FALLEN out; magnæ inter eos sunt inimicitie.

To FALL to one's share; obtingere, obvenire.

To FALL under a burden; oneri succumbere.

To FALL on his knees; in genua procumbere.

To FALL foul on one; invehi in aliquem.

To give one a FALL; supplantare, subvertere.

To FALL out with one; cum aliquo simulates, inimicitias suscipere; in litem et jurgia exardescere. Alicui amicitiam renunciare; inimicitias indicere. Ab aliquo alienari, abalienari; se totum, suam voluntatem alienare, abalienare. In litem studio certaminis ire.

FALL to your meat now; nunc admove manu patinis.

It will FALL out better than you expect; res succedet opinione melius.

It is FALLEN out according to your wish; ut optasti, ita est; Cic.

I feared those things would FALL out; which are fallen out; timebam ne evenirent ea, quæ acciderunt; Cic.

If things FALL out to our minds; si illud, quod volumus, veniet; Plaut.

I hope it will FALL out so; spero ita futurum; Ter.

But if it FALL out otherwise; sin aliter acciderit; Cic.

It FALLS out well for me; bene mihi evenit; Cic.

We must beware it do not so FALL out; id ne fiat summa est adhibenda cautio; Ter.

The time often FALLS out, when—; sæpe incident tempora, cum—; Cic.

They are FALLEN out; ira intercessit—iræ sunt—inimicitia est inter eos; discordant inter se; Terent.

The old woman is FALLEN out with the girl; cum puella anus inimicitias suscepit; Ter.

He let tears FALL as they did; colachrymabat; Ter.

To FALL on the rear; aggredi a tergo; Flor.

They had FALLEN off from Darius to him; a Dario defecerant ad ipsum; Curt. Desciverant; Liv.

You have enough to do, if you FALL in hand with that fellow; sudabis satis, si cum illo incipias homine; Ter.

To rise and FALL in his voice; intendere et remittere sonum vocis; Cic.

To FALL sick; in morbum incidere; conjici; Cic. Plaut.

To FALL on his sword; ferro, gladio, in gladium incumbere; Ovid. Cic.

To FALL quite out with; to be quite fallen out with—; totum se ab alicujus amicitia avertere; Cæs. Alienissimus esse a—; Cic.

What a hope am I FALLEN from? quanta de spe decidi? Ter.

We FALL from greater to less; a majoribus ad minora delabimur; Cic.

To FALL from heaven; cælo, e cælo, de cælo delabi; Cic.

They would lament that so sad FALL of mine; meum illum casum tam horribilem lugerent; Cic.

To FALL *asleep*; in somnum (soporem) labi, delabi; Petron.

To FALL *on first*; prior prælio lacesere; Cæsar.

They FALL *on me*; impetum in me faciunt; Petr.

FALLING *in with*; Cyprus; Cyprum appulsa; Patern.

He is FALLEN *very ill*; graviter egrotare cœpit; Cic. Eum morbus invasit gravis; gravi morbo affectus est; Plaut. Cic.

By law these goods FALL *to me*; ea ad me lege redierunt bona; Ter.

He is quite FALLEN *out with all manner of pleasure*; omnino bellum indixit voluptati; Cic. Sen.

He FALLS *a weeping for joy*; homini lachrymæ cadunt gaudio; Ter.

It FALLS *out, or chances well for me*; hoc mihi non incommode, commode, percommode, ex animo, sententia, voto accidit, evenit. Præclare se res habet. Feliciter, prospere, melius opinione ac spe cecidit, successit. Optimo in statu res est. Confecta res ex mea sententia. Hoc mihi accidit optato, peropportune; optime geritur; ut cuperem, vellem, fit, contingit, obtingit, usu venit; insperanti mihi sed valde optanti cecidit quod volebam. Lepide hoc succedet sub manus negotium. Sive casu accidit, sive consilio, percommode factum est.

It is *easy to FALL, or do amiss*; labi proclive.

Who can live without daily FALLINGS *or failings*? quis est, qui non offendat, non labatur in tam difficili, tamque lubrica rerum humanarum via? Cui timenda offensio non est? Cuinam effugere, ac vitare offensionem licet? Quis ab offensione præstare sibi quicquam possit? Quis a lapsu quotidiano sese immunem reddere possit?

To FALL *from high place or preference, to mean or low condition*; a clavo in sentinam, ab equis ad asinos detrudi, deturbari. A summo potestatis, dignitatis gradu, loco, ad infimum servitutis decidere. Ex domino servus fieri. A sceptro in vincula, ab imperio in carcerem abripi, præcipitari.

To FALL *in love*; amorem concipere, alere, fovere, nutrire; amoris inservire, obsequi; concipere pectore flammam amoris.

To FALL *out for every trifle*; nulla, levisima, causa irasci; pusilla de causa, de re quantumvis levi, liem, rixam movere; ob unguem stomachari prave secutum.

It will never FALL *out*; nunquam, nullo unquam tempore id fiet, continget, obtinget, cadet, accidet, eveniet.

To FALL, *or slide down to the ground*; delabi, prælabi, prolabi, procidere, labascere; defluere ad terram.

He FELL *to the ground with a great weight*; graviter ad terram, pondere vasto, concidit.

He often FALLS *to the ground*; sæpe pigram pulsant humum.

Lest any thing should FALL *to the ground*; ne quid decidat, aut deflectat in terram.

The master FALLS *flat on his head*; pronusque magister volvitur in caput.

The house FALLING *is soon brought to ruin*; domus lapsa repente ruinam trahit.

All things now FALL *out for the worst, or, are like to run to ruin*; omnia nunc abeunt in pessum.

As the matter has FALLEN *out, it could not have been done better*; e, vel pro re nata melius fieri haud potuit.

I am afraid what will FALL *out by, or be the consequence of, your singular industry*; vereor equidem quodnam curriculum sit habitura tua singularis industria.

It has FALLEN *out very ill with me*; incommodissime mecum actum est.

It has FALLEN *out ill with the common-wealth, O Athenians, by your slothful negligence*; vestra nimirum est factum socordia et negligentia Athenienses, quod male cum repub. actum sit.

It FALLS *out very ill, or it is very unhappy, when that which should be done by virtue, is effected by bribery*; male enim se res habet, cum quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia.

If once a man FALL, *all will tread on him*; vulgus sequitur fortunam, et odit damnatos.

May the gods cause the evils of the war to FALL *on Cluilius*; dii in Cluilium expectant clades belli; Liv.

A temper which never FALLS *out with men and accidents*; ingenium quod neque ex hominibus, neque vitæ eventibus molestiam suscipit.

FALSE, *or untrue*; falsus, fallax, mendosus. Erroneus, vitiosus.

FALSE, *or counterfeit*; adulterinus, spurcius.

To play FALSE; fidem violare.

A FALSE glass; speculum mendax.

A FALSE copy; exemplar mendosum.

FALSEHOOD *against promise or trust*; perfidia.

That is FALSE *and very far from truth*; id a vero, a veritate, longe abest, abhorret.

There can nothing be feigned more FALSE; nihil fingi falsius et fallacius potest.

A **FALSE friend**; amicus malus, nullius, fidei; amicus perfidus, infidus.

A **FALSE witness**; labefactatus fidei testis.

To **suborn FALSE witnesses**; falsum testem, falsos testes, subornare; pretio, pecunia, testis, seu testium fidem labefactare.

To **accuse FALSELY**; criminibus falsis urgere, insimulare.

**FALSE**, or **forsworn**; fœdifragus, contemtor æqui; perjurus, perfidiosus; Thrax, a moribus gentis perfidus, quæ fœdera nescit; Græca fide omnia agens; Pœnus, Punicus.

The **perjuries of a FALSE tongue**; falsæ perjuria linguæ.

To **FALSIFY money**; monetam elevare, immutare, et præter valorem æstimare.

To **make FALSE reckonings**; adulterare rationes; Metaph. pro, conturbare, vel, falso describere.

He **cheated me with a FALSE coin**; argento me fœellit suberato.

It is all **FALSE and counterfeit**; mihi nihil non videtur commentitium.

Well, I **shall make it appear to be true, however FALSE you may think it**; efficiam tamen ne videatur usque adeo veri dissimile.

**FAME**, or **report**; fama, celebritas, claritas, claritudo.

**FAME**, or **reputation**; existimatio, f. nomen, n.

It is **FAMED abroad**; volat, volitat, fertur, it, ruit, pervolat, vagatur, vagatur; serpit per agmina murmur.

Such a **FAME or report is spread abroad, but the author is not known**; disseminatus dispersusque est sermo, sine certo auctore.

A **most wicked report, or FAME, is spread abroad**; sermo improbiissimus pervagatur, increbuit; vulgo jactatur, circumfertur.

As the **FAME or report goes**; ut memorant, perhibent; ut apparet; ut hominum fama est.

It was **also constantly reported, or FAMED abroad**; constans etiam fama erat; magna illico fama surrexit.

**FAME carries it**; fama obinet, perhibet.

Neither was there any **FAME or report of his return spread abroad**; neque ulla de ejus reditu fama ferebatur; Cæs.

From these places there have come no letters, nor so much as any **FAME or report spread abroad**; nihil ex istis locis, non modo literarum, sed ne rumoris quidem, affluxit.

It was **FAMED abroad among the common people**; in vulgus exierat; rumor in-

cesserat; Tac.

**FAME reaches countries of a great distance**; fama ferit terras remotas.

The **FAME, or report, of Lentulus's death was spread abroad through all the Roman empire**; fama, de Lentuli interitu, fines imperii Romani peragravit omnes.

The **FAME or report is quickly carried to all the cities of Gaul**; celeriter ad omnes Galliæ civitates fama perferitur.

It was **FAMED and reported frequently to him**; crebro ad eum rumores afferbantur.

These things were **FAMED and reported as far as Greece**; hæc sunt perlata in Græciam.

That **FAME or report was spread abroad amongst all the Germans**; fama hæc ad omnes Germanos pervenit.

They who had heard the **FAME or report of that affair**; ad quorum aures istius rei fama pervenerat.

You are so **FAMED by all, for the most pleasant man that can be**; sic ad nos omnes fere deferunt, nihil te fieri posse jucundius.

It is **FAMED or reported by all**; omnibus in ore est.

In the mean time, by so great an outcry, the **FAME, or report, was spread abroad the whole city**; interea, ex tanto clamore, fama tota urbe increbuit.

Those who hear the **FAME and reports of those things, and who relate them to us**; qui harum rerum rumores excipiunt, et ad nos deferunt.

The thing is **FAMED and reported abroad every where**; audita, pervulgata, et ubique percelebrata, sermonibus res est; in ore omnium quotidie versatur; communi sermone, crebris sermonibus celebratur.

To **receive a thing by FAME and hearsay**; fama et auditione aliquid accipere.

For there was a **most groundless FAME and report published abroad of him**; fuit enim de illo vanissimo quodam rumore dissipatum.

Such a thing was **never FAMED, or published, abroad before**; tale quid, ne fando quidem, unquam auditum est.

**Honor and FAME from injury**; ex injuria gloria. Illustrabit amplitudinem tuam hominum injuria; quo magis obcurare atque extinguere tuam dignitatem inimici tui conabuntur, eo plus etiam splendoris accedet; eo clarius elucebit, eo patebit illustrius, eo fiet clarior atque illustrior.

If you finish, or bring your writings to an end, you will make yourself **FAMOUS for ever**; nomen ex scriptis. Si tua scripta ad exitum perduces, perfices, conficies,

absolves, si tuis scriptis finem impones, extremam namum impones, perpetua erit, aeterna, immortalis tua fama; nunquam deficiet, consensescet, peribit, obscurabitur, extinguetur, delebitur; nulla dies tuam famam terminabit, nullum temporis spatium circumscribet, nulla vetustas corrumpet; vigebit in omnes annos tua fama; omnia te posteritas cognoscet, tuas laudes excipiet ac tuebitur; nomen tuum immortalitati commendabis, immortalitate donabis, immortalitatis primum consequeris, non simul cum corpore mors tuum nomen extinguet, delebit, auferet, tuum nomen ab interitu vindicabis, in hominum memoria tenebis, æterna laude illustrabis, decorabis, afficies, orna- bis; de te posteritas omnis audiet ac loquetur.

*His FAME shall not die; vigebit in ævum omne nomen ejus.*

A FAMILY, or household; familia, domus.

A FAMILY, or kindred; stirps, gens; item, prosapia, -æ, f.

Born of a noble FAMILY; natalibus clarus; celebri loco natus; illustri genere prognatus.

FAMILIAR; familiaris, necessarius, conjunctissimus.

To be FAMILIAR with one; uti aliquo familiariter.

To grow FAMILIAR; familiaritatem inire, necessitudinem contrahere.

FAMILIAR, or well acquainted with one; alicui familiaris, necessarius, jucundus, cherus, intimus, familiarissimus, proximus; maximis vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus; arctissimo familiaritatis atque necessitudinis vinculo astrictus. Cum aliquo intima, summa familiaritate, consuetudine et benevolentia implicatus, conjunctus; amicitia et consuetudine, necessitate, necessitudine, multis officiis conjunctissimus; summum usum et necessitudinem, omnes amicitie necessitudines habere. Cui cum aliquo maxime causæ necessitudinis intercedunt. Intimum a consiliis. Magna mihi familiaritas cum illo jam inde usque a pueritia semper fuit. Amicitia incepta a partis cum ætate accrevit simul. In alicujus familiaritatem, consuetudinem blanditiis se penitus immergere, dare. — Meorum prime sodalium. — Longo devinctus amore. — Solum Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi tradere sensus. Tu mihi simplicibus — dilectus ab annis, et pretextata cultus amicitia, &c. Mart. 10: 20.

Too much FAMILIARITY breeds contempt; nimia familiaritas contemptum parit.

To make himself FAMILIAR with any one; intimum se apud aliquem facere.

A FAMILIAR friend, more to give advice, than assistance; amicus magis consiliarius, quam auxiliarius.

I was FAMILIAR, yea bred and brought up with him from a child; fuit mihi admodum puero consuetudo domestica cum, &c.

Have you been long FAMILIARLY acquainted with that man? multumne consuetudinis tibi cum isto viro intercessit?

He is my intimate, FAMILIAR friend; mihi multis nominibus est diligendus.

To keep FAMILIAR society with any one; cum aliquo assiduus esse; lateri alicujus adherere.

To FAMISH, or starve; fame, inedia, victus inopia, tenuitate, penuria, esurie, jejuniis affligere, necare, enecare, conficere, excruciare. Alimenta, victum subtrahendo, necessariis vitæ præsidii privando interficere. Suffocare urbem fame. — Pestifera lacerare fame. Mortis alumna fames.

To be FAMISHED, or starved; fame, inedia, &c. nimio jejunio laborare, torpescere, torpere, pallescere, debilitari, consumi, deficere, contabescere, confici; vires, robur amittere, imminutas habere; affigi, necari. Famelicus. Inextincta fame confici, absumi. Depasta vires fames, flamma gulæ. — Quos longa domant inopi jejunia victu. Deficiente cibo perire. — Tristi torpent membra fame. — Vis illa mali postquam consumpserat omnem materiam, &c. Ovid.

A very great FAMINE; magna rei frumentariæ inopia; nule suada fames; summa annonæ difficultas; frugum inopia, penuria; annonæ magna caritas.

To FAMISH the city; suffocare urbem fame.

To sell corn and victuals too dear, causes FAMINE; graviora iusto pretia annonæ imponere, famem inferre.

FAMINE began to afflict them; res frumentaria ipsos deficere cepit.

He FAMISHED, or starved him; necessariis vitæ præsidii eum privavit.

To suffer FAMINE; famem perpeti; re frumentaria, ex omnium rerum difficultate, laborare; gravi annonæ conficari; fame, inedia, penuria, deficere, confici, perire, cariari.

Almost FAMISHED; fame pene confectus, suffocatus; egestate et fame perditus; summa difficultate rei frumentariæ affectus.

To free from FAMINE; famem cibo depellere; famem epulis restringere, eximere.

FAMOUS, of great renown, or glory; vir insignis, clarus, præclarus, inclytus, illustris, splendidus, celeberrimus, clarissimus, egregius, amplus; nominis am-

plissimi, celeberrimi; famæ celebritate conspicuus; magnæ præclaræque famæ; gloria circumfluent; cujus gloria quam latissime patet, ad invidiam, immo supra invidiam præclarus, famigeratus, rebus fortissime gestis, factis egregiis, eruditione, virtute, literarum studii inclarescere, totum orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria implere; honoris amplissimi nomen, magnam nominis claritatem, celebritatem obtinere, consequi, adipisci. Gloria, celebritate et splendore nominis florere. Omnium gentium literis et linguis prædicari, celebrari. Suum nomen, nominis famam, res suas gestas longe lateque per totum terrarum orbem diffundere, dispergere, propagare.—Nomen quod terras impleat omnes est mihi. Jam canitur totum nomen in orbe meum; attingit solis utramque domum. Fama inclytus; super æthera notus; hinc usque ad sidera notus. Quærat studio nomen memorabile. Fama æthereos penetrabit ad axes.

*So many FAMOUS men being dead; tot lumicibus extinctis.*

*He is very FAMOUS; bene audit ab omnibus.*

*He was FAMOUS in carving gold; inclavit in auro cœlando.*

*To make one FAMOUS, or renowned and glorious;* clarum et illustrem reddere. Alicujus famam, gloriam laudibus summis amplificare, ad sempiternam memoriam, ad sempiterni memoriam temporis propagare; spargere et disseminare in orbis terræ memoriam sempiternam; defigere ad memoriam omnium gentium sempiternam; nomen plena gloria magnifico illustrare; ad æternam hominum memoriam, ad posteritatis memoriam gloriosam consecrare; decus et nomen latius diffundere; per orbem terrarum nominis memoriam celebrare, amplissimis monumentis consecrare; apud omnes gentes prædicare, immortalem reddere; æternitati, immortalitati mandare, commendare, tradere; nominis claritatem, splendorem; gloriosam memoriam et celebritatem a silentio, tenebris, rubeigine, interitu, oblivionis invidia, injuria, temporum obscuritate, situ vindicare, asserere, et in omnem æternitatem propagare. Facere, efficere ut nomen alicujus ævo sempiterno fruatur, memoria sæculorum omnium vigeat, ut de laudibus et gloria alicujus nulla obmutescat vetustas, nulla conticescat ætas; ut memoriam ejus posteritas alat, æternitas inteseatur. Socratis ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit. Alicujus laudem prope senescentem ab oblivione hominum et silentio vindicare. Plenis honorum muneribus virtutes alicujus in ævum per titulos meritosque fastos æternare. Dignum laude

virum musa vetat mori, &c. Hor. Carm. 4. 8.—Quibus celo te laudibus æquem?

*A man FAMOUS for his virtues, integrity of life, and good manners;* virtutibus, vitæ integritate, morum suavitate, et probitate, vir insignis.

*Every where FAMOUS for his great name and great liberality;* nominis celebritate, munificentia, liberalitate, ubique terrarum notus; cymbalum mundi; cæli filius; laus cujus sideris surgit ad usque polos, cujus gloria quam latissime patet, sublimi feriens sidera vertice.

*So FAMOUS that by his own great acts, he darkens the splendor of his ancestors;* rebus suis gestis adeo insignis, ut gloriam majorum suorum obscurat.

*A man somewhat FAMOUS;* famæ commendatioris homo; multis imaginibus clarus.

*If there be any things more FAMOUS; si quæ antiquioris sint notæ.*

*The king being taken, and many FAMOUS men killed;* capto rege, et melioris notæ multis interfectis.

*FAMOUS for vice; he gets himself a name with a vengeance—by doing mischief;* imitatus Erostratum, qui Dianæ templum incendit; in perpetuum infamis; vitiiis ignominiosus; flagitiis nobilitatus.

*A FAMOUS man indeed, whom all the world thus talks of;* magnificum quoddam nominis decus, quod per universum orbem resonaret.

*He thinks to be FAMOUS, and make himself known by railing against his betters;* Zoilum imitatur, qui laceravit Homerum.

*Have you heard of his name here? is he any thing FAMOUS here?* num et huc pervenit illius viri nomen?

*Do something to be talked of and made FAMOUS;* aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris, et carcere dignum.

*It is true virtue will make one FAMOUS and gain glory;* gloriam expeto virtute partam.

*He made himself FAMOUS;* nominis sui gloriosam memoriam, et celebritatem propagavit.

*So they may but be FAMOUS, they care not for what;* illis pro summo est beneficio quocunque modo innoteocere.

*He is very FAMOUS and well reported of;* qui non admirationem sui, sed stuporem reliquit posteris; bene audit.

*He is so FAMOUS, no man speaks ill of him; there was never his like; he was one of a thousand;* nomen nulla invidia contaminatum. Quo majorem nulla ætas vidit, nulla forsitan videbit. Illo nec melior, nec clarius fuit unquam.

*So FAMOUS that he was talked of far and near;* famæ celebritate inclares-

cebat; tanquam aidus quoddam inter hos eluxit.

*Farewell all, if a man's FAME and good name be gone*; actum est de homine, cum actum est de nomine.

*They will do that, which following ages may admire and count FAMOUS*; novum exemplum introducere voluerunt, de quo fama possit anus, et hoc, et posteris sæculis loqui; quod omnis cogitet memoria, loquatur posteritas; in omnem eternitatem propagare.

*He is FAMOUS in all he does*; in quo omnia ad eternitatem famæ conspirant; ab injuria mortalitatis, et oblivioni situ asserere; posteritas statum tibi ponet, et aram; ad quam perpetuo thure litabit honor.

*I shall be remembered and FAMOUS, when I am dead and gone*; non omnis moriar, multaue pars mei vitabit Libitinam.

*They were FAMOUS amongst us, and all the world beside*; quorum fama per Christianum orbem diffusa ad nos etiam permanavit; consono totius orbis ore celebrantur.

*To render his own name FAMOUS and glorious*; nominis sui gloriosam memoriam, et celebritatem propagare.

*To speak of any one as very FAMOUS*; crebris alicujus virtutes usurpare sermonibus.

*That FAMOUS action our men have heard, and it will be FAMOUS also with others*; illa actio nostrorum aures hominum, et famæ januas patefecit.

*Nothing under the sun was ever more FAMOUS, and excellent*; quo sol nihil unquam clarius aut excellentius vidit.

*The which thing, as it was FAMOUS for glory, so it was greatly envied*; quæ res cum in magna gloria, simul ac invidia, esset.

*You are so FAMOUS, that you will be praised in all ages*; neque ulla unquam setas de tuis laudibus conticescet; tuas laudes nulla unquam obscuratura est oblivio.

*The most FAMOUS men of our kingdom*; imperii nostri lumina.

*He will be FAMOUS to all posterity*; per omne ævi tempus plenæ gloriæ velis feretur; vivit, viveatque per omnium sæculorum gloriosam memoriam.

*He will be FAMOUS amongst all nations*; omnium gentium linguis et literis prædicabitur.

*All time to come will count that man FAMOUS*; memoriam, et laudem illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes.

*Men envied because so FAMOUS*; viri, etiam ad invidiam præclari.

*Whose FAMOUS memory will be loved by*

*posterity, and contemplated to eternity*; cujus memoriam posteritas alet, eternitas intuebitur.

*They left behind them, not slender monuments to continue for a little time, but strong and fixed, that should endure and be FAMOUS to their perpetual renown*; vestigia reliquerunt, non pressa leviter, ad exigui temporis prædicationem, sed altius fixa, ad memoriam illorum sempiternam.

*Whose great names are more FAMOUS than fame itself can make them*; quorum nomina hercle, omni fama sunt magis pennata.

*The Roman name was then deservedly FAMOUS*; jure tum florebat populi Romani nomen; Cic.

*FAR, adj.*; longinquus, dissitus, remotus.

*From FAR*; ex longinquo, de longinquo.

*To go into a FAR country*; peregre proficisci.

*FAR. i. e. late: as, Till it was far in the day*; ad multum diel, ad serum usque diem.

*FAR and wide*; longe lateque.

*As FAR as the earth reaches*; tota quæ patet terra.

*FAR fetched*; ascititius. *A discourse far fetched*; alte repetita oratio; Cic.

*How FAR?* quatenus, quousque? *Thus far*; hactenus, adhuc, huc usque. *So far*; eatenus, in tantum.

*It is not so FAR about this way*; multo propius hac itur.

*As FAR as may suit your convenience*; quod commodo tuo fiat.

*As FAR as I can remember*; ut mea memoria est.

*So FAR from doing it, that, &c.*; adeo non, ita non, tantum abest ut: *or*, non modo non, sed etiam.

*As FAR as, with a præp. to or from*; usque. *As far as Rome*; Romam usque. *As far as Transylvania*; Dacia tenuis. *As far as from Æthiopia*; ex Æthiopia usque.

*FAR, an adv. of quantity or comparison*; longe, multo: *as, Far less, otherwise, to surpass, &c.*; longo, vel multo minor, aliter, vel secus, antea. *FAR the greatest*; longe omnium maximus.

*To go FAR with one*; apud aliquem plurimum valere.

*So FAR as I hear, perceive, know*; quantum audio, quantum ego perspicio; quod sciam.

*As FAR as is possible*; quoad ejus fieri possit.

*I. FAR, joined to a substantive, is an adjective, and rendered by longinquus*: *as, They are come from a far country unto*



me; Isai. E terra longinqua venerunt ad me; Jun. Isai. 39. 8.—Longinquos respicit montes; Plin. existimans non longinquum inter nos digressum et discessum fore; Cic. Non ex longinquo venit; Plin. *The adverb peregre is very frequently used for far in this sense: as, A man travelling into a far country, called his servants; Mat. 25. 14. Quispiam peregre proficiens vocavit servos suos; Beza.—Quia nos eramus peregre, tutatus est domum; Plaut. Alios peregre in regnum Romæ accitos; Liv.*

II. **FAR**, joined to an adjective, a verb, or an adverb, is rendered by *multo* or *longe*: *as, He sold for far less than you; multo minoris vendidit, quam tu; Cic. In far the greatest city of all Sicily; in civitate totius Siciliæ multo maxima; Cic. They prefer virtue far above all other things; virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponunt; Cic. He perceives it falls out far otherwise; aliter evenire multo intelligit; Ter. I have a far other opinion; longe mihi alia mens est; Sal. O the far unlike fortune of M. Fonteius; O fortunam longe disparem M. Fonteii; Cic. Lycus is far the better at running; pedibus longe melior Lycus; Virg. Far the most learned of the Greeks; Græcorum longe doctissimus; Hor. I prefer his judgment far before yours; huius ego iudicium longe antepono tuo; Cic. It fell out far otherwise; res aliter longe evenit; Liv.—Quæstus multo uberrimus; Ter. Multo præstat beneficii quam maleficii memorem esse; Sal. Multo secus evenit; Cic. Hierosolyma longe clarissima urbium Orientis; Plin. Ea res longe cæteris et studiis et artibus antecedit; Cic. Quod longe secus est; Cic. Quæ venientia longe an ante videris; Cic. *Note: Where the adjective is of the superlative degree, there multo and longe have omnium very elegantly joined with them. Multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum puto; Ter. Principi longe omnium in dicendo gravissimo et eloquentissimo; Cic.**

III. **SO FAR** from, being answered by that in a following clause, is rendered by *ita*, or *adeo* non, *ut*, or *tantum* abest *ut*: *as, He was so far from offering violence to them himself, that; adeo ipse non violavit, ut—; Curt. You are so far from loving, that—; ita non amas, ut ne—; Cic. So far is he from altering my mind, that—; tantum abest, ut ille meam sententiam moveat, ut—; Cic.—Cum Oscos ludos vel in senatu nostro spectare possis, Græcos vero ita non amas, ut ne ad villam quidem tuam via Græca ire soleas; Cic. Cum sola hæc res adeo non infestetur herbis, ut ipsæ herbas perimat; Columel.*

Tantum abfuit, ut inflammares animos nostros, somnum isto loco vix tenebamus; Cic. Tantum abest, ut scribi contra nos nolumus, ut id etiam maxime optemus; Cic. Adeo nemo dubitavit, ut—; Quintil. N. B. *After tantum abest in a former clause, the ut in the latter clause may be omitted, but then the verb must be of the indicative mood, as, tantum abfuit, ut inflammares animos nostros, somnum isto loco vix tenebamus; Cic. Tantum porro aberat, ut binos scriberent, vix singulos confecerunt; Cic. These particles, so far from that, may perhaps not amiss be rendered by non modo non in the former clause, and sed etiam, or verum etiam, answering to it in the latter: as, So far is my grief from being lessened, that it is increased; dolor meus non modo non minuitur, sed etiam augeatur; Cic. They were so far from selling, that they bought; non modo non vendebant, verum etiam coebebant; Cic.—Id me non modo non hortatur ad disputandum, sed etiam deterret; Cic. Juvenili etati non modo non invidetur, verum etiam faveatur; Cic. Sometimes sed is alone: as, Non modo non cum magna prece ad me, sed acerbissime scripsit; Cic. The same may be expressed also by nedom in the latter clause answering to ne in the former, or by sed ne answering to non modo in the former: as, The time once was, when grammar was so far from being in any esteem at Rome that it was not so much as in any use; grammatica olim Romæ ne in usu quidem, uedum in honore ullo erat; Suet. He is so far from being able to endure the free speech, that he is not able to abide the free look of any one; non modo vocem, sed ne vultum quidem liberum potest ferre cujusquam; Cic.*

IV. **AS FAR** as, or *so far* as, is rendered by *quod*, *quantum*, and *quoad*: *as, As far as it may consist with your health; quod commodum valetudinis tuæ fiat; Cic. So far as I hear; quantum audio; Ter. As far as it is possible; quoad ejus fieri possit; Cic.—Ipse quod commodum tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere; Cic. Quod cum salute ejus fiat; Ter. Quod adhuc conjectura provideri possit; Cic. Quantum ego perspicio; Cic. Quantum conjectura auguramur; Cic. Si eam, quoad ejus facere potueris, quam expeditissimam mihi tradideris; Cic. Quoad ejus potest; Liv. Hither may be referred in quantum used by the latter Romans: as, Secundo, in quantum satis erat, profuens sermo non deficit; Quintil.*

V. **AS FAR** as, with to expressed or understood, and having respect to place whither, is rendered by *usque* with *ad*: *as, They went as far as to the works; ad*

molem usque penetrabant; Curt. *They came to meet us as far as Appii forum*; prodierunt nobis in occursum usque ad Appii forum; Bez.—Fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur; Cæs. Ad inferos usque; Flor. Pervenerunt usque in Phoeniciam et Cyprum et Antiochiam; Act. 11. 19. Bez. In Adriaticum mare usque venerunt; Flor. *Proper names of towns are frequently put in the accusative case with usque alone.* Miletum usque obsecro; Ter. Ut usque Romanæ significationes vocesque referantur; Cic. Usque Puteolus; Sen. A tergo ejus mons Libanus Simyram usque porrigitur; Plin. *So are the names of countries with tenus; as,* Curio Dacia tenus venit, sed tenebras saltum expavit; Flor. Antiochus a Scipione devictus Tauro tenus regnare jussus est; Cic.

VI. As FAR as, with from expressed or understood, and having respect to place whence, is rendered by usque with ab or ex: as, *He fetched it as far as from Tmolus*; sed ab usque Tmolō petiuit; Cic. *This comes as far as from Æthiopia*; ex Æthiopia est usque hæc; Ter.—Illam usque a mari supero Romam profisciscum magno comitatu; Cic. Dardaniā Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno; Virg. Accersebantur autem muræne, ad piscinas nostræ urbis ab usque freto Siculo; Macrobi. Ut qui ex ultima Syria atque Ægypto navigarent; Cic. Usque e Persia, is in Plaut.

VII. FAR from, and far off from, having respect to distance of place or time, &c. is rendered by longe, procul, and multum, with a or ab: as, *To make war far from home*; longe a domo bellare; Cic. *Far off from your country*; procul a patria; Virg. *Misfortune will not be far from me*; haud multum aberit a me infortunium; Ter. Quam longe a mari? Ter. Hæc quæ procul erant a conspectu imperii—; Cic. Multum ab humanitate discrepant; Cic. Procul is used in this sense without a preposition, procul urbe remotus; Ovid. Procul teli jactu abunt; Curt. Nam illud procul vero est, quod plerique crediderunt; Colum. 1. Note: *If far have not from after it, then it is rendered by longe alone: as,* *They are far severed or asunder*; longe disjuncta sunt; Cic. *To go far to meet one*; longe alicui obviam procedere; Cic. 2. Note: *So far off without from is rendered by procul alone: as,* *The smokes of the fires were seen far off*; fumi incendiorum procul videbantur; Cæs. *Who is that that I see afar off?* sed quis est illic quem procul video? Ter.—Et errat longe mea quidem sententia; Ter. Jam non procul, sed hic præsentēs suā templā,

atque urbis tecta defendunt; Cic. Procul errant; Sal.

VIII. So FAR that is rendered by eo alone, or with usque: as, *Things were gone so far that—*; eo redactæ res erant, ut—; Cic. *So far, that he could not be cast out of the town*; eo usque, ut ex oppido abjici non posset; Hirt.—Cum eo jam processissem, ut—; Sen. Ego autem usque eo sum enervatus, ut—; Cic. Quis huic urbi usque adeo est inimicus, ut illa dissimulare possit? Cic.

*It is incredible how FAR I surpasses my master in wisdom*; incredibile est quanto herum anteo sapientia; Ter.

*As FAR as the empire extended*; totum denique qua patebat imperium; Flor.

*He was FAR short of them*; multum ab iis aberat; Cic.

*I am FAR short of him*; ab eo plurimum absum; Cic.

*Not FAR from thence*; non longe inde; Varr.

*Which I am FAR from*; unde longe absum; Cic.

*I think they were heard as FAR as from thence*; eos usque istinc exauditos puto; Cic.

*The weather will not suffer them to go any thing FAR*; tempestas prodire longius non patitur; Varr.

*Thus FAR of these things*; hæc hactenus; Cic. Hactenus de—; Cic.

*If he proceed so FAR, as to tell—*; si eatenus progreditur, ut dicat—; Col.

*They know what and how FAR they will speak*; sciunt quid, et quatenus dicturi sunt; Cic.

*It goes FAR with him*; valet apud eum plurimum; Ter.

*It is spread FAR and wide*; longe lateque funditur; Plin.

*Whom wildness itself had so FAR submitted to*; cui in tantum cessasset etiam feritas; Plin.

*But you are FAR away*; tu autem abes longe gentium; Cic.

*They fought every day with slings a FAR off*; quotidie eminus fundis pugnabatur; Cæs.

*Thus FAR both their words agree*; conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba; Plaut.

*Thus FAR Sesostri led his army*; hoc usque Sesostri exercitum duxit; Plin.

*As FAR as it shall be needful*; usque eo, quo opus erit; Cic.

*He is fetched as FAR as from beyond the Alps*; trans Alpes usque transfertur; Cic.

*As FAR as I remember*; ut mea memoria est; Cic.

*So FAR as I know, he did not come*; non venerat, quod sciam; Cic.

*Till it was FAR in the day*; ad mul-

tam diem; Cic. Multo denique die (*when it was far in the day*) per exploratores Cæsar cognovit—; Cæsa. Multa nocte cum vi bullio veni ad Pompeium; Cic. Antonius per Flaminium ad saxa rubra, multo jam noctis serum auxilium venit; Tacit. Ad serum usque diem; Tacit. Vides jam diei multum esse, video; Plaut.

*Places very FAR distant, or off one from another; loca disjunctissima; Cic.*

*From the FAR end of the town; ex ultima urbe; Cic.*

*FARE, or diet; victus, -us, m.*

*Good FARE; dapes opiparæ.*

*Slender FARE; tenuis diæta.*

*To FARE curiously, deliciously, or sumptuously; ligurire, laute victitare; sumptuose, laute, luxuriose, magnifice, delicate, splendide epulari, convivari, vivere. Ventri gulæque in magnifico ciborum apparatu indulgere. Cibis egregia arte conditis, epulis, dapibus exquisitissimis vesci. Ad gulam, ad lasciviam varie, laute, opipare, delicate cibos condire, convivia apparatus, fercula struere. Ad voluptatem sumptuosas epulas comparare, corporis victum referre. In epulis quotidianis versari. Opiparis dapibus mensam lautam, Sybariticam, Syracusanam, splendidam instruere. Apparatu magnifico, regio, pontificali; conviviis splendidis, salaribus, luxu redundantibus, et ferculorum varietate, cupediis, deliciis, delicatioribus epulis quotidianis sibi mensas onerare; Atticis bellariis, tragematibus. Dapibusque epularum opimis—Capitolinæ pontificumque dapes—Epulæque ante ora paratæ Regifico luxu,—Onerant lautis molliissimæ corpora mensis. Epulis vacare. Implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisque ferinæ.*

*To FARE hardly; parce, ac duriter vitam agere, se habere.*

*We will FARE well, although, &c.; bene erit (scil. nobis) etiamsi, &c.; Petr.*

*You FARE well by yourself; tibi bene est soli; Ter.*

*That my comrade might FARE no better than I; ne contubernali meo melius succederet; Petr.*

*To FARE temperately, without overmuch costly or dainty FARE; victu sobrio, parco et parabili uti. Rationem victus ad sanitatem corporis, et temperantiam, non ad palatum, ad voluptatem, ad luxuriam referre. Parce, continenter, sobriusque vivere. Salubri et moderato cultu atque victu contentus quieti se tradidit. Homo non fastidiosus, minime fastidiosi stomachi.—Vivere parvo, dapibus mensæ brevis. Cui sale panis Latrantem stomachum bene lenire.—Non in*

*Phrase.*

*caro nidore voluptas Summa, sed in tepido est; tu pulmentaria quære Sudando, &c.; Hor. Serm. II. 2. Accipe nunc victus tenuis quæ quantaque serum Affert: imprimis valeas bene; nam variæ res Ut noceant, &c.; Ibid. Uterne ad casus dubios fides sibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuevit mentem corpusque superbum, An qui contentus parvo, metuensque futuri, In pace ut sapiens aperit idonea bello? &c.; Ibid. Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum splendet in mensa tenui saluum. Persicos odi apparatus. Me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas; Hæc mihi quam possum reddere cœna placet.*

*You cannot FARE well, but you must cry roast meat; sorex se prodit indicio suo, vel, sorex suo perit indicio.*

*To FARE hard; poor, coarse, fare; victu sordido, inopi, maligno, infelici, cibo illiberali, vili, facili, vix humano pasci, victitare. Cepas porrumque arrodere. Sordido vitam oblectat pane.—Vivit siliquis et pane secundo. Concussaque famem in sylvis solabere quercu. Famem pellere glande, fronde levare. Panis erat primus virides mortalibus herbæ, &c.; Ovid. Fast. 4. Glans aluit veteres. Caninas improbi buccas vorant. Assuetus sterili mensæ.*

*FARE you well; valeas; vale, bene vale. Optime, feliciter valeas, valeto, valebis. Fac valeas. Opto precorque te quam felicissime valere; plurimam tibi opto salutem, valetudinem integram, prospera feliciæque omnia. Servet te, incolumem servet, conservet te opt. max. Deus. Bene tibi a Deo sit.*

*As you love me, have a care that you FARE well; quantum me diligis, tantum fac ut valeas, cura ut valeas, cura valetudinem tuam. It fares well with me; præclare, optime agitur mecum; meæ sunt res. Omnia eveniunt ex voto, sententia, animi sententia. Feliciter omnia succedunt, prospere cadunt, contingunt. Res meæ optime constitutas habeo. Meliore in statu res meæ non possunt esse.*

*How FARE you? ut vales? ut se habent, quo in loco, statu, sitæ, constitutæ sunt tuæ res? Satin' salva sunt omnia? prosperene, ac feliciter tibi succedunt? quid agis, dulcissime, rerum?*

*FARE well till to-morrow; valebis in crastinum.*

*And so I bid you FAREWELL; I leave you to God; sic te superis commendo.*

*I come to take my last FAREWELL; you are like to see me no more; hodie me postremum vides.*

*FARE you well; I take my leave; I commend me to you; me tibi etiam atque etiam commendo.*

crimen, peccatumque multarum rei sunt, conecii, affines, participes, peccatorum vitiarumque maculis, sordibus, turpitudine inquinantur, &c. Innocens nemo nascitur, nedum vivit quisquam aut moritur innocens. In utero materno inficimur, et cum vita parentum vitia concipimus, contrahimus. Optimus ac integerrimus quisque cadit septies quotidie, uno multoties die labitur, singulis diebus delinquit saepius. Humanum est errare, labi, peccare, officia vitæ multa omittere atque negligere, multa perpetrare, committere, designare crimina. Neminem ergo nostri generis licet ab omni culpa, peccato, nexa absolvere, atque innocentem pronunciare.—Vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille, qui minimis urgetur.—Quemvis media erue turba; Aut ob avaritiam, aut misera ambitione laborat, &c.; Hor. Serm. l. 4.

*To amend his FAULTS; vitam male actam in melius commutare; a vitiis referre pedem, receptui canere.*

*They find FAULT with him for that; hanc rem vitio dant; Ter.*

*I have nothing to find FAULT with old age for; nihil habeo, quod accusem senectutem; Cic.*

*It will be found FAULT with; reprehensionis aliquid habitum est; Cic.*

*We will be found FAULT with no more; non accusabimur posthac; Cic.*

*He could not have been found FAULT with; reprehensione caruisset; non reprehenderetur; Cic. Non inquit, quod reprehendat; Cic.*

*Nobody had noticed that FAULT; id vitium nulli notatum erat; Ovid.*

*We can neither bear our FAULTS nor our cares; nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumus; Liv.*

*Clear yourself of this FAULT; hoc te crimine expedi; Ter.*

*All my FAULT is, that—; summa criminis est, quod—; Cic.*

*I shall be punished for his FAULTS; pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam; Plaut.*

*To commit a FAULT; delictum (facinus) in se admittere; Ter. Cæs.*

*He is in FAULT; in culpa est; Cic.*

*It was not his FAULT; is in culpa non est; Ter.*

*It was not my FAULT that it was done; culpa non est factum mea; Ter.*

*It is not my FAULT; a me hæc culpa procul est; Ter. Hæc mea culpa non est; Plaut.*

*What FAULT am I charged with? cujus criminis arguimur?*

*It is your own FAULT; tua culpa; Ter.*

*It was not my FAULT that it was not done; per me non stetit, quo minus fieret; Ter.*

*I will make satisfaction for that FAULT; answer for; istam culpam prestabo; Cic.*

*He took the FAULT on himself; peccatum in se transtulit; Ter.*

*They laid the FAULT on the multitude; ejus rei culpam in multitudinem coniecerunt; Cæs.*

*FAULTLESS, or innocent; criminis expers, immunis; liber a delicto; minime conscius peccati.*

*To lay the FAULT on another; culpam conferre, rejicere, transferre, in alium; referre, derivare crimen suum in alium; alium in suspicionem criminis trahere, vocare; alieno imponere tergo quæ nos cumque premunt; alios incusare; conquisitis coloribus culpam, pro virili, a seipso amolari, et in alienos humeros rejicere, retrudere.*

*To find FAULT with; injuriarum aliquem agere, postulare.*

*A man FAULTLESS, or guiltless; integer vitæ scelerisque purus; Hor. Observantissimus æqui; inviolatus fidei; nullius peccati reus; æquum et bonum colens, servans; ad quem culpa non accessit; vir summa integritate, atque innocentia; ab omni cupiditate alienus, remotissimus; vir pura mente, atque integra, nullo scelere imbutus; nullo metu pertentus, nulla conscientia exanimatus; cujus mens casta est et integra; non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui.*

*Their manners are very FAULTLESS, or guiltless; eorum mores longissime a sceleris atrocitate sunt disjuncti; Cic.*

*Especially since I am FAULTLESS, or guiltless of that, whereof I was accused; præsertim cum in quo accusabar, culpa vacarem.*

*I am quite FAULTLESS, or guiltless of his crime; longe absom ab ejus crimine.*

*He lived so FAULTLESS and guiltless; that no slanderers could accuse him, in that so jealous and slandering city; in ista tam suspiciosa, et maledica civitate locum sermoni obtreptatorum nullum reliquit; Cic.*

*Very FAULTY; sceleris affinis, conscius, omnibus vitiis deditus, contaminatus, delibutus; mole delictorum obrutus; nefario scelere astrietus.*

*The FAULT, or blame of that thing lies in you; hujus rei culpa in te reidit.*

*If you find any FAULT; si quid cause ris.*

*Does no man find FAULT with the reckoning? nemo reclamât iniquæ rationi?*

*He finds most FAULT, that is most faulty; Clodius accusat mochos.*

*Your FAULTS are observed and watched by all; omnium aures, et oculi, te custodiunt, et speculantur.*

*They find FAULT where none is; Terentius nihil peccat, nisi quod non peccat; querant ansam calumniandi.*

*Sooner found FAULT with than amended; carpet citius aliquis quam imitabitur.*

*I use not to meddle, or find FAULT; suum cuique pulchrum esse patior.*

*But some will haply cavil and find FAULT; jam aliquis causabitur; unguibus, et graphiis vapulant, et expunguntur severissimis.*

*What man so FAULTLESS, as that he could please all? quæ fuit unquam tam bene vel conscripta, vel acta fabula, ut toti placuerit theatro?*

*To aggravate FAULTS; elephantem ex musca facere.*

*You find FAULT with what you do not understand; tu quia non capis, carpis.*

*Every reader will find some FAULT; critica lectorum unguibus et lituris vapulat.*

*Critics will find FAULT; delectiles censorum spongas non effugies; syllabarum accupes, qui rei æquitatem verbi laqueo capiunt.*

*I would seek out something to find FAULT with, by the occasion of some word or other; quererem, verbi unius aut alterius latebra, calumniæ ansam.*

*To find FAULT with brotherly kindness; censorum supercilium adversus fraternam charitatem distringere.*

*The genuine effects of nature are found FAULT with and blamed by the opinions of wicked men; opinionibus improbis criminatur eventa natura.*

*Any one being interpreted sinistrously, may be found FAULT with and blamed maliciously; sequis interpretatus aliquis maligne criminari potest.*

*Too much easiness in a father who carries indulgence to a FAULT; inepta lenitas patris et facilitas prava; Ter.*

*FAVOR, or affection; studium, favor, gratia, benevolentia.*

*Favor of the people; aura popularis, popularitas.*

*To FAVOR one, or wish well to one; alicui favere, indulgere, studere, honestissime cupere, bene, optime velle, velle bene, ex animo, benevolum se, propitium, benignum, factorem præbere. Aliquem benevolentia complecti, magno studio prosequi, gratia et præsidio tueri, ornare. In aliquem inclinatione voluntatis propendere; singulari benevolentia, animo propenso, propitio, benigno, benevolo esse. Erga aliquem animum habere propensum, benevolum; stare cum aliquo. Studio alicujus teneri. Tui studiosus, studiosissimus. Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.*

*One in great FAVOR; graciosus, potens.*

*To be in great FAVOR with one, to be beloved as a favorite; primas tenere apud aliquem; gratia apud aliquem multum pollere, valere, vigere, florere, excellere. Carus et per dilectus; multum adamatus alicui. Graciosus apud aliquem, et unice dilectus; qui diligitur unus ex omnibus plurimum. Omnium deliciarum puerulus; cujus gratia nihil non sit facturus; cujus gratiæ sit daturus, donaturus, concessurus omnia. Sum apud te primus. Intimum me in deliciis habes. Tua consilia mihi credis omnia. Priores, primas partes apud te habeo. Me amas, me te oblectas; necum totus es. Solus sum charus tibi. In me te delectas, me curas unicum; maxime colis, maximi facis.*

*To curry FAVOR; gratiam inire cum aliquo.*

*To get the FAVOR, love, or good-will of all, as a popular man; populi omnia, universorum civium, hominum, omnium hominum voluntates, studia, benevolentiam, charitatem, amorem, amores, favorem sibi adjuungere, allicere, conflare, conciliare, comparare, colligere, assequi, complecti. Influeri, insinuare se in animos, sensus hominum. Gratiam ab omnibus colligere, permagnam inire. Civium animos, cogitationes, voluntates ad se, admirabili virtutis lumine, splendore convertere. Mirificos sui amores excitare. Studia summa habere omnium ordinum. Omnibus probari et diligi. Apud omnes, cives universos, omnes ordines graciosus, multæ auctoritatis et existimationis, in summa gratia esse, gratia et auctoritate valere, florere, vigere, excellere. In omnium ore et oculis. In hominum visceribus, medullis inhaerere. Omnibus summis et infimis, plurimis mortalium charus, gratus et jucundus. Firmo plurimorum amicorum præsidio, benevolentia hominum, charitate et benevolentia civium, singularibus omnium studiis septus, tectus, munitus, communitus. Deliciæ generis humani.— Multis munitus amicis. Agminibus comitum cinctus. Tene magis saluum populus vellet, an populum tu in ambiguo est.*

*To win the hearts, or get the FAVOR, of men, by all means possible; ambire homines studiose. Ambis, prenasas, nullum in prenasando studium, nullum officium prætermittis, tam prenasas diligenter, quam qui maxime, tua est diligentissima prenasatio; in ambiendis hominibus nemo est uno te diligentior, nemo aptior; sed verior, ne non succedat exitus, ne te fallat, ne spe frustreris, ne secus accidat, ne non ex animi tui sententia procedat, succedat, contingat, eveniat.*

*It was not the fault of you, but of those*

*about you, that you lost the hearts, the good-will, the FAVOR of the people; factum est non tua, sed tuorum culpa; vitiis tuorum, non tuo, contigit, ut populi studium, gratiam, benevolentiam dimiseris, perdidideris; ut e studio, gratia, benevolentia populi excideris; ut populus non amplius tibi faveat, studeat, suffragetur, tui studiosus, tibi amicus, bene in te sit animatus; studium populi, gratiam, benevolentiam, non tua, sed tuorum, injuria, tibi eripuit, ademittit, abstulit; non per te sed per tuos, non a te sed a tuis, non tuo, sed tuorum, merito; injuria tuorum potius quam tua effectum est, commissum est, ut populum tui studiosum, bene in te animatum, tibi amicum jam non habeas, ut gratiosus apud populum, charus populo, in populi gratia nimis sis; ut nullum populi studium, nullam gratiam, aut benevolentiam teneas, obtineas, possideas; ut populo favente, suffragante, benigno, tibi amico, bene erga te animato, tui studioso non utaris; gratiam tuam apud populum non tua, sed tuorum, culpa extinxit; ex amore populi effluxisti.*

*To be out of, or in little FAVOR with one; apud aliquem minus esse gratiosum, nullam obtinere gratiam; gratia nil posse, valere. Hominis potentissimi, amicissimi quæ gratia excidere; ex animo et amore effluere, studium et benevolentiam in se amittere, in offensionem cadere. Animo iniquiore, minus benigno, favente, benevolo, æquo, propitio uti. Experiri aliquem animo non ita benevolo in se; parum amantem sui, non admodum sui studiosum, minime sibi faventem, suisve studentem partibus. Studium alicujus minus erga se commovere posse.*

*To recover lost FAVOR; in alicujus gratiam redire. Amissam benevolentiam recolligere. Amici offensum animum conciliare, placare ac mitigare. Facere ut quis in gratiam redeat, ut sit in se quo antea modo animatus, ut si quid alienæ opinionis, aut parum amicæ voluntatis adversus se suscepit amicus, deponat; abiciat.*

*To lose the FAVOR, once obtained, by the fault of another; gratia excidere aliorum culpa. Gratiam tuam extinxit, perdidit, affixit omnem, apud omnes delevit, non tua sed tuorum culpa; factum est minime quidem tuo, sed tuorum vitio, ut, qua florebatur gratia, eam amitteres; periit quod habebas gratiæ, tuorum culpa, non tua; commissum est a tuis potius quam a teipso, per tuos potius, quam per teipsum, ut esses non ut antea, gratiosus, ut ea gratia, qua fruebaris antea, prorsus excideres, ut amitteres hominum studia, ut ex animis atque amore hominum effluere, excideres.*

*Rich men are more in FAVOR, or more preferred and regarded; divites gratiosiores. Ea temporum ratio est, ut qui plures opibus valent, magis excellent gratia, gratiosiores sint; conferunt libenter homines ea studia in locupletiores, ditioribus favent, student, suffragantur; præsto sunt.*

*I desire to be in your love and FAVOR; velim ab te amari. Ne patiaris me partem amoris tui minimam ferre, noli committere ut partem amoris tui minimam capiam, ut exiguum ab amore tuo fructum feram, colligam, sumam, percipiam; fructum amoris tui velis esse non exiguum, non vulgarem, non mediocrem.*

*To gain the FAVOR of the judges or great men; judicum, principum virorum amorem, benevolentiam, animos, favorem allicere ad se, sibi conciliare. Orationis blandimentis, assentationculis, illecebris, muneribus, amicorum gratia, judicum; principis, procerum, magnatum animos, mentes ad se attrahere, convertere; apud principes, a proceribus, apud judices inire gratiam; attentos et benevolos judices sibi facere, judicum aures ad audiendum, animos ad cognoscendum, ora ad didicandum causam suam sibi conciliare. Facere ut judices sint in suam partem propensiores. Gratia sibi aditum ad judices, litis æstimatores, viros principes aperire, patefacere. Principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est. Cultura potentis amici. Qui regibus uti scit.*

*To lose the FAVOR of the judges or great men; judicum, magnatum, optimatum a se mentes alienare. Principes, judices sibi minus propitios et benevolos reddere. Suam apud judices, proceres gratiam infringere, amittere. In offensionem, reprehensionem judicum incurrere, incidere. Nullo modo posse iratos judices movere, flectere, placare, mulcere. Judicum in se odium, invidiam, inimicitias excitare, concitare. Nullum misericordiæ locum sibi apud judices relinquere. Lenitatis et clementiæ profugium sibi obstruere. Stomachum judicibus facere, commovere. Liberius, audacius, superbius loquendo, gerendo se, principum virorum voluntates abalienare.*

*Under FAVOR, by your favor; pace tua dixerim; Cic.—Vestra liceat dixisse; Pet.*

*We FAVOR ourselves more than is fit; ultra nobis quam oportet indulgemus; Quint.*

*We have need of your FAVOR; tua nobis opus est gratia; Cic.*

*It was reckoned a high FAVOR; pro magnifico accipiebatur; Tac.*

*That knows will be in FAVOR with these great men—in these great men's favor;*

erit nebula iste cum his dynastis in gratia ; Cic.

*He FAVORS you in the face ; to ore resort ; Virg.*

*Do you but FAVOR this design, proposal ; vos modo favete huic proposito ; Plin.*

*To bestow a FAVOR ; conferre in aliquem beneficium ; Cic.*

*O FAVOR my enterprise ! excipe pacato vultu Hoc opus et timide dirige navis iter. Da mihi te placidum, dederis in carmina vires. Ingenium vultu statque conditque tuo. Numine dextor ades. Adsis favens, pede secundo. Da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue ceptis.—Ceptis ingentibus adsis propitius.—Ingenio vela secunda dato. Dii ceptis Aspirate meis.*

*To FAVOR an intention, purpose, or resolution ; adesse, favere proposito alicujus.*

*Give us your FAVOR, help, and counsel, in great difficulties ; consulite, et rebus succurrite duris : also, Affare auram alicui dicitur pro, to favor ; nam aura pro affatu et favore ponitur apud Virg. Et sic, premere pollicem, et convertere pollicem, dicitur apud Plin. Antiquitus enim in pollice, favoris erat studiique significatio ; qui faveret pollicem premebat ; qui minus faveret, pollicem convertebat.*

*A FAVORABLE or great affection towards ; amicus, et benevolus affectus, mirum quoddam, erga aliquem, studium.*

*He is not so FAVORABLE to me ; parum sequus mihi, iniquior est mihi ; non ita bono erga me est animo ; parum amans me, minimeque favens ; non admodum est mei studiosus.*

*He is more FAVORABLE to others than to me ; aliorum, potius quam meis, partibus studet.*

*Under the FAVOR of Cato's diligence, I would or might say, &c. ; pace diligentia Catonis dixerim ; Patere.*

*Those whom God FAVORS ; quibus facili Deus annuit aure ; Propert. Sic, ore sereno, vel pacato annuere alicui.*

*As I hope for the FAVOR of Heaven ; ita Deos mihi velim propitios ; Cic.*

*Do me this FAVOR, that, &c. ; prestes mihi hoc beneficium, ut.*

*To FAVOR with a fatherly affection ; affectum parentis alicui exhibere.*

*As, or that, every man does or may FAVOR me ; ut quisque sit erga me affectus, animatus.*

*If God please to FAVOR my undertakings ; si Deus annuerit ceptis ; si favor divinus arripere susceptis meis.*

*When many FAVORED Matthias the brother ; cum multorum animi in Matthiam fratrem propenderent.*

*Because he was so FAVORABLE to us ; quod indulgens adeo in nos fuerat.*

*Who had a great FAVOR for him ; cuius impensa in eum erat voluntas.*

*Who had always been a great FAVORER of learned men ; qui in viros literatos propensa semper fuit benevolentia.*

*To FAVOR lovers of good learning ; bonarum literarum cultores alere, fovere, tueri, ornare.*

*To FAVOR with all kind of obligations ; nullo non officiorum genere aliquem prosequi.*

*To FAVOR very kindly ; benignitatis aura, aliquem affare, aspergere.*

*His FAVOR began to lessen towards him ; hujus in illum amor refrigerare cepit.*

*He was very UNFAVORABLE to him ; iniquo infestoque animo, eum intuebatur.*

*He requires that FAVOR to be done to him ; postulavit id gratiam apponi sibi.*

*I am in great FAVOR with him ; cum illo magna est mihi gratia ; multum apud eum possum, valeo.*

*He was FAVORED and honored by all ; gratia et auctoritate valebat, apud omnes.*

*He is much FAVORED and entertained by the greatest noblemen ; gratia, atque hospitibus nobilissimorum hominum florere.*

*He has lost his FAVOR ; ex amore ejus effluxit.*

*A gentle and mild oration, or speech, is very FAVORABLE to the matters discoursed of ; res pertractatas maxime commendat placida, submissa, et lenis oratio ; Cic.*

*He insinuated himself into the FAVOR of many ; in amicitiam et familiaritatem multorum se insinuavit.*

*To be out of all FAVOR ; malam gratiam apud aliquem inire.*

*I will bring you into FAVOR again with Lentulus ; apud Lentulum te rursus in gratiam ponam, reponam, redigam.*

*You put us out of FAVOR with our neighbors ; exponis nos probro vicinis nostris.*

*Grant me this FAVOR, or by your favor ; da mihi hanc veniam ; largito hoc meum in te observantia ; liceat mihi bona cum venia, &c. Pace vestra dictum velim ; quod cum bona venia tua fiat.*

*He FAVORS you with a great and ardent affection ; flagrat studio, et amore tui ; se totum devovet tibi ; in commodum et utilitatem tuam, jurat.*

*I FAVOR Cæsar, I wish well to Cæsar, but I would die for Pompey ; faveo Cæroni, Cæsari honestissime cupio, pro Pompeio emori possum.*

*Whom he understood that he FAVORED for his own sake; quem, sua causa, velle, cupere, ac diligere intelligebat.*

*To interpret FAVORABLY; aliquid interpretari, accipere melius, candidius, in partem meliorem.*

*The most FAVORABLE time to speak to any one; mollissima tempora fandi; Virg.*

*Without courting your FAVORS; ambitione religata; Hor.*

*The gods are in my FAVOR; dii mecum militant; Plant.*

*A man who grants every thing to FAVOR; animus obnoxius gratiæ; Quint.*

*To FEAR exceedingly; exhorrescere, pertimescere, extimescere, expavescere.*

*For FEAR, i. e. lest that; ne.*

*To free from FEAR; omnem alicui metum, timorem abstergere, eximere. Omni metu liberare. Animum debilitatum metu confirmare; jacentem, languentem ex timore excitare, erigere, ad fortitudinem revocare. Facere ut quis ex metu colligat se, pristinumque animi robur recipiat.*

*To be, or stand in great FEAR; timore percelli, pavore contremere; pavidò animo esse; cadere mento, animo; formidine angî; pavoribus concuti; omnibus artibus contremiscere; tota mente percelli; præ metu, vultu exalbescere, mutare colorem; animo consternari; pavor occupat artus, apud Poet.*

*He was FEARFUL in his mind; timor, metus, mentem ejus invasit.*

*My mind fails me for FEAR; metu mens mihi concidit.*

*He put the city in FEAR; civitatem pavore movebat.*

*He shook their confidence by such an unexpected FEAR of disastrous affairs; inopinato tali rerum infestantium metu, mentes eorum, et fiduciam quatiebat; pavore ingenti concutiebatur.*

*To excite great FEARS; jacere terrores non mediocres; exanimare metu; pavore enecare; terroribus pulsare, percellere, frangere, audaciam alterius; attonitum reddere aliquem, et percussum.*

*To put in FEAR by hard words; sævis dictis detertere, minisque, apud Virg. Verborum strepitum movere, commovere.*

*A FEARFUL, or timorous man; cervinus vir; instar leporis, ad omnem strepitum expavescens; umbram suam metuens; timidior Pisandro, Reginis, vel Epio; pavidò fugacior agno; cui mens tota vacillat, et extra pectus salit, ac trepidant quoque corporis artus; timidus, quasi sub omni lapide lateret, dormiret, scopius; arundinis more, ad lunc umbram trepidans, ut est, apud Juven. Ad strepitum aridæ vesicæ; tribus pilis im-*

*missis fugiens.*

*What FEAR, what doubtfulness of mind, what hesitation and stammering of words! &c.; qui timor, quæ dubitatio mentis, quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum!*

*Sloth and shame, with perturbation of mind, follow FEAR; sub metum subjecta sunt, pigritia, pudor et conturbatio mentis.*

*What a horrible FEAR was I in! dii immortales! quis me horror perfudit!*

*The army was all in FEAR; exercitum timor totum occupavit.*

*My mind is in a cold FEAR; frigidus horror subit mentem.*

*He was in great FEAR of the arrows; magnasque eum incesserat timor sagittarum.*

*FEAR had so possessed all their minds; sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat.*

*A cold FEAR goes through all his body; tota tremor pertentat corpora; gelidus tremor ossa pererrat.*

*I am in FEAR on both sides; utroque me metus agitat.*

*My mind is now in FEAR; mihi animus jam nunc adest.*

*The army was in so great FEAR; tantus tremor incidebat exercitui.*

*How great a FEAR hangs over the commonwealth! quantus terror reipublicæ impendit!*

*My hairs stood on end, and my speech failed me, for FEAR; obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit; Virg.*

*Bocchus had sent word to him that he should not FEAR any thing from him, as from an enemy; Bocchus ad eum miserat, ne quid abs se hostile timeret.*

*A man so resolute, that he will not be much in FEAR of troubles; qui neque tabescat molestiis, nec frangatur timore.*

*They could not be terrified by any FEAR; nec ullo metu terri potuerunt.*

*My very heart trembles for FEAR; pavidà trepidat formidine pectus.*

*When I but mention the very name of Cæsar, my whole body trembles for FEAR; cum ad ipsius Cæsaris nomen venio, toto corpore contremisco.*

*A city broken with calamities, weakened, and cast down with FEAR; civitas fracta malis, debilitata, abjecta, metu; Cic.*

*I know now he is almost dead for FEAR; quem ego nunc intus scio exanimatum metu.*

*His blood is almost spent, and he FEARS he shall die; exanguis est metu, et vitam diffidens.*



*He is quite cold for FEAR; metu calor ossa reliquit.*

*I thought it would be so, that I should be in much FEAR in many things; sic cogitabam fore, ut permultis in rebus timore prolaberer.*

*I was freed of FEAR; pavor ossa reliquit.*

*You have put all FEAR from me; mihi omnem abstersisti metum.*

*To free from FEAR; timori mederi.*

*Your excellent and good nature has much lessened my FEAR; tua prastans, ac singularis natura bene mihi metum minuit.*

*I will cheer him up from his FEAR; ego istum lepide medicabor.*

*FEAR nothing; solvite corde metum.*

*He is now rid of his FEAR; ad se rediit.*

*No man is less FEARFUL than I, and yet none more wary; nemo me minus timidus, nemo cautior.*

*Then he, when he had freed himself from that great FEAR—; tum ille, cum se ex illo magno timore recreasset—; Cic. Ut se ex magno timore collegisset; cum se ex hoc metu evolviasset; cum a metu respirabat, reviviscerebat.*

*I am rid of a great FEAR; formidine non mediocri levatus sum.*

*A man that FEARS nothing; qui magno animo est, atque erecto; animo praesenti, constanti.*

*He put him in great FEAR of a great danger; maximi periculi metum maximum ei intulit.*

*Nothing can put me more in FEAR; nihil mihi potest majorem adhibere metum; Cic.*

*So I will put him in FEAR with lies and cheats; sic ego illum dolis atque mendaciis in timorem dabo.*

*To put wicked men in FEAR; timorem improbis imponere.*

*What put them in so much FEAR? quid illis tantum innoxit metum?*

*They put our men into so great FEAR; nostrosque ita perterritos egerunt.*

*He put the Spanish princes into great FEAR; timore magno principes Hispanos concussit, complevit, perstrinxit.*

*He put the city in great FEAR; urbem ingenti pavore concussit, oppressit; terrore et metu urbem implevit, complevit, perturbavit.*

*That discourse made me almost dead for FEAR; oratio huc me miserum pene examinavit metu.*

*To fright one with the FEAR of his life; aliquem mortis metu terrere.*

*Those FEARS come from them; hæ formidines ab illis impendunt.*

*A great FEAR of dangers was threaten-*

*ed by prodigies; magnus periculorum metus ex ostentis portendebatur.*

*FEARS come and go often from me; abeunt redeuntque mihi, variantque timores.*

*I will immediately put all FEAR away from you, that you may rest secure and quiet; ademptum tibi jam fæxo metum omnem, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias; Ter. In utramvis enim aurem dormire, proverbialiter dicitur, et intelligitur animo otioso, securo, vacuoque esse, apud Ter.*

*Will you free the poor woman from that FEAR? an eximes ex hoc miseram metu?*

*That by our vigilance or diligence we may free the people of Rome from FEAR; ut populum Romanum metu vacuum nostra vigilia redderemus.*

*As FEARFUL as a hunted deer; homo quavis dama fugacior; cervinus vir.*

*He FEARS the wagging of every straw; mota vento folia reformidat.*

*FEAR makes him better at his heels than his hands; in flight, than in fight; duobus pedibus fugere; despondere animum.*

*FEAR makes his heart fall into his heels; animus in pedes decidit.*

*My FEARFUL heart serves me not to, &c. I tremble to tell; animus non fert, ut, &c. Contremisco referens.*

*I pray you be of good courage and FEAR nothing; te rogo, ne contrahas, aut demittas animum.*

*So FEARFUL that he could scarcely get out a word; tremens, et exsangui colore luridus, tertiata verba semianimi voce substrepsens.*

*He FEARS his own shadow, the sword by his own side; umbram suam, gladium lateris sui extimescit.*

*The year which follows puts us all in great FEAR; annus qui sequitur summus est in timore.*

*Trembling and pale for FEAR, speaking stammering words with a low voice; contremiscens, et lurido colore exsangui, præcipitata verba, voce submissa, muscibat.*

*That epistle settles FEAR in my heart deeply; epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde.*

*To FEAR for another; anxium et solitum esse ob alterius vicem.*

*To be FEARFUL of every thing; omnes umbras horrere.*

*To put away FEAR; se ex timore colligere, recipere.*

*To FEAST, or banquet; epulari, convivari; convivium agere, agitare, concolobrare, instituere, magnifice instruere; splendide, ornate, opipare, laute, sumtuos-*

se, delicate, apparare. Cœnam dabitam, magno, vario ferculorum apparatu instructam exhibere, instituere. Opiparis dapibus convivari. Hospites convivio excipere, laute tractare, exquisitissimis epulis saturare. Convivia inire. Epulis, dapibus mensas onerant, et pocula ponunt.

To FEAST, or entertain one; convivio excipere.

Enough is as good as a FEAST; satis est quod sufficit.

A thirsty, poor FEAST; convivium tenue, sobrium; cœna perparca et impendio frugalis, philosophica, Platonica, Spartana. Sordidus apparatus. Sacrum sine fumo. Cœna canina, abstemia.

To invite to a FEAST; ad cœnam, convivium rogare, rogitare, monere, vocare.

He makes a FEAST without wine; Cererii sacrificat.

To FEAST in public; in publico convivari; Cic.

He went not to FEASTS; convivia non inibat; Cic.

To keep a FEAST; agere festum; Ovid. convivium; Cic. Celebrare convivium; Sil. festum; Ovid.

To furnish, set out a FEAST; convivium parare; struere; ornare; apparare; Tac. Virg. Cic.

To keep a yearly FEAST; annua festa celebrare; Ov.

To keep a FEAST on one's birthday every year; agere diem natalem suum festum quotannis; Cic.

We FEASTED like princes, like epicures; opipare epulati sumus—Saliarem in modum; Cic.

A great FEAST; magnificus ciborum apparatus, ornatus; mensa magnifice struata.

To invite one to a FEAST; in convivium aliquem accersere.

To go to a great FEAST; convivia magnifice instructa, parata, inire.

Go to, then, let us despatch this FEAST with wine and good discourse; age igitur, hoc agitemus convivium vino, et sermone suavi.

To make very expensive FEASTS; infinitos sumptus in conviviis facere.

They cover the tables richly for the FEAST; dapibus mensas onerant, et pocula ponunt; mensas opiparis dapibus instruunt.

To entertain one at a FEAST; convivio aliquem excipere; cœna aliquem dignari.

Tables covered for a great FEAST; mensae dape multiplici constructæ.

We were FEASTED richly in the inner rooms; domus interior regali splendida

luxu—Instruitur; dapibus epulamur opimis.

When you fell down so faint and FEEBLE, as if you had been almost lifeless and dead; cum tu, &c. exsanguis, et pene mortuus concidisti.

By which the barbarians' minds were made faint and FEEBLE, but our men's minds were greatly encouraged with hope of victory; qua ex re animi barbarorum dejecti sunt, nostrorum vero valde ad spem victoriæ erecti.

The hearts of stout men do not easily grow faint and FEEBLE; virorum fortium pectus non facile languescit; humilis jam esse animus tuus, qui sublimis et erectus erat, sine gravi infamia non potest.

By slothfulness, strength, time, age, and mind grow faint and FEEBLE; per socordiam vires, tempus, ætas, et ingenium defluunt; Sall.

I am very faint, FEEBLE, or doubtful in my mind; ego vehementer animi pendeo; Cic.

His mind and his estate are both FEEBLE; cui simul animus æum re concidit; Ter.

To be FEEBLE and faint under griefs, or pains; doloribus succumbere.

You have a very faint, FEEBLE, or weak, mind; animus tibi sine animo est.

You cannot, without great disgrace, suffer your mind now to grow faint and FEEBLE; animi tui magnitudinem nunc inflectere, sine summo dedecore, non potes.

I pray you let not your mind grow faint and FEEBLE now; rogo te, ne nunc contrahas, aut dimittas animum, neve te obrui sinas.

To grow quite FEEBLE and faint-hearted; omnem spem abjicere, dimittere.

We ought not so to fall and grow FEEBLE in our minds, that; non debemus ita cadere animis, ut.

The mind grows FEEBLE through fear; metu mens concidit.

It becomes you not to seem FEEBLE and faint-hearted; minime decet te animo debilitatum videri.

Lest your minds should grow faint and FEEBLE; ne animis vestris remissi fatiscatis.

Neither was any of them of so faint and FEEBLE a mind, that; neque eorum tam remisso ac languido animo quisquam fuit, ut.

Cæsar showed a mind nothing faint or FEEBLE; Cæsar animum altum, et erectum præ se gerebat.

Be not of a weak and FEEBLE mind;

fac bono animo magnoque sis; te collige, virum præbeas.

*You have freed my mind from FEEBLENESS and weakness, and made it recover strength; fecisti ut animus meus sese colligeret, et multum roboris susciperet.*

*Be of good courage, be not faint, FEEBLE, or fearful in your minds; adeste animis, erigite animos, animum suscipite, et timorem deponite.*

*You have somewhat freed us from our FEEBLE and fainting minds; aliquantum animi nobis attulisti; animos nobis addisti.*

*To FEED, or nourish with meat and drink; cibare. Cibo, victu pascere, nutrire, alere, sustentare. Alimentis, cibo et potu pascere, fovere. Alicui victum, cibaria dare, præbere, suppeditare, ministrare. Victus suppedatur large sine labore.*

*They FEED on pomegranates; e malo Punico cibum carpunt; Var.*

*To go far (a good way) to FEED; ad pastum prodire longius; Var.*

*To go abroad to FEED; foras in pabulum procedere; Var.*

*He FEED upon such meat as was sweetest; utebatur eo cibo, qui suavissimus esset; Cic.*

*It was good to FEED the fire; alendo igni aptum erat; Curt.*

*To FEED with false hope; falsa spe producere; Ter.*

*To FEED, or bring up his children at his own charges very diligently; educere liberos suo sumtu, labore maximo.*

*To FEED, or bring up from a child very delicately and nicely; educere a parvo, ab infantia, nutrire delicate et curiose.*

*A great herd of deer FEEDS along the vallies; longum per valles pascitur agmen cervorum.*

*The herds of cattle FEED amongst the green herbs; virides armenta per herbas pascuntur.*

*The flocks run with speed to FEED upon their known pastures; repetunt celeres pascua nota greges.*

*I saw the horses FEED on the grass in the field; equos in gramine vidi Tondentes campum.*

*The horses FEED at random through the field; passim soluti pascuntur campum equi.*

*To bring the sheep home from FEEDING; e pastu referre oves. Pabulum proprie est cibis herbaceis pecudum aliorumque brutorum.*

*To FEED sparingly; cibo parcus uti.*

*To FEEL (act.); sentire, tangere, attricare, contricare.*

*To FEEL gently; palpare, palpari, pertere.*

*I will make him FEEL my fingers; saxo meas experietur manus.*

*You come to FEEL me; tentatum advenis; Ter.*

*I thought good to FEEL his mind; visum est mihi, ut ejus tentarem sententiam; Ter.*

*To FEEL hunger; famem sentire; Liv.*

*Let them FEEL themselves die; sentiant se mori; Suet.*

*He (i. e. his estate) will never FEEL it; non sentiet patrimonium illius; Petron.*

*I will make him FEEL whom he is laughing at; sentiet quem attentaverit.*

*These things FELL out well for us; evenere hæc nobis prospere; Ter.*

*It FELL out otherwise; res aliter accidit; Cic.*

*It FELL out ill; diis iratis factum; Plaut.*

*As it FELL out; ut accidit; ut factum est; Flor. Forte; Ter.*

*As it FELL out, it could not have been better; e re nata melius fieri haud potuit; Ter.*

*It FELL out very well for me; peropportune cecidit mihi hoc; Cic.*

*If it FELL out through old age; si id culpa senectutis accideret; Cic.*

*He FELL upon them without fear; sine metu concurrat; Cic.*

*He FELL upon the body of his friend; in corpus amici procidit; Slat.*

*They FELL upon their knees; procubuerunt in genua; Flor.*

*She FELL upon the sword; incubuit ferro; Ovid.*

*It FELL upon the king's head; capiti regis incidit; Curt.*

*Never a word FELL from him; non vox ulla excidit ei; Curt.*

*They FELL away from the commonwealth; a republica defeecerunt; Cic. Desciverant; Flor.*

*He FELL down before the altar; ruit ante aram; Juven.*

*He FELL into a trance; a seipso discessit; Cic.*

*The lot FELL upon Tyrrhenus; sortis Tyrrhenum contigit; Pat.*

*It FELL to your lot—to you by lot; tibi sortito id obtigit, obvenit; Plaut. Liv.*

*That house, estate, FELL to me, i. e. by inheritance; domus, hereditas mihi obvenit; Plin.*

*They FELL upon them as they were retreating; recedentibus inferunt signa; Curt.*

*A good estate FELL to his daughter by a kinsman; hujus filiz a propinquo hereditas permagna pervenit; Cic.*

*So great a fear FELL upon his army ; tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui ; Cæs.*

*The soldiers FELL off from him in their march ; milites in itinere ab eo discedunt ; Cæs.*

*That estate FELL to me ; hæreditas hæc mihi obvenit.*

*They FELL down to the ground as thick as hops ; tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pyra.*

*He FELL down at the emperor's feet ; ad pedes imperatoris procubuit.*

*He has a kind of covetous FELLOW for his father ; habet patrem quendam avidum ; Ter.*

*They thought themselves to be fine FELLOWS ; sibi esse amplissimi videbantur ; Cic.*

*To keep FELLOWSHIP with ; cum aliquo assiduus esse.*

*These FELLOWS are mad ; helleborum hisce hominibus est opus.*

*It has no FELLOWSHIP with ; est absonum ; abhorret ; alienum est ; dissitum est.*

*Pleasure, being an enemy to reason, has no FELLOWSHIP at all with virtue ; voluptas rationi inimica, nullum habet cum virtute commercium ; nihil habet cum virtute conjunctum ; nihil commune.*

**FERTILE ;** fertilis, ferax.

*A FERTILE soil ; ager, fundus lætus, ferax, pinguis ; varietate, et copia fructuum insignis.*

*When a field is too FERTILE, it stifles the corn ; strangulat segetes nimia terræ lætitia ; Cic.*

**To FETCH ;** petere, adducere, afferre.

*A far-FETCHED speech ; alto repetita oratio ; Cic.*

*He FETCHED it as far as from Tmolus ; abasque Tmolo petivit ; Cic.*

*They were FETCHED as far as from the strait of Sicily ; accersebantur abasque freto Siculo ; Macrobi.*

*He is FETCHED as far as from beyond the Alps ; trans Alpes usque transfertur ; Cic.*

*For all it was FETCHED from a foreign country ; ut peregre accitus erat ; Macr.*

*She FETCHED her sighs from her very heart ; traxit ex imo ventre suspirium ; Plaut. Gemitus alto de corde petitos edidit ; Ovid.*

*Run and FETCH the nurse ; curro, obstetricem accerse ; Ter.*

*By FETCHING a longer compass they escaped the guards ; longiore circuli custodias vitabant ; Cæs.*

*He FETCHES it out of the fire ; e flamma cibum petit.*

**FEW ;** paucus, Adj.

*Within these FEW days ; propediem.*

*That uses FEW words ; parviloquus.*

*In FEW words ; paucis, brevi, preme, carpium.*

*FEW places of the world are inhabited ; habitatur in terra raris in locis ; Cic.*

*A FEW years after was Utica founded ; post paucos annos Utica condita est ; Patern.*

*I will see you within these FEW days ; propediem te videbo ; Cic.*

*For a FEW days ; in paucos dies ; Liv.*

*Do you think there will be any the FEWER decrees of the senate for my being at Naples ? an minus multa senatusconsulta futura putas, si ego sim Neapoli ? Cic.*

*Except a very FEW ; præter admodum paucos ; Cic.*

*A FEW years before he had been governor of that province ; paucis ante annis eam provinciam obtinuerat ; Cæs.*

*He is for having but a FEW ; paucioribus est contentus ; Lud.*

*Our men were so FEW, they could do none of those things ; illarum rerum a nostris propter paucitatem fieri nihil poterat ; Cæs.*

*They stood about us with a FEW of their men ; non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt ; Cæs.*

**A FIELD,** for tillage ; ager. **A plain field ;** campus.

*To come into the FIELD ; in aciem prodire ; in arenam descendere.*

*To win the FIELD ; hostem profligare ; victoria potiri.*

*To keep the FIELD ; consistere in castris.*

*To quit the FIELD ; castris exui.*

*To challenge one into the FIELD ; in arenam provocare.*

*A little FIELD not above an acre in bigness ; agellus non sane major jugere uno ; Var.*

*She scatters it all over the FIELD ; per agros dispergit ; Cic.*

*Hitherto of the tillage of FIELDS ; hactenus arvorum cultus ; Virg.*

*If Turnus win the FIELD ; si Turno cesserit victoria ; Virg.*

*When that fatal FIELD was fought ; illo fatali prælio facto ; Cic. Fam.*

*To go into the FIELD ; in arenam descendere.*

*He has challenged the FIELD of him, or he challenged him into the FIELD, arietem emisit ; nam arietem emittit, seu obicit, dicebatur in rixæ pugnae cupidum. Antiquitus enim bellum suscepturi, faciem mittebant, qui arietem adductum in hostium fines immitteret, hoc significans pacto, civitatem et agros illorum hostibus compascuos fore.*

**To FIGHT**; pugnare, dimicare, configere, certare.

**To FIGHT against**; oppugnare.

**To FIGHT for**; propugnare.

**To FIGHT on**; depugnare.

**To FIGHT it out**; acie decertare, decernere bello.

**To FIGHT with swords**; digladiari.

**To be ready to FIGHT**; stare in propectu.

**To FIGHT a battle**; pugnam, prælum inire, committere. Armis, ferro decernere, decertare, rem agere, gerere. Aperto prælio, collatis signis acie congredi, configere, concertare; manus conserere, conserere; dimicare. Infestis signis coire, concurrere. In prælum, in aciem descendere. Ad manus, in aciem et dimicationem venire. Signa conferre. Prælum tentare, conserere, audere. Aciem struere, instruere, et in acie stare adversus hostem. Præliari. Miscere manus. Stricto concurrere ferro. Inter sese duri, rigidi certamina Martis contulerant.—Signa collatis micant. Vicina, coitura signis, &c. Sen. Theb. Act. 3. Grave prælum commisit.—Corpora bello Objectant, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem. Pugnatur cominus armis.—Totis in pugnam viribus itur.—Committere classes et freta navali sollicitare tuba: a sea-fight.

**A fierce FIGHT**; atrox pugna; Flor.

**It came to a FIGHT**; res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat; Cic.

**To FIGHT for it**; pugna decernere; Cæs.

**Being about to FIGHT his last battle**; ultimum prælum initurus; Valer. Max.

**To FIGHT a battle**; armis dimicare; Cæs.

**He had Fought abroad**; peregre depugnavit; Cic.

**He Fought with various success**; varia fortuna confisit eum; Patern.

**To FIGHT against nature**; naturæ repugnare; Cic.

**A flourish before the FIGHT**; præludium.

**To flourish is one thing, to FIGHT another**; aliud est ventiliare, aliud pugnare.

**Weapons for FIGHT**; decretoria arma.

**To FIGHT at sharps**; dimicare ad certum; versis armis pugnare.

**They made a FIGHT**; prælum commiserunt; Cæs.

**To FIGHT hand to hand**; manum; manus conserere; Id.

**They Fought many battles with good success**; plurima prælia secunda fecerunt; Cæs.

**The horse being engaged in FIGHT**; commissio ab equitibus prælio; Cæs.

**To FIGHT valiantly**; viriliter, animose, Phrase.

fortiter, strenue, alacriter, constanter, fortissime, acerrime agere, rem gerere, cum hoste configere, de vita dimicare, hostes adoriri, in hostes impetum facere. Animo forti, invicto, infracto pugnam inire, perpetrare, facere. Præclara prælia facere. Summa contentione ac fortitudine hostes, hostium vires, arma, tela, copias repellere, propulsare. Hostium impetus viriliter reprimere, retardare. Magna cum laude virtutis pugnam committere; in acie, in armis versari, stare; cum hoste, hostibus congredi. Forti decernere pugna. Fortiter aggredi hostem cominus, concurrere cominus hosti; rem ferro gerere; decernere ferro; collata movere prælia dextra concurrere ferro; Sævaque in oppositos pectora ferre viros.

**To FIGHT rashly or desperately**; temere, inconsiderate in acie versari, stare; omni Martis et mortis periculo, in medio hostes ad perspicuam mortem, in graves dimicationes atque in hostium quotidianum impetum obicere se; hostes audaces, hostium irruptionem, adventum suo corpore excipere, obstruere; omne belli discrimen subire, periculum proferre. Manu configere, nulla habita sui ratione, sum salutis cura. Nullo telo se adversus hostium arma defendere. Nudem se, inermem armatis opponere. Ne te temerarius ardor in medios enses sævaque tela ferat.—Per tela, per hostes Vadinus haud dubiam in mortem. Densos, medios morituros in hostes Irruit, fertur; mediis se immiscuit armis; in medias dat sese acies, in media arma ruebat; morti caput obiciebat.—Cæco Marte resistant.

**FIGHT dog, fight bear**; ne depugnes in alieno negotio.

**To FIGHT, or join battle**; Martem experiri; cruentum in hostem stringere ferum; venire in aciem, dimicationem, certamen; congredi cum hostibus; collatis signis, et versis gladiis depugnare, apud Plaut. conferre ferrum cum hoste; manum conferre, apud Virg. Ad manus venire, armis configere; pugnam, cædem, stragem edere; Martis opus exercere.

**There is abundance of Christian blood spilt by FIGHTING**; immensa Christiani sanguinis jactura, bellorum tumultibus, est facta.

**He rushes among the midst of his enemies to die FIGHTING**; medios morituros in hostes Irruit; mediis se immiscuit armis; in medias dat sese acies.

**A FIGHT, or battle**; prælum, congressus, conflictus; bellorum procella; Mars, pro pugna, poetice; alias, dea belli, quæ et Pallas, Minerva, et Bellona, dicitur; item, duellum, non duorum tantum, sed multorum, ipsorumque exercituum, pugna dicitur, apud Hor. et Plaut.

*To FIGHT by his own conduct; suis auspiciis exercitum ducitare.*

*He FOUGHT most happily with the enemy; cum hoste felicissime decertavit.*

*Land and sea FIGHTS; pedestres navalesque pugnae.*

*The matter came at last to FIGHTING; tandem, res ad manus, atque ad pugnam veniebat.*

*To FIGHT against the enemy; fortiter cum hostibus digladiari.*

*He is a man of great experience in war and FIGHTING, of excellent valor, of great authority, and good fortune; in quo est eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna.*

*They FIGHT for the public right; disceptatur armis de jure publico; Cic.*

*They FOUGHT for the absolute government of the empire; de summo imperio decertare.*

*They did not FIGHT for their civil and religious rites, but for hog and bacon; non pro facis (quod aiunt) et aris, sed pro porcis et havis, decertabant.*

*That they might FIGHT at distance with spears, at hand with swords; ut eminus hastis, cominus gladiis uterentur.*

*They FIGHT together with their spears; adversis hastis innixi incurrunt; Virg.*

*To FIGHT a single combat; singulari certamine cum aliquo dimicare.*

*The bulls FIGHT with great force and violence, against the lions, for their young; tauri pro vitulis contra leones summa vi impetuque contendunt.*

*To provoke the enemy to FIGHT by skirmish; in velitationem hostem irritare, ad pugnam præludere.*

*After they had been FIGHTING about four hours by skirmishes; postquam quatuor plus minus horas velitatum esset.*

*They FIGHT with all their might; pro virili parte pugnant.*

*To FILL; implere.*

*To FILL up; explere, adimplere.*

*To FILL up a number, when any are dead, or absent; succenturiare.*

*To FILL a bladder with wind; distendere.*

*To give one his FILX; satiare, saturare.*

*I cannot have my FILL; equidem satiare non queo; Cic.*

*He says he will have his FILL of love; satietatem amoris ait se velle sumere; Ter.*

*They have not their FILL of it; citra satietatem datur; Col.*

*If they cannot have their FILL of it; nisi potest affatim præberi; Col.*

*You remember how the Tiber was FILLED with the bodies of citizens; me-*

*ministis corporibus civium Tiberim repleri; Cic.*

*I have had—got my FILL of all; sum omnium rerum satur; Ter.*

*We shall find somewhat to FILL our bellies; inveniemus unde saturi fiamus; Petron.*

*Mourning FILLED all the city; oplevit urbem luctus.*

*To FILL the belly full of meats of all kinds; ad saturitatem usque, omnium ciborum genere explere ventrem, ventriculum distendere.*

*He FILLS his empty stomach with bread for meat and sauce, or, bread and salt do well enough to fill the empty stomach; cum sale panis latrantem stomachum bene lenit, apud Hor.*

*If the belly be too much FILLED, it will be too much distended; nimia satietate, nimium distenditur venter.*

*The market-place was FILLED with dead bodies; forum cadaveribus erat contratum.*

*The place is FILLED with blood; locus sanguine redundat.*

*He uses to FILL and cram himself with victuals; hic cibis se farcire solet.*

*He FILLED all the place with crying out; totum implevit clamore locum.*

*He cannot FILL, or satisfy his mind; explere mentem nequit.*

*He went away FILLED full enough; satur et expletus discessit.*

*The treasury is now FILLED more full than ever it was; refertius jam est avarium, quam unquam fuit.*

*Thou art a man FILLED full of words; magna est in te verborum profluentia; redundas juvenili dicendi licentia.*

*To FILL up his library; bibliothecam supplere.*

*Why do you not look out for some one else whose head you may FILL with idle stories? quin tu alium quæras, cui centones farcias? Plaut.*

*He is going to FILL my ears with his idle talk; jam mihi oppilabit sua vaniloquentia aures; Ter.*

*FILTH; sordes, pl. f. &c.*

*FILTHY; sordidus, spurcus, inquinatus, impurus.*

*They are so FILTHY, that—; ita ob-scena, ut—; Cic.*

*We think it a FILTHY thing; turpe ducimus; Cic.*

*What, I pray? that FILTHY fellow, that—; illumne obscuro, inhonestum hominem, quem—? Ter.*

*Her teeth are all FILTHY with fur and rust; livent rubigine dentes; Ovid.*

*A FILTHY sort of men; odiosam sane genus hominum; Cic.*

*This is a FILTHY fellow; hic equalidus*

est; Plaut.

*I would not have arms tie still all Fil-tux and rusty; neque ego arma squalero situ ac rubigine velim; Quint.*

*To FIND; invenire, reperire, offendere.*

*To FIND by experience; comperire, compertum vel exploratum habere: fault with; culpae, reprehendere: an excuse, or shift; causari, fingere causas: one something to do; negotium exhibere, exercere.*

*I FOUND nothing of that; nihil de hoc comperi; Cic.*

*I FIND that Bocchus has put off the Romans with the hope of peace; ego comperior Bocchum Romanos spe pacis de-terminare; Sall.*

*You FOUND enough concerning him; de eo tibi compertum est satis; Sall.*

*I could FIND in my heart to—; inces-sit mihi cupido—; Val. Max.*

*I will FIND out some trick or other by and by; jam aliquid dispiciam—; Ter.*

*If I FIND you playing any tricks with—; si sensero hodie quidquam te fallacis conari; Ter.*

*What with one, and what with another, they FIND me employment; hinc illinc exhibent mihi negotium; Plaut.*

*I will FIND you work; ego exercebo te; facessam tibi negotium; Ter.*

*To FIND one money for—; alicui sup-peditare, subministrare, pecuniam ad—; Cic.*

*He FINDS all the house by himself; solus omnem sustentat familiam; Ter.*

*You FIND him with spending-money; tu his rebus sumptum suggeris; pecuniam illi suppeditas; Ter.*

*I will FIND him money so long as I see good; dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum; Ter.*

*To FIND one unready, unprovided; im-paratum aliquem offendere; Cic.*

*If I ever FIND you in this street again; si in platea hac te offendero post un-quam; Ter.*

*He FOUND him just at work; virum in ipsa opere deprehendit; Flor.*

*Who would FIND fault with it? quis id reprehenderit? Cic.*

*Many FIND fault with it; reprehenditur a pluribus; Cic.*

*Nobody shall FIND fault with me hereafter; non accusabimur posthac; Cic.*

*They FIND fault with him for being covetous; arguitur lentae crimine avaritiae; Mart.*

*To FIND fault with one; aliquem cul-pae arguere; Liv.*

*They FIND fault with him for ill go-vernment; male administratæ provinciae*

*argetur; Liv.*

*To FIND fault with one's verses; ali-cujus carmina culpae, carpere; Ovid. Mart.*

*He shall FIND me a kind father to him; facili me utatur patre; Ter.*

*I FIND nothing at all by her; nihil investigo quicquam de illa; Plaut.*

*I will FIND it out by some means or other; expiscabor aliqua; Cic.*

*I was never able to FIND it out; nun-quam quivi ego istuc intelligere; Ter.*

*The court FINDS no want of force in me; non curia meas vires desiderat; Cic.*

*It is not so easy to FIND a way out as in; difficilior est exitum, quam princi-pium invenire; Cic.*

*Have you so little of your own to do, that you can FIND time to mind what is done by other folks? tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Ter.*

*I could not FIND any time to write; scribendi otium non erat; Cic.*

*He will FIND out something and bring it; excogitabit aliquid atque afferet; Cic.*

*What excuse will they FIND? quam causam reperient? Ter.*

*He will FIND somewhat to say against me; somewhat to quarrel at; causam ce-perit; Ter. Causam, occasionem reperiet; Cæs.*

*I FIND it is not words that make men brave; compertum ego habeo verba vir-tutem non addere; Sall.*

*Help him, and FIND out a way how—; adjuves, in easque rationem quomodo-mum—; Cic.*

*Where shall we FIND a man that—? quotus enim quisque reperietur, qui—? Cic.*

*He will FIND it afterwards; sentiet posterius; Ter.*

*I can FIND my brother no where up nor down; fratrem nusquam invenio gen-tium; Ter.*

*You will FIND it so ere long; ipsa re experire propediem; Ter.*

*To FIND talk, i. e. begin; arcescere fabulas; Petr.*

*I shall FIND a hole to creep out at; in-ventiam rimam.*

*FIND him without an excuse, and find a hare without a muse; vias novit, quibus effugit; Eucrates.*

*You will FIND troubles in all places; ubique medius cælus est.*

*If you will cast up your account, you will FIND what loss you have sustained; jactura rei familiaris deprehensa. Si pū-taveris, supputaveris, duxeris, subduxeris, rationes tuas; si, subduxtis rationibus, summam facies rerum tuarum, summam*

colliges, perstringes, conficies, in unum coques, rei tue familiaris jacturam deprehendes, aperies, damna rerum tuarum, detrimenta patefacies, intelliges, senties.

*I cannot FIND in my heart, or am ashamed, to look him in the face*; ut illius vultum subeam, impetrare mihi non potero, impetrare a me non potero, adduci nunquam potero, ipse mihi persuadere, animum inducere, animo vim inferre non potero.

*I FIND reason enough for this, that I must love you both for your civilities to me, and by my own inclination*; sit beneficiis tuis, et inductione quadam animi mei, te ut diligam.

*I can neither FIND, nor resolve myself of, the ground, or cause of that crime*; cujus ego criminis neque principium invenire, neque evolvere possum.

*I FOUND out all your mischiefs, from the very root, yea I did not only find the root of them, but I have quite rooted them out*; omnia vestra malefacta reperi radicitus, non radicitus quidem hercle, verum etiam eradicatus; Plaut. Invenire est consilii, reperire fortunæ.

*To FIND out, or perceive*; rem aliquam advertere, sentire, persentiscere.

*To FIND fault*; vitio, crimini, dare.

*Where shall I FIND him?* ubi, ubinam reperiam?

*FINE, or neat*; concinnus, elegans, politus.

*FINE in clothes*; comptus, pexus, nitidus, lautus.

*FINE, or smooth*; teres, adj.: pure; perus, mundus: thin; subtilis, tenuis: soft; mollis, blandus: nice; delicatus.

*A FINE fellow*; bellus homo.

*A FINE child*; scitus puer.

*To FINE, or to clear from the dregs*; defecare.

*To FINE metals*; purgare, excoquere, purificare.

*To set a FINE*; multam imponere, irrogare.

*To take off one's FINE*; remittere multam.

*To pay his FINE*; multotam persolvere, vel pecuniam pactam representare, judicatum solvere.

*In FINE*; denique, ut concludam, ad summum.

*Are not these FINE things?* nonne igitur sunt illa festiva, venusta? Cic.

*They thought themselves FINE fellows*; sibi esse amplissimi videbantur; Cic.

*Pamphilus has got a FINE boy*; scitus puer natus est Pamphilo; Ter.

*It is a FINE thing*; scitum est; Ter.

*It is a FINE saying, that—*; illa præclara sententia est; Cic.

*That is a FINE saying of Plato's*; præclarum Platonis illud; Cic.

*I have known many very FINE things in that man*; multa in eo viro præclara cognovi; Cic.

*To bear his FINE*; multam sufferre; Cic.

*You are a FINE man to think much of sending me a letter*; jam lautus es, qui gravere ad me literas dare; Cic.

*A FINE occasion, opportunity*; bellissima occasio est; Petr.

*A man of very FINE wit*; vir perolegentis ingenii; Patern.

*These are FINE things to talk of*; istæ lepida sunt memoratu; Plaut.

*We think it a FINE thing*; pulchrum putamus; Cic.

*You let him go too FINE*; vestitu nimio indulges; Ter.

*To FINE one twice as much*; dupli poena vindicare in aliquem; poenam alicui imponere; Gell.

*A FINE, or fit fellow for all things*; ad omnia paratus, aptus, appositus, accommodatus, promptus ad omnes res; nemo te aptior atque commodior in omni re; in omni judicio egregius et perpolitus est; summa est in illo ingenii suavitas, summa elegantia; eo est ingenio, eo utitur ingenio, ut quidvis exequi et præstare commode possit; nihil agit non apte, non commode, non eleganter, non laute, non venuste, non lepide, non egregie; habet lepores, elegantiam, gratiam, venustatem in omni re; habet hoc a natura, ut ad quæcumque rem se conferret, quæcumque rem componeret, non pessime ea perfungeretur, et ex ea cum laude discederet.

*A FINGER*; digitus, m.

*The fore-FINGER*; index, m., digitus salutaris.

*The middle FINGER*; verpus, digitus impudicus, famosus digitus.

*The ring-FINGER*; digitus annularis, medicus.

*The little FINGER*; digitus auricularis, vel minimus.

*A FINGER's breadth*; digitum transversum.

*Not a FINGER's breadth*; ne latum quidem digitum.

*He that hath six FINGERS on one hand*; sedigitus, adj.

*At the FINGERS' ends, perfectly*; perfecte, meditate, adv.

*Light-FINGERED*; furax.

*My FINGERS itch to—*; gestiant pugni mihi—; Plaut. Amph.

*With a wet FINGER*; minimo negotio; levi brachio.

*I will make him feel my FINGERS*; faxo meas experietur manus; Id.



*How would I FINGER him! quibus illum lacerarem modis! Ter.*

*I will make you find your FINGERS; ego to exercebo; Ter.*

*If you go a FINGER's breadth from that place; si ex isto loco digitum transversum excesseris; Plaut.*

*To be pointed at with the FINGER; digito monstrari; ostendi; Pers. Ovid.*

*His FINGERS are lime twigs; milvinis vir est unguis.*

*I have it at my FINGERS' ends; scio tanquam unguis digitosque.*

*Why should one put his FINGER in the fire, when he can keep it out? prudens in flammam ne manum incipito.*

*To be light-FINGERED; piceata esse manu; unguis hamatos et uucos habere.*

*To FINISH; finire, consummare, absolvere, colophonem addere.*

*When his age was almost FINISHED; prope acta jam etate decuraque; Cic.*

*To FINISH a work; opus ad exitum perducere; Cic. Penum absolvere; munus susceptum perficere.*

*The work is now FINISHED; operi manus extrema accessit; Cic.*

*To FINISH a journey; iter conficere; via finire laborem.*

*To FINISH a work; summam et extremam manum operi imponere, apponere.*

*They do and undo; their work will never be FINISHED; Penelopes telam texunt et retexunt.*

*I FINISHED the book; accessit scriptis ultima lima meis.*

*He has smoothed it up, or, FINISHED it; levi dolabra perpolivit.*

*Whether it be FINISHED, and done, or well done, I know not; sive actum sit, sive peractum nescio.*

*And now I have FINISHED my work; jamque opus exegi.*

*He has FINISHED his oration, or speech; peroravit.*

*He has FINISHED an exact piece; accuratior lima politius uberiusque venastavit.*

*A work completely FINISHED; summa artificis manus accessit; opus omnibus suis numeris absolutum.*

**FIRE; ignis, m.**

*To FIRE, or set on fire; accendere, incendere, inflammare.*

*To be on FIRE; ardere, ignescere.*

*To strike FIRE with flint; ignem excudere, excutere, elicere.*

*To make a FIRE; ignem struere, extruere, componere, accendere. Pyram magnam extruere. Struere lignorum facies; flammam, ignem subicere, suggerere; ignis luculentus. Sacrum vetustis*

*extruat lignis focum. Dissolve frigus, ligna super foco large reponena.—Largoque serenat igne domum. Et meus exiguo luceat igne focus. Subjiciant vepribus prunas. Suscipere ignem foliis Rapere in fomite flammam.*

*To blow the FIRE; folle, flabello ignem excitare.*

*The smokes of the FIRES were seen afar off; fumi incendiorum procul videbantur; Cms.*

*He commanded to set the houses on FIRE; succendi ædificia jussit; Liv.*

*To FIRE a house; set a house on fire; ædificium incendere; Cms.*

*He snatched it out of the FIRE; rapuit de rogo; Catul.*

*All on FIRE with desire; inflammatus cupiditate; Cic.*

*To mend a FIRE; ignem languescentem, deficientem, senescentem novo fomite reficere, reparare, recreare; pane inter mortuum, extinctum suscitare. Impositum cinerem et sopitos suscitavit ignes.*

*To set on FIRE, or burn; subjectis urere flammis; Vulcano tradere.*

*To put out, or quench a FIRE; ignem, flammam, incendium extinguere, restinguere, aqua opprimere, obruere. Incendium compescere. Restinguere fontibus ignes, flammam lymphis.—Compeasuit ignibus ignes.—Lapsus putres jam Mulciber ibat in cineres: Flamma recens parva sparsa resedit aqua.*

*The FIRE went out; incendia vires Indomitas posuere.*

*Make us a clear FIRE; cura nobis luculentum focum.*

*To make a great FIRE; pyram ingentem extruere.*

*To kindle the FIRE again; sopitos ignes suscitare.*

*We see that FIRE is beat out of flint stones; lapidum conflictu, atque tritu, ignem elici videmus.*

*To sit by a clear FIRE side; camino luculento uti.*

*I quenched the FIRES, which were already kindled for the burning of the city; ego facies jam accensas ad hejus urbis incendium extinxi; Cic.*

*By his own hand he set on FIRE a noble fabric; incendium nobilis fabricam manu propria struxit; Sol.*

*The great FIRES give a great light; dant clara incendia lucem.*

*To bring, or to procure FIRE out of a flint stone; querere semina flammæ abstrusa in venis silicis.*

*The FIRST; primus, princeps.*

*The FIRST but one; a primo proximus.*

*FIRST of all; inprimis.*

*At the FIRST sight; primo aspectu, obtuitu; prima fronte.*

*I am not the FISH that did so, nor shall I be the last; at jam ante alii fecere idem.*

*All is FISH that comes to the net; auri bonus est odor ex re qualibet.*

*I go a FISHING; abeo piscatum.*

*To FISH; piscari. Inescāri pisces. Hamis esca, lino et arundine, retibus captare, capere pisces; piscibus insidiari. Retia tendere ad capiendos pisces.—Piscem tremula salientem ducere seta. Tremula pisces arundine captare; hamo suspendere.—Celare cibis uncos fallacibus hamos.—Quæ piscis edax avido male devoret ore, Abdere supremis æra recurva cibis.—Linoque solebat, et hamo Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces.*

*To catch FISH, with rods, or nets; pisces calamo fallere, prædari; tenui captare arundine pisces; piscibus plagas tendere.*

*FIT, or meet; aptus, commodus, idoneus, habilis: agreeable; congruus, consentaneus, consonus, conformis: becoming; conveniens, decens.*

*At FIT time; in loco.*

*More than was FIT; plus justo, ultra quam oportebat.*

*To FIT one; par pari referre: make fit; aptare, adaptare, attemperare, accommodare: match; sociare: a ship; instruere, armare.*

*It is FIT; convenit, decet, expedit, par est, æquum est.*

*A FIT of a disease; paroxysmus, conflictus.*

*For a FIT; ad tempus, aliquantisper.*

*By FITS; aliquotifariam, per intervalla.*

*It is FIT; par est; Cic.*

*I think it is not FIT; non par arbitror; Plaut.*

*As it is FIT you should; at te decet: pro eo ac debes; Cic.*

*As it is (was) FIT; ut par est (erat, fuit); Cic.*

*Is this, think you, FIT to be spoken? an hoc proferendum tibi videtur? Ter.*

*It were more FIT that—; æquius erat, ut—; Cic.*

*What is FIT shall be done; sent, quæ fieri æquum est; Ter.*

*We must have a scolding FIT; paratæ lites sunt; Ter.*

*When it is FIT they can keep their distance; in loco verentur; Ter.*

*A man FIT for any thing; omnium scænarum homo. In omnia habilis; Flor.*

*After our drunken FIT is over; ebrietas discussa; Petr.*

*There is none more FIT for these things; ad omnia hæc magis opportunus, nec magis ex usu tuo nemo est; Ter.*

*He is not FIT to be sent; non est idoneus, qui mittatur; Cic.*

*A man FIT for that employment; dignus eo munere; Cic.*

*What every man will be FIT for; ad quam quisque rem aptus sit futurus; Cic.*

*It is most FIT for your age; ætati tuæ est aptissimum; Cic.*

*His shoes FIT his feet; apti sunt ad pedem calcei; Cic.*

*He is FIT to go—for going; ad iter instructus est.*

*He makes himself FIT for fighting; aptat se pugna; Virg.*

*This is FITTED to that—; hoc est ad id aptatum, quod—; Cic.*

*If you think FIT; si tibi videtur; Cic.*

*It is FIT for us; convenit nobis; Juv.*

*He carries more than is FIT; plus justo vehit; Plaut.*

*Given to the world more than is FIT; attentior ad rem quam sat est; Ter.*

*It is FIT you marry her; hunc te æquum est ducere; Ter.*

*A maid FIT for a husband; virgo jam matura viro; Gell.*

*Get all (every thing) FIT; quod parato opus est para; Ter.*

*This methought would FIT many things; visum est hoc mihi ad (in) multa quadrare; Cic.*

*He can FIT his speech to that; ad id poterit accommodare orationem; Cic.*

*They choose out those plays that are the most FIT for them; sibi accommodatissimas fabulas eligunt; Cic.*

*It comes by FITS, takes him by fits; habet certa per intervalla paroxysmos.*

*We have favored ourselves more than was FIT; ultra nobis, quam oportebat, induluimus; Quint.*

*At three and thirty years old he had a FIT of (was taken with) the gout; tertio et tricesimo anno pedum dolore correptus est; \*Plin.*

*He makes FIT to go; profectionem parare incipit; Cæs.*

*They make their ships FIT; naves expediunt; Cæs.*

*FITTED at all points; omnibus rebus instructus; Cæs.*

*He has every year an ill FIT; quotannis periculose ægrotat; Cic.*

*As FIT an opportunity as can be; mihi occasio nunc quasi decedit de cælo.*

*This FITS his palate; ad genium sapit.*

*To FIT, or to be fit; apte, aptissime alicui rei, ad aliquod convenire, quadrare; aptus et natus ad rem, appositus, accommodatus, idoneus. Habiles et apti sunt ad pedes calcei. Apti et idonei. Apposite ad rem.*

*It is FIT; interest valde.*

*FIT by nature for all things; indulgentia quadam naturæ unus ad omnia, ad*

omnes res peragendas natus est, aptus, accommodatus, commodus, appositus, factus, fictus. Eo ingenio quidvis ut exequi et prestare satis commode possit. Hoc ei dedit natura, a natura accepit, quicquid aggrediretur, susciperet, capesseret, quamcunque ad rem se conferret, ut egregie conficeret: ut ab ea cum laude discederet. Homo commodissimus, et ad omnes aptissimus natura res.

*To FIX another day instead of the day that has been appointed; diem alicui prodicere; Liv.*

*FLAT, or even and level; æquus, planus.*

*To throw FLAT on the ground; prosterne, æquare solo, sternere humi.*

*They sound FLAT; graviter sonant; Cic.*

*Lying FLAT on his belly; pronus in ventrem; Var.*

*He took me in a FLAT lie; me mendacii prehendit manifesto modo; Plaut.*

*She threw her FLAT on the ground; stravit humi pronam; Ov.*

*It drives them amongst the FLATS and sands; in brevia et syries urget; Virg.*

*Nor do they know what FLATS there are on those coasts; neque eorum locorum vada norunt; Cms.*

*Their bottoms were somewhat FLATTER than ours; erant carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium; Cms.*

*A FLAT hand; manus, vel palma porrecta.*

*To FLATTER one, or speak him very fair; alicui adulari, assentari, blandiri, subblandiri, palpare, palpari, palpum obtudere, parasitari, subparasitari. Loqui omnia ad colligendam, conciliandam gratiam. Compositis sermonibus aures mulcere, in aures influere. Ad voluntatem loqui omnia, nihil ad veritatem. Blanditiis verborum, lenociniis, assentationibus gratiam aucupari, benevolentiam captare, gratiam inire apud aliquem. Focum, fumum vendere. Aliquem palpo percutere; coram, in os laudare, phaleratis dictis ducere. assentationis artificio gratiam colligere, querere. Permulcere, demulcere aures, caput. Fingere se totum ad arbitrium, nutum, voluntatem, libidinem eorum qui eum audiunt. Blandimentis verborum aures magnatum inservire, insidiari, insidias facere. Falsis laudibus, præconiis mendacibus exornare, principum vitia ornare, incrustare, dealbare. Falsam alicui laudem affingere. Ait quis? aio. Negat? nego. Denique imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari. Quicquid dicunt, laudo; rursus si negant, laudo id quoque. Arte parasitica ad assentationem eruditus. Auribus alterius aliquid dare. Crescentem tumidis inflat sermonibus utrem.*

*Think not that I say these things to FLATTER you; noli putare me hæc auribus tuis dare; Cic.*

*They FLATTER Varus; auribus Vari serviunt; Cms.*

*To soothe, or FLATTER one; alicui blande palpari, subpalpari; Plaut. Alicujus aures lactare blanditiis; Cic. Aliquid ad alicujus voluntatem loqui; aliquem verbis delinire commodis; Plaut.*

*I would not have you FLATTER me; te nolo assentari mihi; Plaut.*

*To hearken to FLATTERERS; assentationibus, assentatoribus, adulatoribus respondere; aures patefacere, præbere, bibulas dare; accommodare se. Blandis verbis, verborum blanditiis, illecebris, blandimentis, assentatione, adulatione capi, permulceri, delectari. Cum factus ad voluntatem sermo adhibetur, orationem illam vanam præconium esse laudis suæ putare. Assentationis escam haurumque devorare.*

*Not to hearken to FLATTERERS; blanditiis, adulationibus, assentationibus aures, aditum claudere, occludere, obstruere. Parasitorum cantus, adulatorum blandimenta excludere surdis auribus. Falsas, fictas assentatorum laudes repudiare, non agnoscere. Non adulari nos sinamus.*

*I FLATTER you not; non tibi adolor. Noli putare, me hoc auribus tuis dare; gratiam tuam aucupari; hoc me loqui ad voluntatem, me velle tuis auribus inservire, nec esse blandum, assentatione uti, assentationis artificio tuam gratiam querere; ne me putes ficto loqui ad colligendam benevolentiam tuam; ut gratiam a te incam, te mihi ut adjungam, tuam in amicitiam ut me penitus insinuem.*

*A self-lover, a FLATTERER of himself, or one that stands well in his own conceit; nimium tibi tribuis, nimium tibi arrogas, nimium tibi assumis, nimium te offers, nimium tibi places, assentaris ipse tibi, te amas; cum de te judicas, non rationem, non veritatem consulis; largiris ipse tibi plus quam veritas concedat, plus quam veritati.*

*To FLATTER by promising rewards; præmiis aliquem invitare; item, lactare, pertranslat. ut, nisi me lactasses amantem; Ovid.*

*I will not praise much, lest I should seem to FLATTER; nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator.*

*See how he FLATTERS the woman! observe quam blande mulieri palpatur! A FLATTERER puts his tongue to sale; linguam venalem habet adulator.*

*A FLATTERER not only seems to be of another's mind, but follows his very countenance and beck; ad alterius non modo*

sensum, sed etiam vultum atque nutum, convertitur.

*Let them not deceive us by their FLATTERING and fawning speeches; ne blanda, aut supplicii oratione, nos fallant.*

*He hunted after his favor by a little fawning FLATTERY; assentatiuncula quadam, assentationis artificio, gratiam ejus aucupatus est.*

*How you entice me with your FLATTERING sayings! ut phaleratis dictis ducis me! Ter.*

*It is base and unworthy to seek after the citizens' favor by FLATTERIES and fawnings; benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentationibus colligere, turpe est.*

*He FLATTERS the coward; timidum palpo percutit; Plaut.*

*And they quiet the soldiers by FLATTERING and fairly bespeaking them; militesque blande appellando sermone delinunt; Cæs.*

*He is warned and wary of all FLATTERING and fawning fellows; ab omni Gnathonum susurratone, præmonitus cavet.*

*They FLATTERED exceedingly; illi admodum adblandiebantur; roas loquuntur.*

*To curry favor of the common people by false FLATTERIES; inire gratiam cum populo; ad voluptatem non ad veritatem loqui.*

*I fancy not these FLATTERING, fair-tongued fellows; ad omnem gratiam auram occlusi jam olim aures ego meas.*

*Away with all FLATTERY; facessat omnis procui assentatio.*

*To FLATTER so, as if he spoke words of honey and butter; loqui lactea verba; roas spirat; sermonem papavere et os-samo condiebat suum.*

*Abhorring all FLATTERY, you shall see, I honor your virtue, not your fortunes; deterseo adulationum fuco, intelligas, quam non fortunam in te tuam, sed te in fortuna tua venerer.*

*They beguiled me with their FLATTERING, sugared words; literis suis pellicibus et pellacibus me fefellerunt.*

*He speaks only to FLATTER and humor them; ad voluntatem, non ad veritatem loquitur.*

*His FLATTERING and fair tongue prevailed; blanditiis illum suis delinivit.*

*A FLATTERING oration made to please; oratio ad aures ficta, ad gratiam aucupium apprata.*

*They FLATTER themselves in; qui studio, magis quam judicio, placere satagunt.*

*He beguiles and FLATTERS himself in his vicious courses; sed is propriis indulgebat vitiis.*

*Unless I be blind, and FLATTER myself in my own concerns; ni in propriis estimandis cæcutiam, atque halluciner.*

*Away with all FLATTERY, which is the worst poison of true affection; procul blanditiæ, pessimum veri affectus venenum.*

*I am afraid that these sayings are feigned and intended only to FLATTER and to curry favor; vereor ne dicta hæc ficta sint ad aures, et ad gratiam aucupium, artificiosè instructa.*

*To FLATTER with fair words; permulcere aures verbis coquinaris; oleum in aurículas instillare; oleum in aurícula ferre, est apud Martialem; ubi poeta taxare videtur hominem rigida supinaque aure; Narratur quidam belle dixisse, Marulle, Qui te ferre oleum dixit in aurícula: neque negaverim posse referri ad assentatores, qui velut oleum in aurem instillant, dum jucunda loquuntur magis, quam salutaria.*

*FLATTERY now-a-days gets friends; obsequium, hoc tempore, amicos parat.*

*Unless you had FLATTERED my passion; nisi me lactasses amantem; Ter.*

*To carry FLATTERY very far; in adulationem progredi; Tac.*

*The course of this FLEET was steered, they say, by the flying of a dove before it; hujus classis cursum esse directum columbæ antecedentis volatu ferunt; Paterc.*

*When they had thus equipped their FLEET; tali modo instructa classe; Cæs. FLESH; caro.*

*To gather FLESH; pinguescere.*

*Amended in FLESH; obesior solito, probe saginatus.*

*To take FLESH from, or to make bare of flesh; carne nudare.*

*To go the way of all FLESH; naturæ concedere; vita defungi; ad plures ire.*

*To FLOAT; fluitare, fluctuare.*

*The ships FLOAT on the sea; insultant carinæ fluctibus; Ovid.*

*To FLOAT on the water; innatare, super aquam ferri.*

*A FLOCK; grex, catus, agmen, turba, catervæ.*

*Of the same FLOCK; gregalis.*

*In FLOCKS; gregatim, consertim, catervatim.*

*To FLOCK together; aggregare, gregatim, vel turmatim, coire, convenire.*

*To separate from the FLOCK; segregare, separare.*

*To FLOCK to some place; ad locum aliquem magno numero concurrere, convolare.*

*Birds of a feather FLOCK together; pars cum paribus facillime congregantur.*

*They FLOCKED together from all Greece to hear Demosthenes*; ad Demosthenem audiendum concursus, ex tota Græcia, fieri solitus erat.

*To FLORISH*; florere, virere, vigore, vernare, florescere, virescere.

*To FLORISH in discourse*; rhetoricari, amplificare orationem.

*To FLORISH a trumpet*; clangere tuba.

*To FLORISH a sword*; vibrare.

*A FLORISH of rhetoric*; flosculus rhetoricus.

*A FLORISH, or boast*; inanis jactatio.

*It is one thing to FLORISH, and another to fight*; aliud est ventilare, aliud pugnare.

*The tree FLORISHES*; arbor floret; Cic.

*Nothing FLORISHES for ever*; nihil semper floret; Cic.

*Time has been when we have FLORISHED*; nos quoque florimus; Ovid.

*It begins to FLORISH*; florescere incipit; Var.

*It will FLORISH every day more and more*; florescet quotidie magis; Cic.

*FLORISHING virtue overthrown by the injury of enemies*; virtus florens oppressa inimicorum injuria. Quo tempore florere debebas, debuit illustrior esse tua laus, altius ascendere, plus consequi dignitatis, majorem obtinere existimationem, præstantior esse loco, plus habere auctoritatis, plus possidere laudis, honestior esse, clarior esse, major ac præstantior haberi debuisti; te tuorum inimicorum affixit injuria, perdidit, evertit omnibus fortunis; oppressit, ad exitium detrahit, impulit, non modo e numero viventium, sed plane infra mortuorum conditionem amandavit.

*An idle FLORISH of words*; bullæ, verborum ampullæ, jactantia Thrasonica.

*To FLOW*; fluere, manare, meare.

*To Flow, like the sea*; æstuare, accedere.

*The which river Flows into the sea*; qui fluvius oceanum subiit, subintrat; qui fluvius in oceanum se involvit, placide descendit, perfunditur, diffundit, aquas agit, volvit, evolvit.

*The rivers FLOWED out of their wonted channels*; curva, nec assuetos egerunt flumina cursus.

*The river Tiber over-FLOWED its banks*; effusus Tiberis super ripas.

*The which river FLOWED over its banks*; qui fluvius extra ripas, aquas, vel cursus agit.

*That lake over-Flows like a sea*; in effugiem pelagi exundat lacus iste.

*The rivers Flow over the plain fields*; expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos.

*The river over-Flows its channel*; fluvius effert se alveo.

*The sea over-Flows the shores*; littora mare superat, transgreditur; pelagus effluit, diffundit, redundat.

*A FLOWER*; flos.

*You are in the FLOWER, or prime of your age or years*; flores ætate integra, firma; valida ætate es; ætate viges, vales, validus es.

*To be in the FLOWER, or prime of one's age*; adolescere, pubere.

*To FLY*; volare, alia niti, &c.

*He would FLY, but he wants feathers*; sine pennis volare hand facile est.

*They FLY to the mercy of the commanders*; ad imperatorum fidem confugiunt; Cic.

*It FLIES low near the sea*; humilis volat æquora juxta; Virg.

*He made him FLY out of Macedonia*; coegit e Macedonia profugere; Patere.

*I can hardly keep myself from FLYING in his face*; vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum; Ter.

*It FLIES like an arrow out of a bow*; Noto citus volucrique sagitta fugit; Virg.

*I had whither to FLY to*; habebam quo confugerem; Cic.

*To FLY for one's life*; fuga salutem petere; Cæs.

*They were ready to FLY*; pene terga verterunt; Cæs.

*They FLED out of their camp*; se ex castris ejecerunt; Cæs.

*To FLY at birds (as an ill-bred hawk)*; ad aviculas divertere.

*As fast as she can FLY*; volata quam perniciosissimo.

*He FLED away and ran up to the top of the house*; in summam sedem aufugit. Effugit, fuga se abripuit, fuga evasit ad sedium summa, ad summam sedem, ad fastigium, ad culmen, ad superiores, excelsores, sublimiores sedium partes; addidit se in summam sedem, fuga se contulit in summam sedem, fuga petivit summam sedem.

*Made to FLY*; in fugam conversi. Cum aliquandiu pugnassent, in fugam se conjecerunt, dederunt, fugam arripuerunt, fuga salutem petiverunt, fugati sunt, fuga sibi consulere ceperunt, fuga distracti sunt, dissipati, dispersi, disjecti; distraxit eos fuga, dissipavit, disiecit.

*A FLIGHT, or escape*; fuga, effugium; as of birds; volatus, -us, m. grex avium.

*To put to FLIGHT*; fugare, profigere, in fugam conjicere; as, *To put the enemies to flight*; in fugam conjicere adversarios; Cæs.

*He put them to FLIGHT*; terga vertere, sese vertere, coegit; Cæs.

*They tried to save themselves by FLIGHT*; fuga salutem petere contendunt; Cæs.

*To escape by FLIGHT*; aufugere, effugere, profugere, suffugere. Fuga dilabi, elabi, evadere, erumpere; evolare ex custodia; subducere, subtrahere se periculo; sensim se surripere. Metu oblato diffugere. Pœnam subterfugere. Pedibus salutem querere, adipisci. Clypeum, hastam abjicere; e manibus lictorum se proripere. In pedes, fugam se dare, conjicere. Fugam facere, arripere, capessere. Fuga sibi, suæ salutis, suis rebus consulere, cavere, prospicere. Postico fallere, discedere. Animus in pedes decidit. Terga dare, vertere, fugæ dare.—Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem, Sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbe, Hostes quosque suos. Præcipitem metus acer agit. Dedit certæ lintea plena fugæ. Fugam ornare, agitare, parare, intendere, moliri, meditari, apparare. Adornas ad fugam viaticum.

*To prepare for FLIGHT*; ardet abire fuga.

*To FLY in the air*; volare, volitare. Pennis, alis, remigio alarum niti; se in altum, in cœlum, sublime ferre, tollere. Avis ne consimilem faciam. Non ocyus quivi, se me Dædaleis tulissimem remigiis; semis alarum insistere. Alis, pennis paribus, pernicious niti, labi; tendere iter, allevare, tollere se; aera, æthera, secare; scindere, sulcare, potere, verberare, æthereas vias carpere, colo se tradere.—Ardua pennis Astra sequi.—Volat illa per aera magnum, Remigio alarum. Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere colo. Dædalus ignotas animum dimittit in artes: Naturamque novat: Nam ponit in ordine pennas, &c.; Ovid. Metam. 8. 3. Expertus vacuum Dædalus aera pennis non homini datis. Alas, pennas celeres movere, commovere, quaterere, jactare, agitare per aera. Fertur in astra votana.—Tenuis se sustulit ales in auras.—Ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis.—Liquidum motis talaribus aera findit. Aera carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis. Pennis.—Æthereas ausus jactatis ire per auras.—Pedibus tellure repulsa, Arduus in nubes abiit.—Geminas libravit in alas Arte suum corpus, motaque pendit in aura, —Rapido fertur celsum per inane volatus. Sublimes raptim per inane volatus Carpit, et ingenti designat nubila gyro.

*To FLY abroad, as news do*; dimanare in vulgus.

*To let FLY, in shooting*; displodere, ejaculari.

*To let FLY at one, or strike at him*; petere, impetere.

*To prepare to FLY*; celerem apparare, moliri, adornare fugam.

*To show his heels by FLYING away*; cavum, sive volam pedis ostendere; cal-

caneum ostendere.

*Whither now does he FLY? quo nunc se proripit ille?*

*To put to FLIGHT, or drive away*; Fugare, dare, agere in fugam, abigere, arcere aliquem limine; pellere regno; detrudere finibus; expellere.

*They were dispersed or scattered by FLIGHT, or in flying*; fuga distracti, dissipati, disjecti, dispersi sunt; distraxit eos fuga, dissipavit, disjecit.

*You must run and FLY, to do this quickly*; hoc ocite et cursim est agendum; properare, quantum potes, oportet.

*All Italy is put to FLIGHT*; tota Italia offusa est.

*I will endeavour to FLY as far as is possible*; fugere ad extremum usque contendam.

*They ran head-long in the FLIGHT*; præcipientes se fugæ mandabant.

*He is resolved to FLY away and live in solitude*; vitam suam fugæ solitudinique mandavit.

*They FLED away cowardly*; turpia fœminæ terga dedere fugæ.

*Fear made them FLY the faster*; pedibus timor addidit alas.

*They left themselves no means to FLY away*; nihil ad fugam sibi reliqui fecerunt.

*Mere cowardice made you to FLY, and to lurk in holes*; ignavia ratio te in fugam atque in latebras impulit.

*Many of my family, who escaped by FLIGHT, lurk in these places*; plurimi de familia domus meæ per fugam elapsi, in his locis delitescunt.

*Yet no man offered to FLY away*; in fugam tamen nemo se convertit.

*All things were so full of tumult, fear, and FLIGHT, that some, through fear, threw away their colors*; omnia erant tumultus, timoris, fugæ, plena adeo, ut aliqui, ex metu, signa dimitterent.

*It is brave, (or he did choose) to FLY through the midst of the enemies*; madiosque juvat fugam tenuisse per hostes.

*He FLED away suddenly*; abrupit sece repente.

*And from thence I presently FLED away*; atque hinc me conjecerim protinus in pedes.

*To be terrified to FLIGHT, or to fly away*; in fugam consternari.

*To escape by FLIGHT the force of the enemies*; hostium vim subterfugere.

*To FLY out of one's sight*; declinare alicujus conspectum.

*To seek safety rather by cowardly FLYING, than by fighting*; dedecore potius, quam manu, salutem querere.

*To FLY, as in a desperate case*; desperatione fugam querere,

*To hope for safety by FLYING away;* in fuga salutem sperare.

*The Savoyards, by FLIGHT, betake themselves to Cæsar;* Allobroges fuga se ad Cæsarem recipiunt; Cæs.

*To shorten the way by FLYING away;* fuga viam corripere.

*All of them counted it their safety, to FLY away;* omnes in fuga præsidium posuerunt.

*To FLY away cowardly from the fight;* timide se a prælio subducere.

*The FLIGHT was stopped, they were prevented from running away;* repressa est fuga; interclui erant fuga.

*To stop one's FLIGHT;* sistere fugam alicujus; fugam cohibere.

*Money that seems to FLY from us;* fugitivum argentum.

*To FOLD;* plicare, complicare.

*As I was FOLDING up this letter;* cum complicarem hanc epistolam; Cic.

*To FOLD sheep, or get sheep up into their fold;* cogere oves stabulis; Virg.

*To FOLLOW;* sequi: *or obey one's counsel;* dicto audientem esse, monitis parere: *a trade;* artem excolere: *his business;* rei operam dare; negotiis vacare: *his book;* incumbere studiis: *his pleasure;* animo obsequi: *the law, as a student;* attendere juri: *as a plaintiff;* lites sequi: *his old custom;* antiquum obtinere: *another man's humor;* obsequi, morem gerere.

*It FOLLOWS;* sequitur, imp.

*Do you FOLLOW me this way;* vos me hac consequimini.

*I will FOLLOW you presently;* e vestigio te subsequar; Plin.

*I will FOLLOW you any where;* sequar quocunque præcesseris.

*He FOLLOWS his pleasure;* in otio agit; Flor. Voluptati obsequens est; Ter. Animo obsequitur; Ter.

*Let me FOLLOW my own humor;* sine me gerere mihi morem; Ter. Meo remigiorum geram.

*I am thinking to FOLLOW your directions;* obtemperare cogito præceptis tuis; Cic.

*I will FOLLOW your counsel;* consilio vestro utar; parebo; Cæs. Virg. Tu quod mihi dederis de hac re consilium, id sequar; Ter.

*He FOLLOWED his father's steps;* imitatus est patrem; Cic.

*They FOLLOW you in your studies;* studiorum tuorum sunt æmuli; Cic.

*They FOLLOW their own customs, laws, statutes;* suis moribus, legibus; suo jure utantur; Gell.

*He FOLLOWS you with many a prayer;* te multa prece prosequitur; Hor.

*It FOLLOWS that I speak to—;* sequi-

tur ut dicendum sit de—; Cic.

*FOLLOW your own judgment;* utere tuo judicio; Cic.

*You FOLLOW the same course still;* eandem illam rationem antiquam obtines; Ter.

*They FOLLOWED the chase too eagerly;* elati studio temere insecuti sunt fugientes; incitati studio inconsultius processerant; Cæs.

*The main body FOLLOWED close;* instabat agmen; Cæs.

*The year FOLLOWING;* anno post; Cæs. *Such tempests FOLLOWED that;* ejusmodi tempestates sunt consecutæ, uti—; Cæs.

*To FOLLOW one;* sequi, insequi, consequi, persequi; sectari, consecrari. Alicujus vestigia premere; vestigiis insistere, inherere, subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia passu, gressu. Ille ducem haud timidus vadentem passibus sequat—Admisso sequitur vestigia passu, &c. Ovid. Met. 1. 9. Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget. Me duce carpe viam. Sequitur vestigia furum. Per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa, Quaque est difficilis, quaque est via nulla sequuntur. Respicit—comites sua terga sequentes. Pone subit—et longe servat vestigia.

*You are ruled by other men's advice;* you follow other men's counsel; alienis uteris consiliis. Video te auferri aliorum consiliis, intelligo, sentio, non te tuo duci, sed alieno abduci consilio; non tuum judicium, sed aliena consilia sequi mihi videris; non ipse te in consilium adhibes, non ipse te audis, non ipse tibi pares, morem geris, obtemperas, obsequeris, assentiris, sed alieno uteris consilio, aliena te consilia regunt, ab alienis consiliis voluntas tua pendet; non ipse tibi dux es, verum alios sequeris.

*I will be ruled by you, or FOLLOW your advice and counsel;* morem tibi geram. Parebo tuis mandatis; exequar tua mandata, effectum dabo quod mandasti; tum voluntati parebo, morem geram, obsequar, obtemperabo; sequar voluntatem tuam; meam voluntatem ad tuam aggregabo, cum tua conjungam, tuæ voluntati mea voluntas serviet; tua mihi voluntas lex erit, atque norma.

*Cicero liked Plato best, and FOLLOWED him most of any other;* Cicero Platonem secutus. Platonem Cicero vehementer auctorem sequebatur; Platoni tribuebat plurimum, summam fidem habebat, plane credebat, ut oraculo credebat. Platonem habebat eximium; singularis erat apud Ciceronem Platonis auctoritas; errare Cicero cum Platone malebat, quam cum aliis bene sentire; plurimi apud Ciceronem

erat Plato, faciebat pluri neminem, plus apud eum ponderis habebat nemo.

*The city FOLLOWED Pompey, or took part with Pompey*; urbs Pompeianarum partium fuit. Universa civitas duocem Pompeium sequebatur, Pompeio regendam se dederat; ad Pompeii ductum applicaverant se, contulerant se, adjunxerant se vires omnes civitatis.

*Seek after virtue, that you may FOLLOW the steps of your ancestors*; ut majores tuos sequare, operam virtuti da. Si tuorum majorem laudibus respondere vis, si majores tuos referre vis, cupis imitari, si te dignum majoribus tuis præbere studes, ut ad virtutem, in virtutem incumbas, ad virtutem studia tua conferas, opus est; navari a te operam virtuti oportet; debes virtutem colere, tui muneris, tui officii, tuarum partium est, non potes non virtuti operam dare; non licet tibi virtutem negligere; hoc ad te pertinet, in te convenit, a te postulatur, atque adeo, tanquam debita res exigitur.

*He is FOLLOWED by many*; multi illum sequuntur.

*To FOLLOW closely*; citius quadrigis properare: *or imitate*; alterius vestigiis inhaerere, insistere; æmulum, seu imitorem se præbere.

*He could get no notice of the theft he FOLLOWED after*; nulla videt taciti querens vestigia furti.

*The footsteps of those they FOLLOWED after, were seen upon the banks of the river*; apparent signa notæque pedum; inerat vestigia ripis.

*To FOLLOW the footsteps*; sequi pedum signa; instare alicujus vestigiis: *imitate his father's virtue*; præbere se imitorem, æmulumque virtutis paternæ; moribus referre virtutem paternam: *his own will and pleasure*; facere ut lubet, ut libet, quodque quis velit; utcumque libitum est animo facere; ex animi libidine facere; utcumque fert animus, utcumque visum est agere, sequi animi impetum, suam voluntatem; arbitrio suo vivere; animo morem gerere; obsequi animi desiderio; pro arbitrato et arbitrio suo facere, agere; explere animum suum; facere ingenium suum; Plant. Animo obsequi suo; audire se, pro auscultare sibi; ex animi sententia rem agere; ex sua facere sententia; suo vivere modo, apud Ter. Indulgere animo, affectibus suis; omnia sua libidine, suisque utilitatibus metiri; Erasm. Libere vivere; ferre vota sua secum; Ovid. Summam habere votorum, *to have his will*; servire, inservire cupiditatibus, affectibus, libidini suæ; suis legibus, sibi probatis, et complacitis vivere legibus.

*In a little while I must FOLLOW others, now let me follow my own mind*; prope

adeest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, sine nunc meo me vivere interea modo.

*To FOLLOW, or wait upon one, for respect and honor to him*; assectari officii gratia: *his forefathers*; dignum se majoribus præbere; majorem laudibus respondere; ad majorem laudes quam maxime accedere; majorem vestigia feliciter persequi; ad majorem mores et consuetudines se componere. Sapere patruos; Prov. pro, parentum, aut veterum mores imitari: *another man's mind and will*; alieno arbitrato quovis abduci; alieni arbitrii esse; ad alterius nutum omnia facere; imperio domino servire: *his master, or teacher, in all things*; jurare in verba magistri.

*He exactly FOLLOWED or imitated his elegancy in discourse*; ejus in dicendo elegantiam perdisilgens erat investigator.

*He FOLLOWED his footsteps close to a finger's breadth*; ab ejus vestigiis transversum vix digitum discessit.

*He FOLLOWED Cicero in these florishes of speech*; hos in dicendo flores ex Ciceronis agris decerpit; ex Ciceronis fontibus hausit; fontibus Ciceronis suos hortos irrigavit.

*To FOLLOW the same courses and methods of living, although at a great distance*; per eadem, in vivendo, vestigia serpere, etiam longo post intervallo.

*They FOLLOWED him, as their great leader*; hunc tanquam Coryphæum sequuti sunt.

*He FOLLOWED men of the best quality, in his life and manners*; exemplaria vitæ suæ sibi primos homines proposuit.

*The prayers of the multitude FOLLOWED Cicero's pleading*; orationem Tullii exceperunt preces multitudinis.

*That being granted, this must needs FOLLOW*; id si detur, hoc non potest non consequi.

*Do not FOLLOW the counsels of other people*; ne te auferant aliorum consilia.

*To be FOND of*; indulgere, admirari, impense cupere.

*To be FOND of, or dote upon*; in sinu fovere, habere.

*I was FOND of nought*; frustra sum gavisus; Ter.

*He will not be very FOND of strength*; ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium; Cic.

*You are too FOND*; nimium ineptus es; Ter.

*You are FOND of it*; impense cupitis; Ter.

*A FOOL*; stultus, ineptus, stolidus. *To be FOOLISH*, a fool; nihil sapere. Plane desipere. Animi cæcitate, mentis



stupore opprimi. Crassa rerum omnium ignorantia teneri. Stultus, amens, demens, fatuus, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, insensu, insipiens, imprudens, delirus, morio, mente captus. Chorabo stultior. Homo sine acumine, sensu, sale, oculis, mente; insipidus, exors, vecors; sapientiz, rationis, consilii, mentis inops, expers; mentis stupiditate, amentia, tarditate ingenii, stupiditate, stultitia impeditus, occupatus; omni consilio animi destitutus; nullius aculei, ingenii, consilii; ignorantia nebulis, tenebris oppletus; cujus vecordia, ignorantie mederi, ne Asclepiadi quidem concessum puto. Corpus sine pectore. Qui corpus sine mente garit.

*Nene but a Fool would run into mischief, that may keep out of it; quod cavere possis, stultum est admittere.*

*As the Fool thinks, so the bell thinks; quicquid credimus, facile meminimus.*

*It is a proverb used long ago, Fools soon believe the thing they would have so; quod volumus, facile credimus.*

*Let me alone, you play the Fool; omitte me, tu nimium lascivis.*

*To make a Fool of; deridendum aliquem proponere.*

*If my mind had not been Foolish, or, if I had not been a Fool; si mens non laeva fuisset.*

*Foolishly done; stulte, temere, inepte, imprudenter, insipienter, stolide, insolte, dementer a nobis factum est. Quis est hæc amentia? Ridiculum, absurdum est hoc. Stultitia, dementia, stupiditas, inscitia est hæc. Amantium an amentium est hoc inceptum?*

*To grow Foolish, or dote; levi dementia laborare.*

*Foolish old women's fables; vana ancularum deliramenta.*

*To play the Fool on purpose to put away silence and sadness, or, to make the company merry; stultis dicteris silentium, ac computationibus tristitiam discutere, apud Erasm. Ridiculis dictis exhilarare computationem; future nugas; facere facetias.*

*To make a Fool mad; ex stulto insanum facere.*

*A mere Fool; parum cordatus; caput cerebro vacuum; parum sui compos; cerebro carens; animo parum valido, apud Sall. non sanis mentis; stipes, sine sensu; sine sapore, elloguis; communi sensu carens, apud Hor. communis sensus qui apparet oblitus; cæcus auribus; nam tu simul, et aure, et mente, et oculis cæcus es; quadrat in hominem plane stupidum, apud Aristoph. Hand compos mentis; stultitia occæcatus; crassa rerum omnium ignorantia teneri, imprudentia duci.*

*Phrase.*

*A very goose-cap; a great Fool; quovis Chorabo stultior.*

*That Fool mows all; Davus iste interturbat omnia.*

*It was Foolishly and madly done; temere factum.*

*It is Foolishness and stark madness; extrema est dementia.*

*You see how fond and Foolish folks are now-a-days; vides quam sint perversa hominum judicia.*

*Who brought hither this Fool in a play; quis talum histrionem induxit in hoc proscenium?*

*He should wear a Fool's cap, with a bell and a bauble; stultulus adeo, obambulet publicitus in cucullo fatui, cum auriculis asini ac tintinnabulis.*

*Was I not a Fool to trust him that has no truth? nunc ego insaniebam, qui ovem lupo sic commiserim.*

*A born Fool; communi nature sensu destitutus. Sapientum octavus; vervecum in patria natus.*

*A FOOT; pes, pedis, m.*

*To go on Foot; pedibus ire, pedes incedere.*

*To light on Foot; in pedes desilire.*

*To tread under Foot; conculcare proculcare.*

*The Foot of a hill; radix montis.*

*The Foot of a table, bed, &c.; fulcrum.*

*Foot by foot; pedetentim.*

*To Foot it; pedibus iter facere.*

*To shift his Feet; alternis pedibus insistere.*

*To bind one hand and Foot; quadrupedem constringere.*

*The very place he last set his Foot on; vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset; Cic.*

*About a Foot big; quasi pedalis; Cic.*

*Foot square beams; pedalia ligna; Cæs.*

*It is a Foot and a half above ground; extat e terra sesquipedes; Colum.*

*At two Feet distance; intervallo pedum duorum; Cæs.*

*The towers are ten Feet higher than the walls; turres denis pedibus quam mœnia altiores sunt; Curt.*

*You had best not stir a Foot from thence any where; cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco; Ter.*

*Not to stir a Foot from his place; eodem remanere vestigio; Cæs.*

*He has not a Foot of ground of his own; pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet; Cic.*

*He stirs not a Foot from her; ab ista non pedem discedit; Plaut.*

*They stand now on one Foot, then on another; alternis pedibus insistant; Plin.*

*As soon as ever we set Foot on land ;* ubi primum terram tetigimus ; Plaut.

*He bargained with you for five pence farthing a Foot ;* ternis nummis in pedem tecum transegit ; Cic.

*Bind him hand and Foot ;* quadrupedem constringito ; Ter.

*We had more mind to travel on Foot ;* maluimus iter facere pedibus ; Cic.

*They leaped off their horses and fought on Foot ;* ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus praeliantur ; Cæs.

*It was resolved that they should all serve on Foot ;* consultum, ut ii omnes pedibus mererent ; Cic.

*He goes on Foot ;* incedit pedes ; Virg. *Let it be at the Foot of a hill ;* sub radice montis fiat ; Cato.

*You overtook him on Foot ;* tu pedibus eum consequutus ; Cic.

*Some companies fell in with the Foot, and some with the horse ;* nonnullas cohortes in agmen, aliam in equites incident ; Cæs.

*They bring down their forces to the Foot of the hill ;* copias suas ad infimam montis radices producunt ; Cæs.

*The horse charged the Foot ;* equitatus in cohortes impetum facit ; Cæs.

*Great forces both of Foot and horse were raised ;* coactæ magnas peditatus equitatusque copie ; Cæs.

*There is no coming at them on Foot ;* pedibus aditum non habent ; Cæs.

*He has one Foot in the grave ;* pedem alterum in cymba Charontis habet ; silicernium est. Silicernium autem, ii, n. Varr. dicebatur epulum fanebre, sive cæna mortualis, qu. Silicernium, super silicem posita cæna.

FOR (prep.) ; pro : (conj.) ; nam.

*For, after a verb or adj. of profit, &c. is a sign of the dative put acquisitively.*

*I am sorry For you ;* miseret me tui.

*I stay For you ;* opperor, præstolor te.

*I take you For an honest man : ego te probum reor.*

*To be For one, i. e. on one's side ;* stare ab aliquo.

*To speak For one ;* dicere secundum aliquem.

*In distribution For is rendered by in : as, So much For every man ;* in singulos homines.

*For, referring to price, is a sign of the allative : as,*

*For as little as you can ;* quam queas minimo : *but, for so much ;* tanti : *for how much ;* quanti : *for more ;* pluris : *for less ;* minoris.

*I. For, in the beginning of a clause inferring a reason or proof of something going before, is rendered by some causal particle, nam, enim, etenim, quippe, &c.*

*as,*

*For if any mischief be in this matter ;* nam si hic mali est quicquam ; Ter.

*For first by them was the horse routed ;* ab his enim primum equitatus est pulsus ; Cæs.

*For who is so quick a writer as I ?* etenim quis est tam in scribendo impiger, quam ego ? Cic.

*For in those very days it was said— ;* quippe in his ipsi temporibus dicebatur ; Cic.—*Nam quod semper movetur æternum est ;* Cic. Nec enim unquam sum assensus veteri illi laudatoque proverbio ; Cic. Neque enim, quod sentio, libet dicere ; Cic. Ei quoque enim proconsuli imperium in annum prorogabatur ; Liv. Et enim quoniam numerum injuriarum vobis non possum exponere ; Cic. Quippe iniqui jus ignorant ; Plaut. Sed inevitabile est fatum, quippe dum inter primores promptius dimicat, sagitta ictus est ; Curt. Namque decent animos mollia regna tuos ; Ovid.

*Note, Enim is most usually placed the second, sometimes the third, word in the sentence ; it is also found in the first place : as, Ter. Enim lassam oppidum aiebant ;* Plaut. Enim isthæc captio est ; Tacit. Asiaticus (enim is libertus) malam potentiam servili supplicio expiavit.

*II. For, before a word signifying the cause or reason of a thing, is rendered either by the ablative of that word, or else, by one of these prepositions, de, præ, ob, propter, pro : as,*

*We are all the worse For liberty ;* deteriores omnes sumus licentia ; Ter.

*He would not have done it, but For a great cause ;* id, nisi gravi de causa, non fecisset ; Cic.

*I cannot speak For weeping ;* præ lacrymis loqui non possum ; Cic.

*I am paid For my folly ;* pretium ob stultitiam fero ; Ter.

*He obeys the laws For fear ;* legibus propter metum parat ; Cic.

*I shall be punished For his faults ;* pro huius peccatis ego supplicium sufferam ; Plaut.

*Note : In comic Latin the preposition governing an accusative case is frequently omitted, yet the causal word is still put in the accusative case : as, Num id lacrumat virgo ?* id opinor ; Ter.

*III. For, joined to the person for whom a thing was done, is a note of acquisition, and rendered by the dative case, and sometimes by pro : as,*

*Truly he does much For me ;* multum vero mihi præstat ; Curt.

*This makes For me ;* hoc pro me est ; Cic. Non omnibus dormio ; Cic. Hoc modo non pro me, sed contra me est

potius; Cic.

IV. *For*, before a causal word coming after words noting the goodness, fitness, profitableness, or lawfulness of a thing, or the contrary, is a sign of a dative case: as,

*This was good For others too; hoc aliis quoque bono fuit; Cic.*

*It is most fit For your age; etati tum est aptissimum; Cic.*

*You shall take that course, which shall be most profitable For you; quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies; Cic.*

*Surely it is not lawful For any man to sin; certe peccare licet nemini; Cic.*

*It is a shame For them that are bred well, to live basely; turpe est eis, qui bene nati sunt, turpiter vivere; Sen.*

1. Note: After *aptus* and *utilis*, there may be an accusative with *ad* instead of a dative: as, *Ad majorem navium multitudinem apti portus; Cæs.* *Ad quas ergo res aptissimi erimus, in his potissimum elaborabimus; Cic.* *Homo ad nullam partem utilis; Cic.* *Utile est ad firmitudinem vocis; Cic.*

2. Note: If a verb of the infinitive mood follow the word that comes after *For*, then see rule 21.

V. *For*, before words of price is a sign of an ablative case: as,

*He sold the body For gold; auro corpus vendebat; Virg.*

*He says he sold him For six pounds; ait se vendidisse sex minis; Plaut.*

*Ransom yourself For as little as you can; te redimas captam quam queas minimo; Ter.*

Yet so much, how much, as much, more, less, &c. coming alone without a substantive after *For*, is rendered by a genitive case: as,

*He shall sell them For as much as he will; vendet eos quanti volet; Cic.*

*I sell not For more than others, perhaps too for less; non vendo pluris, quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris; Cic.*

VI. *For*, sometimes signifies commutation, and substitution of one person, or thing, in the stead, place, or room of another, and then it is rendered by *pro*: as,

*I will grind For you; ego pro te molam; Ter.* *Is pro illo Eunuchus ad Thaidem deductus est; Ter.* *Non recusant, quia pro me, vel mecum perirent; Cic.*

So when *For* means doing something in the way of exchange, retribution, recompense, or reward, then also it is rendered by *pro*: as,

*You shall have this For your reward; hoc tibi pro premio erit; Cic.*

VII. *For*, sometimes is put for *as*, as if it were to be, that it may, or might be,

and then is rendered by *in*, with an accusative case: as,

*Hostages were desired For a pledge of their faithfulness; in pignus fidei obsecres desiderati sunt; Liv.* *Ut is imperator in penam exercitus expetitus esse videatur; Cic.* *In causam belli Saguntus deleta est; Flor.* *Ea certe suis vis calamitatis, ut in experimentum illatam putem divinitus; Id.* *Eam pecuniam publicam esse constabat, datamque a Pompeio in stipendium; Cæs.*

VIII. *For*, before words of time, is rendered sometimes by *ad*, sometimes by *in*, and sometimes by *per*: as,

*For a very little time; ad brevissimum tempus; Cic.*

*They obtained a truce For thirty years; inducias in triginta annos impetrarunt; Liv.*

*For so many ages; tot per secula; Juven.* *Ad punctum temporis; Cic.* *Ad presens; Plin.* *In perpetuum; Ter.* *In posterum; Cic.* *In æternum; Plin.* *In hoc biddum, Thais, vale; Ter.* *In futurum; Plin.* *In presentia; Cic.* *In presenti; Corn.* *Nepos.* *Per secula longa; Ovid.* *Per triduum; Liv.* *Aliquod jam per annos; Cic.*

IX. *For*, signifying the purpose, end, or use of a thing, is rendered by *ad* and *in*: as,

*All things are created For the use of man; ad usum hominum omnia creantur; Cic.*

*They are had For a double service; habentur in duplex ministerium; Solin.* *Ad templum, monumentumque pecuniam decrevere; Cic.* *Ad id sœdulo diem Scipio extraxerat; Liv.* *Eripiuntur e manibus ea, quibus ad res divinas uti consueverunt; Cic.* *Hæc est in penas terra reperta meas; Ovid.* *Ut illud in usus suos servare videatur; Flor.* *In rem nostram est; Plaut.*

X. *For*, before *sake*, is rendered by *ergo*, *gratia*, or *causa*, with a genitive case; also by *propter* with an accusative; and *pro* with an ablative case: as,

*We are come For his sake; illius ergo venimus; Virg.*

*For men's sakes are beasts bred; hominum gratia generantur bestia; Cic.*

*We tell lies even For custom's sake; mentimur, et consuetudinis causa; Sen.*

*Virtue is to be desired For its own sake; virtus propter se expetenda est; Cic.*

*For my sake, the senate and twenty thousand men more put on mourning; pro me senatus, hominumque præterea viginti millia vestem mutaverant; Cic.* *Si quid contra alias leges, ejus legis, ergo factum sit; Cic.* *Aut suavitatis, aut inopiam causa; Cic.* *Hoc a te peto, non*

solum reipublice, sed etiam amicitiam nostræ nomine (—*For the sake of our friendship*—); Cic. Me miserum te in tantas arumnas propter me incidisse; Cic. Nullum periculum pro me adire dubitavit; Cic.

*Ergo is to be placed next after its genitive case.*

1. Note: Sometimes the Latin word for sake, viz. gratia, causa, &c. is not expressed together with the genitive case governed by it; even as sake itself is sometimes omitted in the English; as, Cum ille se custodisse (sc. causa.) diceret in castris remansisse; Cic. Sic Tacit.: Magis usurpandi juris, quam quia unius culpa fuit. Sic Ulpian.: Si quis evitandi criminis id egerit, ut reip. causa abesset. Liv.: Ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendæ Annibali victoriæ esse. Sallust.: Post ubi regnum imperium, quod initio conservandæ libertatis atque augendæ reip. fuerat—

2. Note. If a pronoun possessive, my, thy, &c. be joined with sake, it may be rendered by the ablative case of a Latin possessive agreeing with gratia, or causa: as,

Let him alone *For my sake*; mitte hunc mea gratia; Plaut. Te abesse mea causa molestus fero, tua gaudeo; Cic. Non sibi postulat te vivere, et sua causam excludi ceteros; Ter.

3. Note: *For with sake*, in obtestations, beseechings, or entreatings, may also be rendered by per with an accusative case: as,

I entreat *For the sake of God and our friendship*, that—; per ego te Deos oro, et nostram amicitiam, ut—; Ter. Per ego has lacrymas, dextramque tuam te oro; Virg. Per te parentis memoriam obtestor mei; Senec. Vide supra rule 2.

XI. *For*, before a participle in ing, and signifying because that, is rendered by quod and qui, with a subjunctive mood: as,

He was a little angry at me *For making a defence*; mihi quod defendissem, leviter succensuit; Cic.

I know the gods were sufficiently angry with me *For hearkening to him*; mihi deos satis scio fuisse iratos, qui auscultaverim; Ter. Titius, quod habuit imaginem L. Saturnini domi suæ condemnatus est; Cic. Stultior stulto fuisti, qui iis tabellis crederes; Plaut. Fuit in una re paulo minus consideratus, qui societatem cum Sextio Navio fecerit; Cic.

XII. *For*, before a participle in ing, and signifying that, or to the end that, is rendered by causa with a gerundive, and its substantive in the genitive case: as,

He prepared a band *For the killing of the consuls*; consulum interficiendorum causa manum paravit; Cic.

Sin et ea, quæ ante gesseram, conservandæ civitatis causæ gerissem; Cic. Sunt enim quædam ita flagitiosa, ut ea ne conservandæ quidem patriæ causa sapiens facturus sit; Cic.

XIII. *For*, with all, all that, all this, and signifying though, although, nevertheless, or notwithstanding, is rendered by some adverbative particle, etsi, etiamsi, quamquam, quamvis, tamen, licet, nihilominus, &c.: as,

I can hardly yield you this *For all you are his father*; haud tibi hoc concedo, etsi illi pater es; Ter.

He came into the court *For all that*; venit in curiam tamen; Flor.

Decedit jam ira, etsi merito iratus est; Ter. Tametsi major es; Plaut. Etiam si ille his non eget, tamen ei potissimum inserviant; Cic.

XIV. *For* sometimes is used as a form of entering on a discourse, being put for about, concerning, as to, &c. and then is rendered by de, and quod ad, as for example:

As *For other matters whatsoever shall be decreed*, I will write to you; de cæteris rebus quicquid erit actum scribam ad te; Cic.

*For what concerned the truth*; quod ad inducias pertineret; Cæs.

XV. *For*, importing leave to do a thing, is rendered by per: so when it may be varied by these words, by reason, or because of: as,

You may *For me*; per me licet; Plaut.

Nor indeed could she *For* (id est, by reason of) age; neque per ætatem etiam poterat; Ter.—Ancillas dedo: quolibet cruciata per me exquire; Ter. Si licitum esset per nautas; Cic. Parere jamdiu hæc per annos non potest; Ter.

XVI. *For*, implying defence or favor, is rendered by s, pro, and secundum: as,

Consider whether this be not all *For me*; vide, ne hoc totum sit a me; Cic.

They took arms *For the common liberty*; arma pro communi libertate cepērunt; Cic.

He spoke much *For our side*; multa secundum causam nostram disputavit; Cic.—Nemo contra perditos cives a senatu, et a bonorum causa stetit constanter; Cic. Quis sentiant hi qui sunt ab ea disciplina, ignorat nemo; Cic. Non modo pecuniam sed vitam etiam profundero pro patria parati; Cic.

XVII. *For*, in distribution of things by

proportion to several persons, &c. is rendered by in: as,

*He sets down twelve acres For every man; quodena describit in singulos homines jugera; Cœs.*

Titurius quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegit; Cic. Militibus in concione agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur quaterna in singulos jugera; Cic.

XVIII. For, sometimes is used as a note of the condition of persons, things, or times, and may be varied by considering, and then is rendered by pro or ut: as,

*I determined two talents to be enough For (id est, considering) our estate; duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevisis; Ter.*

*He was a very able speaker For those times; multum, ut temporibus illic, valuit dicendo; Cic.*

Sunt impii cives pro caritate reip. nihil multi, pro multitudine bene sententiam admodum pauci; Cic. Multa etiam, ut in homine Romano (for a Roman) literæ; Cic.

XIX. For, sometimes belongs as a part to the foregoing word, and is included in the Latin of it: as,

*I would have you write to me, if there be any thing that you stay For; scribas ad me velim, si quid erit quod opperiari; Cic.*

XX. For, before an infinitive mood after another mood, is an expletive, and included in the Latin of the following verb: as,

*To bring them For to be punished; ut adducerem eos, ut punirentur; Act. 22. 5.*

*I go For to see; eo visere.*

XXI. For, before a causal word having an infinitive mood after it, is included in the Latin of the accusative case and infinitive mood: as,

*Since the people of Rome remembers this, it were a most shameful thing For me not to remember; hoc cum populus Romanus meminerit, me ipsum non meminisse turpissimum est; Cic.*

Non est flagitium, mihi crede, adolescentulam accortari; Ter.

*Some other Phrases.*

*He is beholden to me For his life; mihi vitam suam refert acceptam; Cic.*

*He was beholden to me For—; ille mihi debebat, quod—; Cic.*

*To take For granted; pro concessio sumere; Cic.*

*To hold For done; pro facto habere; Cic.*

*To believe For true; pro certo credere; Cic.*

*I know For a certain; mihi est exploratissimum; Cic.*

*Taking them For enemies; hostem rati; Flor.*

*I ran out hither For fear I should see; ut ne viderim huc effugi foras; Ter.*

*For fear you should not know it, I tell you; at ne hoc nesciatis, dico; Ter.*

*He comes never the sooner For that; illa causa nihilo citius venit; Plaut.*

*I would but For hurting him; vellem ni (nisi) foret ei damno.*

*Had it not been For you; absque te esset; Plaut.*

*If it were not For this; absque hac una re foret; Ter.*

*I am sorry For the woman; me miseret mulieris; Ter.*

*It is not For nothing, that—; non hoc de nihilo est, quod—; Ter.*

*To be one's servant For nothing; servire gratis alicui; Cic.*

*You shall not abuse us For nothing; ut ne impone in nos illuseris; Ter.*

*For all that ever he could say or do; quantumcunque conatus est.*

*What cause is there For you to despair? quid est quare desperes? Sen.*

*He has smarted For his folly; dedit penas recordis; Flor.*

*For as much as; siquidem; (quippe cum); Cic.*

*For the most part; plerumque; Cic. Fere; Ter.*

*For some while; aliquando; (aliquandiu); Cic. Plin.*

*For fear of being yielded up; metu deditionis; Tac.*

*They have law For it; iis ad ipsum per legem licebit; Cic.*

*What punishment shall we think of For him? quod tandem excogitabitur in eum supplicium? Cic.*

*It is not For me to speak against the authority of the senate; non est meum contra senatus auctoritatem dicere; Cic.*

*It would be more both For our good and yours; magis in rem et nostram et vestram id esset; Ter.*

*If it were For our profit; si ex usu esset nostro; Ter.*

*She is a maid For me; a me pudica est; virgo est; Plaut. Narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum fiet; Ter.*

*For what? i.e. to what purpose? ut quid? Cic.*

*I do not speak it For this end; non eo hoc dico; Plaut.*

*He is fallen sick For grief; in morbum ex ægritudine conjicitur; Plaut.*

*For example; ut exempli causa; verbi causa; Cic. Ut Callicratides, qui, &c.; Cic. . . .*

*I dare not FOR my life; pro vitæ metu non ausim.*

*I dare not FOR my ears; pro aurium periculo non ausim.*

*And yet he would not FOR all that keep his axe from it; nec tamen idcirco ferrum illa abstinuit; Ovid. Neque idcirco Cæsar opus intermittit; Cæs.*

*To translate word FOR word; verbum de verbo expressum offerre; pro verbo reddere; expressa ad verbum dicere; totidem verbis transferre; Ter. Cic.*

*FOR the future—what remains; quod superest; Cic.*

*To FORBEAR, or let alone; abstinere, omittere.*

*To FORBEAR, or leave off; desistere.*

*With great FORBEARANCE; longanimitas. FORBEARANCE is no acquittance; quod differatur, non aufertur.*

*To FORBID; vetare, prohibere; interdici<sup>re</sup> re.*

*God FORBID; absit, avertat Deus; prohibeant asperi.*

*To FORBID a thing; rem aliquam prohibere, interdicare, vetare, inhibere, velle, jubere irritam esse, non fieri. Rei alicujus conficiendæ potestatem negare, non facere. Verbis impedire; lege, gravi pœna cavere ne fiat quid. Minis deterere quo minus. Pœnis, edictis revocare.*

*To FORBID one the running water; prohibere aquam profluentem; Cic.*

*To FORBID proceedings; obnunciare; intercedere.*

*God FORBID; Dii meliora; Liv. Deum queso ut istæc prohibeat; Ter. Ne Dii avertint; Plant. Nec istad Dii hominesque patiantur; Petron. Nec istad Dii sinant; Petron. Melius loquere; Petron.*

*The law FORBIDS any stranger to get on the wall; lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere; Cic.*

*I will FORBID him my house; ipsum prohibebo domo; Ter.*

*He is FORBIDDEN the use of fire and water; i. e. condemned to banishment; inhi aqua et ignis interdicitur—; aqua et igni interdictum est; Cic.*

*Nor did I think myself FORBIDDEN to do it—the doing of it; nec mihi ne faciam interdictam puto; Cic.*

*Had you not been FORBIDDEN it, you would not have been so eager for it; audax omnia perpeti genus humana ruit per vetitum nefas; Hor.*

*It is FORBIDDEN by the law; lege cautum est.*

*To FORBID or hinder us from beginning, or going on in the business; prohibere ne facere incipiamus, inhibere ne rem cæptam prosequamur.*

*To FORBID by a strict act of council;*

*cavere gravi senatus-consulto.*

*To FORBID one by threatnings, that he should not—; minis aliquem deterere, quo minus—.*

*Did I not FORBID you to do it? nonne ego tibi interminabar, ne facerets?*

*I pray God FORBID; hoc malum, hoc omen detestabile avertat, avertant Deus.*

*God FORBID I should commit such wickedness; absit a me hoc scelus.*

*God FORBID it should fall out so; quod Deus omen obruat.*

*The which thing, if God do not FORBID it, may be done; quod, Deo auspice et secundante, fiat.*

*We are most earnest after what is FORBIDDEN; nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negata; Ov.*

*FORCE, or strength; vis, efficacia, potentia, vigor.*

*FORCE, or violence; violentia, f.; impetus, us, m.*

*To FORCE; cogere, impellere, adurgere, adigere.*

*To FORCE a trade; quantum facere, inescere homines, quocunque modo rem facere.*

*Without FORCE; inefficax, irritas, vanus, adj.*

*Of more FORCE; pluri.*

*Of small FORCE; levis, invalidus, adj.*

*To be of FORCE; valere, posse.*

*To be of like FORCE; æquipollere.*

*Of FORCE, (adv.) i. e. necessarily; omnino, necessario.*

*To be under a FORCE; vi opprimi.*

*To take away by FORCE and violence; aliena bona invadere, oppugnare, per vim tollere; summa vi, maximis viribus eripere, avellere, abradere; per oppressionem, injuriam, rapinam, violentiam auferre, abducere, detrahere, abstrahere; violenter abripere. In fortunas alterius impetum facere. Alicujus bonis vim, manus afferre. Quo jure, quaque injuria præcipitem bonis exturbare.*

*He FORCED them into the castles and towns; intra castella et urbes redegit; Flor.*

*What should one do when a madman FORCES him? nam quid agas cum te furiosus cogat? Juven.*

*Will you FORCE me? cogas me? Ter.*

*When he had destroyed his FORCES, he forced him to fly; deletis ejus copiis, eum coegit profugere; Patere.*

*They are carried towards it with all their FORCE; ad eam (rem) feruntur omni impetu; Cic.*

*He FORCES him to take the same oath; ipse ad idem jusjurandum illum adigit; Cæs.*

*The laws were of no FORCE; leges nihil valebant; Cic.*

*It is accustomed to be of very great Force; solut valere plurimum; Cic.*

*The city, being under the Force of arms, was fain to suffer him; hunc armis oppressa pertulit civitas; Cic.*

*They keep in by rule those whom they have brought under by Force; vi oppressos imperio coercent; Cic.*

*There is very good Force in the accord of good men; maxima vis est in consensu bonorum; Cic.*

*To master (get up) Forces; delectum habere; Cæs.*

*Such tempests ensued that they were FORCED to leave off work; ejusmodi tempestates consecutus sunt, uti opus necessario intermitteretur; Cæs.*

*You FORCED me to confess; extorsisti ut faterer; Cic.*

*Let us see what Force there is in every one of those causes; of what force every one of those causes is; earum causarum quantum quæque valeat, videamus; Cic.*

*Meddle not with any urine but upon Force; caveto ne vinum tractes, nisi necessario; Cato.*

*To get Forces together; contrahere copias; Cic.*

*To assault by open Force; machinis oppugnare.*

*Either he bends his whole Forces; huc omnibus incumbit viribus.*

*This power is not of equal Force in all; hæc vis non idem potest apud omnes; Cic.*

*By swords and arms he FORCED, or violently put away faith and honesty from the markets, right and equity from the courts of justice, and all authority from the commonwealth; frameis et gladiis fidem de foro, jus e tribunalibus, et auctoritatem de republica omnem, penitus abstulit.*

*To do or transact an affair by Force and strength of hands, and not by force of law and equity; lege manuum, non ex præscripto legum, rem gerere; jus in manu reponere; Centaurice, Cyclopium more, facere; rem, legibus neglectis, pro sua libidine gerere.*

*With all his Force; ut facultas tulit; prout facultates ferebant; quoad ejus fieri posset; omni animi impetu, studio, et cogitatione; summa vi, et contentione; velis, ut dicitur, atque remis; velis equisque, &c.*

*I recommended you to Cæsar with as much Force and efficacy, as possibly I could; sic te Cæsari commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui.*

*I believe he will do all things with all his Force and diligence; quem ego credo manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facturum.*

*Do you so endeavor with all your Force and ability, that, &c.; plane sic contende omnibus nervis et facultatibus, ut, &c.*

*I wish that you may, affectionally do whatsoever you can, either by Force of mind, or industry and diligence; quantum committi animo potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias.*

*You must labor, or endeavor with all your Force and wealth, that—; omnibus opibus viribusque elaborandum, ut—.*

*With Force, might, and main; vi et armis.*

*Force and might over-rule right; ferro decernuntur omnia.*

*That Force brought a great deal of mischief with it; vis illa ruina quædam fuit, et tempestas.*

*She flew upon him with Force and fierceness; involavit illa in illum, et, quasi vi facta, irruit protinus.*

*To weigh the Force and motive of every duty; officiorum omnium momenta perpendere.*

*They who are continually forcing their discourse upon us; qui se inculcant auribus nostris; Cic.*

*The Force of an accusation; robur accusationis; Cic.*

*A wise man FORESEES that which is to come; sapiens futura prævidet. Sapientia præditi longe in posterum prospiciunt; res futura, ut præsentis, intuentur, tanquam oculis cernunt; sapientibus eventus rerum patet, ante oculos futura sunt; sapientes percipiunt animo futura; conjectura res futuras assequuntur; ea quæ impendent, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prospiciunt.*

*To FORESEE, or forecast; prævidere, prospicere, præsentire; prænoscere, præcognoscere, præscire, præsentire, præsentificare, præagere, prævidere, divinare; animo providere et præsentire aliquid, mente, cogitatione sua prospicere. Augurari conjectura futura. In posterum, futurum animo præsentire; jam ante animo prospicere; divinitus, multo ante tanquam e specula aliqua providere. Quod ego futurum tam video animo, quam ea quæ oculis cernimus. Præcipere animo futura, et conjectura qualicunque deprehendere. Futurorum providus. Provisus veri; rei venturæ præscius augur. Hoc equidem ducebam animo, rebargue futurum. Sagax quondam ventura videre.*

*To FORETELL; prædicere, augurari, divinare, vaticinari, prænunciare. Futura, fata aperire, canere, significare, prodere, ostendere, præmonere, præmonstrare, denunciare. Oraculum edere de rebus posteriorum. Divino furore incitatus vaticinari.—Casus aperire futuros. Fatorum arcana canere. Fatis aperit Cassandra*

futuris Ora.—Ubi vaticinos concepit mente  
furores; divino concita motu, venientia  
fata resignat.

To FORFEIT; multam committere,  
multam incurere, jacturam facere.

To FORFEIT his farm; feudo exci-  
dere.

To make a FORFEIT, or *confiscate*  
goods; in ærarium publicum alicujus  
bona tradere.

To FORGE a hand, or seal; falsas  
tabulas imponere.

To FORGE one's genealogy; e mentiri  
stipem; Liv.

To FORGET; oblivisci, oblivioni tra-  
dere; aliquid oblivioni dare, tradere, ex  
memoria, ex animo tollere, funditus eji-  
cere. Rei memoriam amittere, abjicere,  
deponere. Id me, memoriam meam fugit,  
præterit; deleri ex animo, labi e memoria  
passus sum, excidit mihi, ex animo ef-  
fluxit, defluxit, excessit. Oblitus sum  
ejus rei, non recordor; oblivio me cepit;  
intercidit memoria. Bona præterita non  
effigere debent sapienti. Rerum irre-  
parabilem summa felicitas est oblivio.  
Quasi ex æne Lethæo longa bibere obli-  
via.—Animo subeunt oblivia nostra.—  
Paulatim abolere Sicheum Incipit. Mollis  
inertia tantam diffudit imis oblivionem  
sensus; Pocula Lethæos ut si ducentia  
somnos Arente fauce traxerim, Lapsus  
pectore vultus. Horum immemor sum.  
Excidunt animo.

To FORGET that which one has learned;  
dedicere.

To be FORGOTTEN; memoria excidere;  
exolescere; in oblivionem venire.

Very FORGOTTEN, of a bad memory;  
memoria labi, falli, vacillare. Obliviosus.  
Memoria fallacia, fragilis, infelicia, debi-  
lis, infirmæ, infidelis, minime capacis,  
parum tenacis. Quasi Lethæo rore so-  
poratus; quasi de flumine Lethæo biberit,  
ita rerum omnium facile obliviscitur. Cui  
quæ didicit, audivit, omnia statim, pro-  
tinus, facillime excidunt. Cui qui præ-  
cepta dat, in cava Lethæas dolia portat,  
fundit aquas.

FORGET that by no means; id tibi ne  
defuat animo.

He FORGETS what is written; Lethæis  
aquis scripta sunt.

He will FORGET every word you say;  
in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium.

To FORGET a wrong is the best re-  
venge; infirmi est animi exiguique vo-  
luptas ultio.

To be FORGOTTEN, out of memory; in  
oblivionem venit, abiit. Ejus rei me-  
moriam intercidit; oblitterata, delata, mor-  
tua est, sublata funditus. Cribro excepta  
est ea res, non in doho. Oblivione obrui,  
extingui, sepeliri. Obliterari.—In æquo-

reos obierunt irrita ventos, Cunctaque  
Lethæis mersa feruntur aquis.

Renew your FORGETFUL memory; in-  
termortuam memoriam revoca.

To FORGET utterly; perpetua oblivione  
obruere.

To make things FORGOTTEN, put out  
of memory; rei alicujus memoriam tollere  
funditus ac delere; perpetuo silentio ob-  
ruere; oblivione perpetua sepelire, con-  
terere, delere. Præteriti temporis me-  
moriam vetustas oblivione obruit, oblite-  
ravit, abolevit. Nulla dies unquam me-  
mori vos eximet ævo.

Evil chances, or ill fortunes must be  
FORGOTTEN; obliviscendum malorum.  
Lætior tibi vita cset, jucundior, tranquil-  
lior, tranquillius ageres, si tuos casus  
oblivisceris; ex animo tuo, mente, me-  
moriam deleres; si memoriam tuorum tem-  
porum omitteres, deponeres, abjiceres, ex  
animo deleres; si tua pristina mala, tuos  
casus, tuorum temporum varietatem obli-  
vione voluntaria contereres, apud te  
deleteret oblivio.

It is the part of a wise and great mind,  
to FORGET the damage of any thing irre-  
coverably lost, for in such things, which  
are irrecoverable, FORGETFULNESS is the  
greatest comfort; sapientia est, atque  
magnitudinis animi, oblivioni tradere irre-  
cuperabilis rei dispendium, nam rerum  
irrecuperabilem summa felicitas est obli-  
vio.

To be FORGOTTEN for ever; æternum  
Lethes tegi sub æne; interire a memoria  
hominum; jacere in oblivione; longa  
oblivia potare.

We do not FORGET the good offices done  
to us; non subeunt animo meritum obli-  
via nostra.

To make great and excellent things  
done, to be FORGOTTEN; rebus præclare  
gestis offundere oblivionem.

A thing quite FORGOTTEN; vcnitis et  
auræ mandatam; in tenues evanuit auras.

I FORGET the things I hear; non rite  
audita recordor; Virg.

I have quite FORGOTTEN that; effluxit  
illud ex animo meo; evulsum est ex omni  
memoria mea; fugit exultatum pectore  
meo; Cic.

I have FORGOTTEN the name of the  
place, of the author, of the man, &c.;  
nomen loci, auctoris, viri, &c. subterfugit  
mihi.

I have FORGOT these things; hæc me  
fugiant, i. e. non recordor.

We have FORGOTTEN slavery or bond-  
age, since the kings were expelled; nos,  
post reges exactos, servitutis oblivio ce-  
perat.

If I FORGET, you should put me in  
mind; si memoria mihi defecerit, tuum  
est ut suggeras.



*These men will never be FORGOTTEN*; hos nunquam ulla potestas obruet, nulla unquam delebit obliuio; Cic.

*They are FORGOTTEN, because so long ago*; quorum vetustate memoria abiit.

*Posterity will never FORGET that embassy*; nulla ejus legationis posteritatem inolascurabit obliuio; Cic.

*The memory of those men ought not to be FORGOTTEN in the church*; quorum in ecclesia obolescere, apud pios, memoria non debet.

*Let those great things should be FORGOTTEN*; ne maximarum rerum istarum memoria intercideret.

*I will never FORGET that excellent man*; naquam ex animo meo decideret illius optimi viri memoria; Cic.

*I FORGET injuries and griefs*; obliuiscor injuriarum, injurias, depono memoriam dolorum.

*I have FORGOT you*; excidit mihi memoria tui.

*I had FORGOTTEN all great griefs*; omni dolores omnes exciderant animo.

*I have FORGOTTEN that*; memoriam, menti elapsam id est.

*A wise man cannot FORGET that*; id effluere sapienti non potest.

*I cannot FORGET that*; id mihi ex animo exire, defluere, non potest; non me praeuolit, non me fugit.

*Let us FORGET our troubles and be merry*; volo memoriam malorum joci venustate fragamus; Cic.

*There is no fear I should FORGET that*; nec verendum est ne perdam istius rei memoriam; Cic.

*To FORGET the old grief*; memoriam veteris doloris abjicere.

*Your Cicero seems never to FORGET the inquiry, whose son Brutus is*; Cicero tuus nunquam videtur dimittere cogitationem, cujus sit filius Brutus.

*I did not FORGET so much as one word*; ne vocabulum quidem non commisi.

*Continuance of time might perchance have made him FORGOTTEN, as well as many others*; hunc vel vetustas, ut alios fortasse multos, obliuioce obruisset; Cic.

*I verily think that the memory of all discords should be FORGOTTEN for ever*; memoriam discordiarum obliuioce sempiterna delendam sentio.

*The mentioning of that matter is laid aside, but not quite FORGOTTEN*; commemoratio enim istius rei intermissa est, non memoria deleta.

*All the good offices done to the king are FORGOTTEN*; oblitterata sunt omnia in regem beneficia.

*Do not think that we shall ever FORGET any good office of yours*; nullum officium

taum apud nos intermoriturum existimes; Cic.

*The thanks for any thing done are easily FORGOTTEN*; adolescit facile gratia facti.

*The very memory of pleasure is FORGOTTEN, as soon as it is enjoyed*; una cum satietate, memoria quoque moritur voluptatis.

*It is as soon FORGOTTEN, as perceived*; ante praeuolabitur, quam percepta est.

*I never FORGET him*; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius memoria.

*I think that matter should be altogether FORGOTTEN*; cujus omnino rei memoriam omnem tolli funditus se deleri oportere arbitror.

*It was FORGOTTEN by length of time*; in obliuioce diuturnitatis adductum est.

*I FORGOT the words or sayings*; dicta animo effluerunt.

*That has been long FORGOTTEN*; id diu in obliuioce jacuit.

*He could never FORGET any thing, that he had once known or learned*; nihil ex illius animo quod semel esset infusum, potuit effluere.

*There are perhaps more of them, but I have FORGOTTEN them*; sunt alii fortasse plures, sed memoria mea dilabuntur.

*All offences are to be FORGOTTEN, as if one had drunk a cup of the water of forgetfulness*; quolibet offensa, tanquam Lethaeo poculo, est mergenda.

*The which thing, by men's death, is utterly FORGOTTEN by posterity*; queres, et obruitur hominum interitu, et obliuioce posteritatis extinguitur; Cic.

*If that had not, then length of time had made him FORGOTTEN*; si non illud, tunc vetustas ipsa, obliuioce obruisset eum.

*The pleasure of your present letters has made me FORGET all by-past grief*; gratia tuorum praesentium literarum, memoriam praeteriti doloris omnis exemit.

*To make any thing not to be FORGOTTEN*; aliquid ab obliuioce eximere, vindicare; aliquid obliuioce eximere.

*You FORGET yourself*; you have lost yourself in a wood; ab asino delaberis.

*I have quite FORGOTTEN*; mihi prorsus excidit.

*I shall never FORGET your undeserved bounty*; quam tuam in me munificentiam, ne Lethaeus quidem amnis poterit abolere; quorum laudes nulla unquam obliuioce obcuratura est.

*I may well complain that you FORGET me quite*; nec immerito queror quod mei prorsus dememineris.

*His mind has FORGOTTEN it, and is*

*taken up with something else; peregrinatur animus.*

*They thought it not worth thinking on, but to be quite FORGOTTEN; vincti cessabant inscribendum; silentii nocte et oblivione jacet obriundum.*

*Not so much as mentioned, but FORGOTTEN, by all antiquity; cuius nullum extat apud posteros monumentum.*

*I had almost quite FORGOTTEN, what I most desired to remember; pene exciderat quod dictum in primis oportuit; propemodum effluxerat.*

*To FORGET all; ex amne Lethæo longa bibere oblivia; Lethæo rore soporatus.*

*A FORGETFUL creature; in at one ear, and out at another; pertusum dolium.*

*No time shall wear out, or, cause to be FORGOTTEN the remembrance of; nulla temporum series aut senectus abolebit; neque ulla unquam ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet.*

*A man that will not be FORGOTTEN; per omne ævi tempus plenis gloriæ velis ferendus.*

*Buried in oblivion and FORGETFULNESS; oblivione sepelire, quasi gustata loto.*

*To learn of Themistocles the art of FORGETTING and forgiving injuries; Themistocleam oblivionis artem ediscere.*

*If I do not FORGET, or my memory fails me not; ni male meminerim.*

*Men of great FORGETFULNESS and little judgment; homines madida memoria, et sublesto iudicio.*

*To FORGET one's own name; proprii nominis oblivisci.*

*I will never FORGET the kindness of your good offices towards me; meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio.*

*To make former viciousness FORGOTTEN, by new glory; abolere flagitii memoriam nova gloria.*

*Their minds being inclined to FORGET all danger; alienatis a memoria periculi animis.*

*I had almost FORGOTTEN your name; nomen tuum pene mihi exciderat.*

*All which was FORGOTTEN; totum quod effluxerat.*

*He makes him FORGOTTEN; obruit memoriam et nomen ejus.*

*That slaughter was not FORGOTTEN; nondum ista clades exoleverat.*

*To FORGET the kindness of Cæsar; beneficia Cæsaris comedere; Cic.*

*To FORGET one's self; sibi indormire; Sen.*

*In drinking I FORGOT my master's orders; cum vino simul ebibi imperium; Plaut.*

*To FORGIVE; remittere.*

*To FORGIVE a fault; ignoscere.*

*To FORGIVE a debt; condonare.*

*To FORGIVE part of the money; ex pecunia aliquid remittere.*

*To FORGIVE wholly; totum remittere.*

*I am FORGIVEN by him; remisit mihi noxam.*

*To FORGIVE, or pardon an offence, or offences; condonare culpam, crimen; dare erratorum veniam; ignoscere admissum; tribuere veniam errori; mittere noxam; Ter. remittere culpam, delictum, noxam; vulgus dimittere dicit; offensam demittere, seu potius remittere; facere gratiam delicti, apud Sall.; condonare supplicium; Cic. Offensi maculam remittere; Cic. Absolvere nexum vinculi, i. e. peccati; dare indulgentiam, apud Plin. Dare remissionem criminum; ferre veniam offensis, frequenter in sacris literis; animadversionem remittere, pro condonare, apud Cic. Eximere noxam, poenam; eximere nomen de tabulis, quod vulgo absolvere dicimus reum; impunitatem dare peccatorum; aliquid de supplicio remittere; debitas poenas alicui remittere; aliquem integrum, liberum, impunitum, dimittere; alicujus peccatum diluere; poenas ab aliquo non repetere, expetere; missum facere aliquid; peccatum alicujus silentio præterire, tegere; in hominum sceleribus connivere; sones a supplicio vindicare, eximere, expedire: scelere aliquem liberare; flecti precibus; cum aliquo remissae agere.*

*I FORGIVE you the whole and I free you from that care; remitto tibi hoc totum atque ista te cura libero.*

*I did not only carry myself friendly towards him, but I FORGAVE him the whole; cui non modo placibilem me præbuissem, sed totum remissem.*

*I FORGIVE somewhat because of your anger, I pardon something because of your youth, I yield something to friendship, and I respect your father; remitto aliquid iracundiae tuæ, do adolescentiam, cedo amicitiam, tribuo parenti; Cic.*

*I FORGIVE, I pass by, or pardon, there is no necessity I should do all things by rigor, which I may by right; do, prætermitto, non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere; Ter.*

*But they think that all the rest should be FORGIVEN and pardoned, if they will leave their offences, and return to the friendship of the commonwealth; ceteris autem, si errores suos deposuerint, et in reipublicæ gratiam redirent, veniam et impunitatem dandam putant.*

*But there is something, which I desire you would FORGIVE and pardon me for; sed est quod abs te mihi ignoscat relin,*

*I had willingly forgotten, FORGIVEN, and pardoned his very great and grievous injuries; ego illius gravissimas injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram; Cic.*

*FORGIVE me this one time; if ever I do so again, then knock me on the head; unam hanc mitte noxam, si aliam unquam admisero, occidito.*

*I made him fall down on his marrow-bones, and ask FORGIVENESS for his abusive speeches; to kneel down and cry peccavi; minis adesti hominem, ut utroque genu flexo rogaret veniam, fatereturque se quæ dixerat, instigante diabolo, dixisse.*

*FOREIGN to the purpose; ab re alienum.*

*TO FORSAKE one, or leave him to himself; deserere, derelinquere, destituere.*

*TO FORSAKE one's company; refugere, devitare.*

*TO FORSAKE his religion; deficere, desciscere a fide.*

*They FORSAKE their colors; ab signis decedunt; signa militaria relinquunt; Cæs.*

*He FORSOOK his ground; locum non tenuit; Cæs.*

*They FORSAKE Afranius; ab Afranio desciscunt; Cæs.*

*My friends FORSOOK me; amici me deseruerunt; Cic.*

*TO FORSAKE one's own country; finibus suis excedere; de oppidiis demigrare; Cæs.*

*TO FORSAKE, or relinquish allegiance to the empire or commonwealth; ab imperio, a republica, deficere, desciscere.*

*TO FORSAKE or resign his office; abire pretoratu, tribunatu, magistratu, consulatu; ablegare, vel abdicare se magistratu, consulatu, functionibus; dignitate sua nondum ad plenum functa defungi; deponere magistratum; decedere de dignitate, de officio; ab officio recedere; Cic.*

*TO FORSAKE one; alicui deesse.*

*TO FORSAKE one basely; turpiter aliquem deserere.*

*He, being made effeminate by the enticements of pleasure, FORSOOK all virtue; voluptatis illecebris delinitus, virtuti nuncium remisit; Cic.*

*TO FORSAKE religion; religioni bellum indicere.*

*His own relations FORSOOK him; eum cognati respuerant.*

*Lest we should seem to FORSAKE the duty of humanity imposed upon us by God himself; ne munus humanum assignatum a Deo defugisse videamur.*

*TO FORSAKE vices; a vitiis desciscere.*

*TO FORSAKE bad men; a malis declinare.*

*TO FORSAKE friendship in affliction; ab amicitia afflicta transfugere.*

*TO FORSAKE the friendship of the Romans; ab amicitia populi Romani deficere.*

*Neither did I ever, in the least, FORSAKE the commonwealth, after that day, in which—; neque vero discedebam, nec a republica dejiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo—; Cic.*

*Neither should we FORSAKE our ordinary style in the least; nec latum unguem, transversum digitum, de stylo usitato discedere debemus.*

*TO FORSAKE God wickedly, or atheistically; cultum Deo renunciare; Deo bellum indicere, adversari; in Deum calcitrare; Dei metum et reverentiam excutere; a religione alienum esse.*

*He has FORSAKEN God, his commands, fear, and all goodness; omnis pietatis expers est; a Dei timore longe remotus est; contemptor est maximus mandatorum Dei.*

*He is left alone, and now quite FORSAKEN of those, by whom he should have been defended; tanquam solus in arena relictus, totus nunc est ab iis, a quibus tuendus fuerat, derelictus.*

*It is a shame to FORSAKE your aged parents; turpe parentes senes deserere. Deseri a te, destitui patrem, tot affectum incommodis inopie, valetudinis, senectutis, minime honestum est, haud æquum est, haud par est, minime rationi consentaneum est, non decet, non convenit, non oportet, jus non est, fas non est, nefas est; iniquum est, flagitium est, criminis est, turpe est. Ut parentem deseras, afflictum inopia, morbo, senectave, in summis constitutum difficultatibus inopie, valetudinis, senectutis, honestum non fert, non patitur; ratio non concedit, non permittit; si patrem destitues, culpam committes, flagitium facies, flagitiose facies, inique, injuste, inhoneste, turpiter, improbe, præter honestum, contra honestum, æquum, jus; non ut honestum suadet, non æquum est, jus est, par est, decet, convenit.*

*TO FORSAKE his studies; studia relinquere. Multam literis salutem dicere, in animo est; prorsus abjicere studia cogito, sejungere me penitus a studiis, usum studiorum perpetuum dimittere; minime de studiis in posterum laborare, meam operam, meum tempus, meam industriam, a studiis, alio traducere, transferre, conferre firmiter statuo.*

*TO FORSWEAR, or swear falsely; pejorare, perjurare.*

*TO FORSWEAR, or renounce; abjurare, ejurare.*

*FORSWORN; perjurus.*

**A FORSWEARER**; pejerator, m. et trix, f.

**A FORSWEARING**; pejeratio, abjuratio, perjurium.

**To FORSWEAR himself boldly**; pejerare, abjurare, dejetare. Jurjurandum, juramentum, sanctissimum sacramentum violare. Perjurio se astringere, obstringere. Quod ex animi sententia juraveris, id non facere, præstare, perjuriū est. Mendaciis, testimoniis falsis Deum adhibere testem. Perjurio Dei majestatem lædere, violare. Perjuri reus. Fidem jurata fefellit. Perfidum dixi sacramentum. Jura, fides ubi nunc, commissaque dextera dextræ; Quique erat in falso plurimus ore Deus?—Falsæ perjuria linguæ.

**FORTH**, or out of doors; foras, extra.

**To bring FORTH**; proferre, producere, depromere.

**To come FORTH**; prodire.

**To go FORTH**; exire, egredi.

**To bring FORTH young**; parere, parturire.

**To set FORTH a thing**; describere.

**To set FORTH a book**; odere, vulgare, in lucem emittere.

**To set FORTH on a journey**; proficisci, ad iter se accingere.

**To sally FORTH**; egredi porta.

**FORTHCOMING**; præsto, in proinctu.

**The other parts of age are well set FORTH**; cæteræ partes ætatis bene descriptæ sunt; Cic.

**Call Dawgs FORTH**; evocate huc Davum; Ter.

**They sallied FORTH, and fell upon them as they were marching off**; egressi porta recedentibus inferunt signa; Curt.

**To go FORTH**; foras exire; egredi; Plant.

**To cast FORTH**; foras ejicere; projicere; Lucret.

**They sallied FORTH all on a sudden**; sese subito propripunt; Cæsa.

**To sally FORTH**; eruptionem facere; Cæsa.

**FORTHWITH**; illico, actutum, e vestigio, protinus, confestim.

**To FORTIFY, or strengthen**; firmare, roborare, corroborare, confirmare, fortificare, adstruere.

**To FORTIFY, or fence**; munire, vallare. Circumsepire, circumvallare.

**To FORTIFY, or make strong, a place, town, or castle, &c.** Urbem, oppidum vallo et fossa, aggere, vallo, muris, mœnibus, propugnaculis munire, communire, firmare, confirmare, corroborare, stabilire, cingere, circumdare, sepire, intersepire. Vallum urbi prætendere, circumjicere. Castrum sepimento vallare, operibus munitionibusque sepire; mirificis molibus munire aditus. Later, murus urbem am-

plectitur. Contabulare murum turribus.—Cingere muris oppida. Muros, mœnia ponere, condere, consistere; attollere, edificare sublimes. Mœnibus, urbem muris, triplici circumdare muro.—Tutos servabant aggere muros. Turritis incingere mœnibus urbes. Præcípites ciangebant oppida fossæ.

**Friendship FORTIFIES a kingdom**; amicitia fulcit imperium.

**A FORTRESS, fort, castle, or bul-work**; fortalitiū; munitio, munimentum, propugnaculum, arx, castrum, castellum; septus et munitus locus.—Nunimen nullo quassabile ferro.—Assurgunt turres, et propugnacula bello Tutabantur. Cyclopum firmata manu stant ardua ferro Mœnia. Colle per excelsum patulo, quem subter aperto Arva sinu, nullique aliis a montibus obstant Despectus: nec longa labor munimina durus Addidit, ipse loci natura ferebat, &c.; Stat. Thebaid. 7. v. 448.

**FORTUNE**; fortuna, sors, f. Vitam regit fortuna, non sapientia. Fortuna est rerum externarum et ad corpus pertinentium domina, vaga, volubilisque. Innam esse et cæcam et brutam perhibent philosophi. Cæcam ob eam rem, quia nihil cernat quo se applicet. Insanam autem ajunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilis sit. Brutam, quia cum multis incommodis conflictetur propter immensam pecuniæ cupiditatem. Non solum ipse fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos quos complexa est. Fortes fortuna adjuvat. Fortuna fortes metuit, ignavos premit. Probitatem, industriam, cæterasque bonas artes neque dare, neque eripere cuiquam fortuna potest. Fortuna opes auferre, non animum potest. Faber est quisque fortunæ suæ. Suam cuique mores fingunt fortunam.—Sed te Nos facimus, fortuna, dram, cœloque locamus. Si fortuna volet, fies de Rhetore consul: Si volet hæc eadem, fies de Consule Rhetor. O diva, gratum quæ regis Antium, Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel superbo Vertere funeribus triumphos, &c. Horat.

**FORTUNE's darling**; plane fortunæ filius.

**God send you good FORTUNE**; I pede fausto.

**Fools have FORTUNE**; fortuna favet fatuis.

**This thing by FORTUNE I thought of**; incidit mihi forte in mentem hæc res.

**FORTUNATE**; beatus, perbeatus, fortunatus, faustus, felix, auspiciatus, secundus.

**Learned men call FORTUNE the foolish and perverse mistress or judge of human affairs**; fortunam eruditi vocant stolidam ac proterviam rerum humanarum arbitram.

*FORTUNE has overthrown most noble cities; fortuna urbes amplissimas evertit.* Vi fortunæ aliquando percussæ et prostrate jacebunt, fortunæ viribus percussæ cadent aliquando florentissimæ urbes; præclaras urbes obscurabit aliquando, atque extinguet, tollet; perdet, male perdet, prorsus affliget, plane opprimet, penitus evertet, omnino delebit fortunæ vis; erit aliquando, cum urbes amplissimæ jaceant, percussæ vi fortunæ.

*The inconstancy of FORTUNE observed; fortuna inconstantia animadversa.* Quo diligentius, studiosius, accuratius cogito, attendo, animadverto, meditor, mente animoque considero, in animo volvo, mecum ipse perpendo, examino, pondero varietatem, instabilitatem, levitatem, inconstantiam fortunæ, eventa varia, varios rerum eventus, qui a fortuna pendent; quo magis ad fortunæ varietatem specto, animum intendo, intueor, meas cogitationes converto, eo longius a cupiditate divitiarum animum abduco, removeo, aufero.

*Trust not, hazard not, commit nothing to FORTUNE; fortuna non fidendum.* Non improbo, non displicet mihi tuum consilium, non reprehendo quod ad mercaturam exercendam, negotia gerenda, administranda, ad negotiandum te contuleris, ad mercaturæ studium te adjunxeris; tamen hortor, tibi suadeo, auctor tibi sum ne fortunæ fidem habeas, confidas, credas; ne te fortunæ committas, credas, tribuas; ne fortunæ potestati te committas; ne multum in fortuna ponas, ne fidem, stabilem, firmam, constantem, certam fortunam ducas; ut a fortuna caveas, caute agas cum fortuna; minimum tibi de fortuna pollicearis, spem in fortuna nullam reponas, constituas; ut fortunæ instabilitatem, levitatem, inconstantiam, varietatem, mutationem, varios casus, vicissitudinem extimescas.

*The goods of FORTUNE are uncertain, or frail and mutable; fortunæ bona incerta.* Quæ nobis fortuna largitur, detrahi, eripi, adimi, auferri, mutari facile possunt; admodum incerta, instabilis, dubia, infirma divitiarum possessio est, usum divitiarum nemo sibi certum se perpetuum potest promittere; quis præstare possit diuturnam fore divitiarum possessionem?

*FORTUNE easily vanquished the coward, or the least blast of adversity makes the heartless man to fly; virtue is the best defence against adversity; virtute vacuum fortuna facile profligat; cui comes virtus non est, is animo facile cadit a fortuna percussus; ictus fortunæ ferre non potest, qui tectus virtute non est, qui virtute munitus non est, qui se virtutis armis non*

*Phrase.*

taetur; sine virtute infirmi sumus, male muniti, aperti adversus fortunæ vim, facile vincimur a fortuna, virtutis præsidio destituti, absente virtute, nisi adsunt virtutis opes.

*No man is free from all bad FORTUNES; nemo ab omnibus incommodis liber.* Quis est, qui nihil in vita mali videat, nihil sustineat incommodi, nullam ferat calamitatem? Cujus est perpetua felicitas, nullis interrupta malis? nemo fortuna utitur perpetuo bona; nemini res ad voluntatem semper fluunt; nemo est cui prospere omnia succedant, nihil contra voluntatem eveniat, nullum accidat infortunium, secunda sint omnia, optata omnia contingant; nemini sua conditio satisfacit; nemo est qui acquiescat fortunæ suæ.

*All your ill FORTUNES, wisdom, and valiant courage will remedy or amend, and free you from it; damnum a fortuna compensat virtus.* Quod a fortuna damnum accepisti, tulisti, resarciat, compensabit virtus; medebitur iis malis virtus; quo te fortuna conjecit, quibus te affixit fortuna, quibus te calamitatibus implicavit fortuna, iis te virtus expediet; ut acerbam fortunam sensisti, ita dulcem ac suavem virtutem experieris; quantum detrimenti, incommodi, calamitatis, malorum a fortuna tulisti, tantos a virtute, atque adeo majores fructus capies, percipies, feres, colliges.

*To try, or adventure on, FORTUNE; stare fortunæ; fortunæ se suaque permittere; rei exitum experiri; tentare fortunam; fortunam periclitari, apud Cæs.* Subjicere rem fortunæ; auræ blandienti vela pandere; negotii eventum fortunæ committere arbitrio, belli fortunæque virtutem, eventum experiri; vela ventis permittere, apud Quint. Fluctibus data ratem, apud Sen. Fortunæ res humanas, pro arbitrio, flectenti, et versanti, se totum committere.

*To waver in the balance of FORTUNE; ferri per colla fortunæ, apud Virg.* pro, pati jus fortunæ, prout alea casusque temerarius tulit.

*To hazard, or put to the venture of FORTUNE; jacere, jactare, aleam.*

*Let us bear quietly whatever FORTUNE shall bring; quod sors feret æquo feramus animo; Sen.*

*All FORTUNE may be vanquished by patient enduring; superanda omnis fortuna ferendo eat; Virg.*

*Many mis-FORTUNES often flow from one; mis-fortunes usually come like a cluster of grapes, one hanging on another; uno ex malo plura sæpe consequuntur; mala malis succedunt agminatim ingruentia; cui advenit malum unum, non ad-*

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venit solum; hinc etiam poetis, Catenati labores dicit.

*To decay in FORTUNE; facultatibus labi.*

*To perish by mis-FORTUNE; malo infortunio perire.*

FORTUNE rexes me most grievously; fortuna vehementer, acriter, acerbo, graviter me oppugnat, vexat, exagitat, urget, premit, gravat.

FORTUNE does much in other things, but especially in wars, it often makes great changes of affairs; fortuna, tum plurimum potest, cum in aliis rebus, tum precipue in bellis, magnas rerum commutationes efficit.

*I will submit to whatsoever lot or FORTUNE shall befall me; quæcunque sors mihi proponatur, quæcunque fortuna erit oblata, quemcunque casum fortuna dederit, subibo; Cic.*

*Men are born under this law, that our life should be subject to all the dangers of FORTUNE; homines ea lege nati sunt, ut omnibus fortunæ telis proposita sit vita nostra.*

Good and prosperous FORTUNE; fortuna prospera, secunda, bona, melior, felix, amica, blanda, singularis, facilis; secundus vitæ cursus; tranquillus fortunæ status; res bene se habet; meliore in statu res esse non potest; jam in vado salutis res esse videtur; Plant. Optimo statu res est.

FORTUNE is very favorable to him, but we seem to wrestle with worse and harder FORTUNE; fortuna est illi florentissima, nos autem duriori conflictari videmur.

*That affair was transacted by him, more by chance and good FORTUNE than by virtue and prudence; id casu magis, et felicitate ab eo, quam virtute et consilio, gestum est.*

When FORTUNE favors us; cum prospero fortunæ statu utimur, &c.

Bad, or adverse FORTUNE; fortuna gravis et adversa; fortuna afflictæ, difficilis, durior, contraria, mala, perdita, infesta, funditus eversa, afflictæ, et prope jacens, fluxa, vaga, volubilisque; fortuna alijus misera, multumque jactata, inclinata, misera, et luctuosa; infortunium, mala auspiciis, misera calamitas; casus acerbitas, infelicitas; fortunæ procellæ, tempestates, fluctus; res adversæ, afflictæ, angustæ, asperæ, calamitosæ, dubiæ, difficiles, desperatæ, perditæ, deploratæ.

*My FORTUNE is very bad; extinctæ, et eversæ sunt res meæ.*

*Whilst your FORTUNE is so very bad; dum tuæ fortunæ perditæ et nullæ sunt.*

*He has a miserable hard FORTUNE; gravis et miserabilis est casus illius.*

*They have fearful and wretched For-*

tune; horribiles, et miseri sunt casus eorum.

*If it should fall out so by FORTUNE, I am ready to die for you; si casus incideret, pro vobis mori paratus sum.*

*If I shall happen to have better FORTUNE; fortuna cum resaverit, si inclinaverit, in melius.*

*He has but a poor FORTUNE; angusta illi res domi est; ei contracta res est, et adducta prope in nihilum.*

*He is now under the hazards of FORTUNE; fortunæ jam ictibus est expositus.*

*They have very adverse FORTUNE; iis fortuna infesta et infensa est.*

*Whilst you thus struggle with FORTUNE; dum tibi sic pessime cum fortuna convenit.*

FORTUNE has left me nothing now; nihil jam mihi reliqui fortuna fecit.

*If any bad chance or FORTUNE shall befall me; si quid mihi adversi humanitus acciderit.*

Caius Marius with great glory underwent a most wretched FORTUNE; Caius Marius indignissimam fortunam subit præstantissima sua gloria.

FORTUNE has brought me into such a condition, that, &c.; in eum me casum fortuna impulit, demisit, ut, &c.

*There is nothing so wretched and miserable, which does not seem now to be in our hard FORTUNE; nihil est tam miserum, quod non jam ad nostram fortunam cadere videatur.*

*Since FORTUNE overloads and oppresses me with all its burdens; dum omnes ad me oppugnandum machinas fortuna adhibeat, admoveat.*

*To fall from a high-raised FORTUNE, into a declining and very low condition; ab excitata fortuna, ad inclinatam, et prope jacentem, desciscere; Cic.*

*He is grievously wounded by FORTUNE's dart; fortunæ telo graviter sauciatus est.*

FORTUNE tries me with various changes, chances, or conditions; in casibus variis me fortuna exercet.

*In this not only adverse and afflicted, but also quite exerted and destroyed, FORTUNE; in hac non solum adversa, verum et penitus eversa fortuna, &c.*

*God himself will at length put an end also to these mischiefs of FORTUNE; Deus dabit his quoque finem; seibile principium melior fortuna sequetur; post nubila Phæbus; grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.*

*There is this most FORTUNATE circumstance attending it; hoc adhuc percommodè cadit.*

FORTUNE may have been unkind to you; fortuna te pervellere potuit; Cic.

**Go FORWARD, and grow in virtue ;** macte virtute esto, i. e. magis aucte, cumulateque esto.

*The work goes slowly FORWARD ;* opus frigescit.

*To go FORWARD, or profit in some course ;* in arte aliqua, in studiis, progressum, profectum facere, gradum promovere.

**To FOSTER, or bring up ;** alere, educare.

*No longer FOSTER, no longer friend ;* ubi semel res inclinata est, amici de medio.

*He was driven by FOUL weather into the isle of Crete ;* tempestate in Cretam insulam rejectus est ; Patere.

*Tossed with FOUL weather at sea ;* sævitia maris jactatus ; Patere.

*FOUL papers ;* adversaria.

*FOUL language ;* mitte male loqui ; Ter.

*A FOUL copy ;* scriptum obsoletum ; Cic.

*Very FOUL and tempestuous weather ;* adversa tempestas ; sævæ tempestates.

*Very FOUL, or ill-favored ;* homo deformis ; cui difficilis formam natura negavit.

*They are no where to be FOUND ;* omnino nusquam reperiuntur ; Cic.

*We will not be FOUND fault with any more ;* non accusabimur posthac ; Cic.

*He is not to be FOUND up or down ;* high or low ; nusquam apparet ; nusquam invenio gentium ; Ter.

*That philosophy was FOUND of late ;* ea philosophia nuper inventa est ; Cic.

*I FOUND by the want of it ;* carento intellexi ; Cic.

*He FOUND the senate at Rome ;* senatum Romæ offendit ; Cic.

*It will be FOUND fault with ;* reprehensionis aliquid habiturum est ; Cic.

*Leave me as good as you FOUND me ;* restitue in quem me accepisti locum ; Ter.

*He FOUND a way to preserve the senate ;* rationem inivit, qua senatum servaret ; Plin.

*He FOUND things according to what he looked for ;* ea, quæ fore suspicatus erat, facta cognovit ; Cæs.

*He thinks it will be FOUND out ;* rescriptum iri credit ; Ter.

*I have FOUND a purchase ;* reperi non quod pueri clamitant in fæba ac repensare.

*Amicable alliances are FOUNDED on the basis of reciprocal wants ;* amicitiam propter indigentiam coluntur.

*All earthly and human things are FRAIL ;* omnia mortalium mortalia sunt, fluxa, incerta, caduca, transitoria, mo-

mentanea, fugacia, fragilia, vana, temporalia, instabilia ; mobilia, evanida ; brevi jam ruitura, interitura ; brevi, brevissime, parvo, exiguo tempore, ad exiguum tempus duratura ; cito peritura ; non constantia, permanentia ; quæ servari diu, ætatem ferre non possunt ; exposita, obnoxia periculis ; non in humanis viribus, consiliis posita, sed in fortunæ temeritate, temporum vicissitudine constituta ; cito, celeriter dilabuntur. Nostrarum rerum vicissitudo est omnium ; quæcunque oriuntur et moriuntur ; quæ ortum et occasum habent. Abeunt omnia unde orta sunt. Infra lunam nihil est non mortale et caducum ; nihil semper in suo statu manet. Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo ; Et subito casu quæ valuerunt ruunt.—Nil non mortale teneamus ; et verna incertius aura.—Nihil est toto quod perstat in orbe ; Cuncta fluunt, &c. Ovid. Met. 15. 3.—Mortalia facta peribunt.

**FREE ;** liber, immunis.

**FREE, or frank ;** liberalis, munificus.

**FREE from ;** vacuus, carens.

*To set one FREE, or at liberty ;* emancipare, manumittere, libertate donare ; servum, mancipium, captivum manumittere, emancipare ; a servitute, a vinculis eripere, eximere, expedire, liberare, solvere, in libertatem vindicare, asserere, restituere ; pileo, libertate donare, ad pileum vocare ; sui juris, arbitrii, potestatis facere. A cervicibus alicujus jugum servile, servitutis jugum deicere, excutere, tollere, solvere. Aliquem ergastulo, vinculis, cervicibus alicujus vinculis expedire, solvere, exsolvere, levare. Vindictas secundum libertatem dare.

*To judge one FREE.* Feci e servo ut esses libertus mihi.—Manicas atque arcta levavi Vincula jubet. Quæ vindicta relaxat Verterit hunc dominus, momento temporis exit Marcus.

*To make FREE of a corporation ;* mancipio adscribere ; civitate donare ; ad pileum vocare.

*To make FREE of a company ;* in sodalitium cooptare, municipibus adscribere.

*To be set FREE ;* servitutem, jugum servitutis exuere. Vinculo, jugo servitutis solvi ; in liberorum societatem, cætum ascribi. Libertate donari ; pristina potiri, frui. In libertatem vindicari, &c.—Eripe turpi Colla jugo.—Vindicta meus a pretore recessi.

*To escape scot-FREE ;* impune abire, immunem esse.

*To live FREELY, after his own will ;* suo more, arbitrio vivere. Pro suo arbitrio, libidine agere, gerere se. Liberam, solutam ab aliorum imperii vitam agere. Suis tantum legibus tenori, alium

observare neminem. Liber a nutu alieno. Nec pædagogus illi jam, nec pater opus est. Sui arbitri, spontis, juris, potestatis esse. Animo suo morem gerere, obsequi. Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. Quo me canque rapit tempestas, deferat lupos, &c.; Hor.

*FREE from all trouble*; ab omni molestia vacuus; Cic.

*They are FREE from one kind of injustice*; altero injustitiam genere vacant; Cic.

*He FREES him from fear*; illi metum adimit; Ter.

*FREE me of (from) this fear*; hunc mihi timorem eripe; Cic.

*I have FREED you of other cares*; ego vos solvi curis cæteris; Ter.

*I will FREE myself from this suspicion*; me hac suspitione exsolvam; Ter.

*He thought himself FREED of his oath*; jurejurando se solutum putabat; Cic.

*They would FREE you of that care*; ista te cura liberarent; Cic.

*He FREED himself from care*; cura sese expedit; Ter.

*To be FREE from trouble*; molestia carere; Cic. *To be free from bondage*; e vinculis eximere; Cic.

*She is set FREE*; omnesa est manu; Ter. *FREE-born citizens*; cives originarii (nati.)

*To make FREE of a city*; civitate donare.

*FREE denizens (made free)*; cives adscripti; civitate donati.

*To make one a FREE-man*; vindicta liberare; ad pileum vocare; e manu emittere.

*You have FREE leave to speak*; licet tibi libere quid vis loqui; Plaut.

*I know not how to FREE myself of them*; neque quo modo me indo extraham scio; Ter.

*They so carry themselves in a FREE state, that—*; in libera civitate ita se instruunt, ut—; Cic.

*What vice is he FREE from?* a quo tandem abest iste vicio? Cic.

*He is not like to escape scot-FREE*; inulium id nunquam auferet; non feret quin vapulet; Ter.

*His man was made (set) FREE*; servo ejus libertas data est; Cic.

*Read those things with a mind FREE from care*; ista animo soluto legas—; Cic.

*He is a FREE man*; habet tria nomina.

*You may FREE them from trouble*; illis demeris molestiam; Ter.

*FREE of another man's purse*; de alieno liberalis.

*To be FREE*; sui esse mancipii.

*FREE of a city*; civitate donari, jus civitatis, immunitatem obtinere, consequi. In civium, municipum numerum ascribi,

referri. In civium numero reponi, haberi. Participem civitatis civiliumque munerum fieri.

*Very FREE, or liberal*; in cumulandis beneficiis largus et effusus; munificenties et liberalitatis laude clarus.

*Made FREE, or exempt from payment of taxes, tributes, or subsidies for his virtue's sake*; virtute immunis. Virtute sua consequutus est, nihil ut publice penderet, ut vectigalis non esset, ut esset immunis, ut ex eorum numero, qui publice aliquid pendunt, eximeretur, nihil ut publice solveret, ut esset expertus eorum onerum quæ publice imponuntur, ut nullam pecuniam in commune conferret, ut publicis omnibus vacaret, tributarius ut non esset, tributum ut nullum conferret.

*To be set FREE from fear*; metu liberari. Abstergere volo animi tui metum, levare metu, liberare metu, a metu abducere, metum expellere, ejicere, auferre; animum confirmare, constituere, efficere, ne quis animum tuum metus perturbet, afficiat, commoveat, exagitet.

*A heart FREE from all fear*; you have put me out of all doubt, or acquitted and rid me of all fear; animus metu liberatus. Abstergisti mihi omnem metum; omnem metum exemisti; omni me liberasti metu; effecisti ut omnem timorem deponerem; ut auderem, forti animo ut essem, ut animo vigerem, ne quid timerem, ut metu vacarem; animum meum confirmasti, ad fortitudinem revocasti, afflictum excitasti; factum a te est ut animus meus, qui jacebat, exurgeret, excitaretur, erigeretur; effecisti ut animus meus sese colligeret atque confirmaret, roborisque multum reciperet; langueret antea meus animus, tu, ut valeret, ac vigeret, effecisti.

*FREELY, without dissembling, even as I think*; ingenue, libere, ex animo; citra metum; renudatis animi penetralibus; recto, aperto pectore; vera fronte; simpliciter; citra dissimulationem; rotundo ore; tuto.

*I will set him at liberty and FREEDOM, I will be his bail*; ego vero demum, ut novus Hercules, solvam hunc Prometheus.

*I have got loose now, I have my FREEDOM*; rupi jam vincula, rupi; Basilice agito Eleutheria.

*He was eager to be FREE*; desiderio exarsit libertatis.

*As FREE as an emperor*; as beautiful as ever man was; homo ad munificentiam compositus; homo hominum qui vivunt, liberalissimus, nostrique amantissimus.

*Too FREE to be fat*; promus magis quam condus.

*To FREE one out of prison*; vinculis levare, libertatem dare.

*To bestow gifts FREELY*; larga manu



opes, facultates suas distribuere.

*To speak FREELY or boldly*; magna verborum, loquendi, libertate uti.

*To FREEZE*; gelare, congelare.

*It FREEZES*; *it is a frost*; gelascit; glacie, gelu, frigore intenso aque concrescant, desiccant, indureant, congelantur, congelascunt, rigent, rigescunt, constringuntur. Unda frigore concreta, yincta, durata, congelata; aqua nexa in glaciem.—Glacie riget horrida tellus.—Astricto terra perusta gelu est.—Ipsa sequora brumali dirigere gelu. Geluque flumina constiterant aceto. Ustus ab assiduo frigore pontus, Terraque marmoreo pallet adusta gelu. Vidimus ingentem glacie consistere pontum; Labricaque immotas testa premebat aquas. Terram claudid hyems gelu. Fluvii concrescunt frigore. Cæruleos latices ventis durantibus Ister Congelat, et tactis in mare serpit aquis. Boreæ vis sava marinas Cogit aquas. Ventis glacies astricta pendit. Tristis hyems glacie curvus frenabat aquarum; Inclinasque gelu stabant ut marmore puppes. Concrescunt subitis currenti in flumine crustæ; Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita planstris; Quasque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et uudas Ungula equi pulsat concretas frigote. Dura meant celeri terga per amnis equo. Hæc freta vel pediti pervia reddit hyems, Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.—Glacie riget horrida barba.

*FRESH*; novus, recens.

*FRESH air*; aura salubris; lenis aer.

*A FRESH-water fish*; piscis fluvialis.

*To come in with FRESH supplies*; integris viribus succedere.

*AFRESH, or again*; ex integro, de integro.

*While their strength was FRESH they made a stout resistance*; integris viribus fortiter repugnarunt; Cæs.

*FRESH men supplied their places*; comes into their rooms; alii integris viribus succedebant; integri defessis successerunt; Cæs.

*FRESH for action*; integer ab labore; Cæs.

*While the thing is FRESH*; recenti re; Cic.

*I look for some FRESH (new) matter*; expecto recens aliquid; Cic.

*To take a FRESH horse*; equum mutare; Petron.

*A FRESH, hearty, old man*; aquilæ senectus.

*To FRET, or vex one's self*; succenseri, stomachari, macerare se, fremere, frendere, ringi, indignari.

*What should I FRET myself for? cur me macero?* Ter.

*Come, give over your FRETTING, do not fret so*; jam-vero omitte tuam istam iracundiam, tristitiam; Ter.

*The wine FETS*; vinum acescit.

*It FETS him*; urit hominem; Ter.

*A FRIEND*; amicus, intimus, necessarius, familiaris.

*FRIENDS, or kindred*; propinqui, consanguinei.

*To make one his FRIEND*; conciliare.

*To join FRIENDSHIP*; amicitiam, societatem individuum conficere, inire, contrahere, conciliare; perpetua societate, amicitia se conjungere cum aliquo. Ad amicitiam alicujus se applicare, conferre. In alicujus familiaritatem se penitus dare, Aliquem in amicitiam recipere; in album amicorum referre, ascribere, summo et singulari amore complecti. Amicitie vinculis inter se, artissimo necessitudinis vinculo, summa familiaritate, sanctissimo fœdere, benevolentia mutua et singulari copulari, colligari, conjungi, astringi, devinciri. Usus plurimus, consuetudo quotidiana, necessitas summa, familiaritas artissima, amicitia vetus mihi cum illo, inter nos intercedit. Quicum est mihi necessitudo et familiaritas quædam sanctior, intima; et omnia intercedunt jura fœderis artissimi sanctissimi. Idcirco amicitie comparantur, ut commune commodum mutuis officiis gubernetur.—Tanto est mihi junctus amore, Quantum in Atridis Tyndaridisque fuit.—Mihi te sinuoso in pectore fixi. Munere fungi propioris amici. O mihi Thesæa pectora juncta fide!

*To keep FRIENDSHIP a true and trusty friend*; amicitiam integram, inviolatam, immortalem conservare. Amicitie inhiat nodum sartum tectum constantissime servare. In fide constanter permanere. Constantiam et fidem præstare amicis. In veteratam amicitiam retinere. In amici caritate et consuetudine acquiescere. Per multos annos amicitiam benevolentissimæque inter se sanctissimæ coluerunt. Tantus est amor, ut exhauriri, labefactari nulla possit injuria. Satis perspecta est erga me amicitia tua. Valeant qui inter nos dissidium volunt. Amicus certas, fidus, fidelis, fide antiqua, probata, explorata, firma, singulari, perspecta, incredibili; fidei observantissimus, sine fūco.—Fide pectus amicitie.—Junctissimus illi, Et comes, et veri non dissimulatur amoris.—Raros inter numerandos amicos, Quales prisca fides, fama que novit avos. Uterque—Fama quod raro novit, amicus erat. Felices ter et amplius Quos irrupta tenet copula, &c.; Hor.

*To break FRIENDSHIP*; a false friend; amicitiam, societatem, concordiam conciliatam, comparatam, conglutinatam, initam, contractam, confatam, pactam, confirmatam, dirimere, diffuare, violare, dis-

solvere, dissociare, discindere, dirumpere, disjungere, labefactare, deponere. Amorem antiquum ex animo ejicere, delere, extirpare. Omnia caritatis, amicitiae, necessitudinis, societatis jura violare, evertere. Societatis, amicitiae nodum solvere, tollere, dissecare. Amicitiae jus desquere, fedus frangere. Ab amico, amici consuetudine se segregare, sejungere, abalienare. Divortia amicitiae atque dissidia facere. Amicus male, nullius fidei; perfidus, infidus. Illud amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen Re tibi pro vili, sub pedibusque jacet.—Fraternum rumpere fedus.

*To be FRIENDS with one, after falling out; in gratiam cum aliquo redire.*

*From henceforth I hope we shall always be FRIENDS; dehinc spero eternam inter nos gratiam fore; Ter.*

*Let us be FRIENDS between ourselves; amici inter nos sumus; Ter.*

*It is done like a FRIEND; facis amico; Cic.*

*I will go out and see if I can make them FRIENDS; exibo ut conciliem pacem; Ter.*

*They were fast FRIENDS to one another ever after; ex eo die jugi concordia fidiissime amicisimeque vixerunt; Gell.*

*To be FRIENDS with one again; in gratiam aliquem recipere; cum aliquo redire; Cic.*

*A very great FRIEND of ours; amicus summus nobis; Ter.*

*His great FRIEND has forsaken him; vallis vitem decepit.*

*To make men FRIENDS one with another; hominem conciliare homini, in gratiam redigere; Cic.*

*His FRIENDS have not time given them to acquaint him; non docendi illius propinquis ejus spatium datur; Cæs.*

*He holds private conferences with a few of his FRIENDS; arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur; Cæs.*

*A FRIEND is never known, till one have need; in angustiis amici apparent.*

*Amongst FRIENDS all things are common; communia sunt amicorum inter se omnia.*

*FRIENDS may meet, but mountains never; mons cum monte non miscetur.*

*FRIENDSHIP soon cools; cito sociorum olla male fervet.*

*We are dear FRIENDS; no greater friends than we two; arcta amicitia. Summus mihi cum eo intercedit usus, summa familiaritas; arctissima necessitate conjuncti sumus; vinculis arctissimae familiaritatis astricti sumus; utor eo, isque me vicissim, valde familiariter; nihil est nostra familiaritate conjunctius; alter alteri familiares admodum sumus, mutua est inter nos, eaque summa familiaritas; arctis-*

*imo necessitudinis vinculo conjuncti sumus; nihil est nostra necessitudine conjunctius; quo amoris vinculo astricti sumus, eo nihil potest esse arctius, id ejusmodi est, ut laxari nullo modo possit; pervenit ad summum amicitia nostra; aucta sic est, ita jam crevit nostra conjunctio, ut nihil ad eam possit accedere; quod vinculum, quod studii genus aut officii, quae omnino res, amori nostro, amicitiae, conjunctioni, necessitudini deest, in amicitia nostra requirit, aut desiderari possit?*

*Cicero and Cato were great FRIENDS; Cicero et Cato amici. Erant Cicero et Cato, et amicitia et sensibus in republ. conjunctissimi; amabant inter se vehementer Cicero et Cato, et erant pariter in republica animati, et erant sensibus in republica consentientibus.*

*FRIENDSHIP which springs from virtue, or is grounded on virtue, is praise-worthy; amicitia laudata quae ex virtute oritur. Ea demum laudabilis est, ea praeclara benevolentia, quam virtus, non fortuna peperit; qui virtutem in deligendis amicis, non fortunam sequitur, is optimo consilio utitur, laudabiliter agit, ei laus debetur; honestus et rectus amor ille est, qui ex animi potius, quam ex fortunae bonis exoritur, emergit, existit, emanat, effluit; quicunque fortunam in amore spectat non virtutem, judicio labitur, sincerum in eo simplexque judicium requiras, desideres.*

*Reconciled FRIENDSHIP, or made FRIENDS again; reconciliatus amor. Cum inimicis in gratiam redii, reconciliatus sum, rejecto odio me conjunxi, pacem colui, inimicitias, similitates, odia deposuimus, abjecimus, omnium veterum injuriarum memoriam, omnem ulciscendi voluntatem ex animo delevimus, pulso odio successit amor, odium amore commutavimus, depositis odiis, mutuam benevolentiam suscepimus; orta est inter nos, vetere prorsus extincto odio, mutua benevolentia, animorum nostrorum in amore mutua consensio, ad amandum mutua propensio, animorum et voluntatum similitudo.*

*To forsake his FRIEND in adversity; ab afflictia amicitia transfugere, et ad florentem aliam devolare. Fortunam facere sequi amicitiam ducem; ea favente, amico favere, fugiente, fugere; ea ridente, aridere, contrahente vultum, amorem contrahere; desertum, derelictum a fortuna derelinquere, deserere.—Cum fortuna statque caditque fides. Qui amor florente rerum secundarum estate incallescere, exardere, flagrare visus est, procellosa calamitatum hyeme deferbuit, refrifixit, extinctus est. Quem beatum, prospere augentem, opibus fluentem coluerat, dilexerat, pluri fecerat; eum afflictum, inopem, in angustias reductum contemnere, nihili aestimare. Utcunque homini res parata est*

firmi amici sunt; si labant res lassæ, iidem amici collabascunt. En ego non paucis quondam monitus amicis, Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis : Ut æra nimboſo tumerunt æquora vento, In mediis lacera aave relinquo aquis, &c. Ovid. de Ponto, 2. 8. Ille ut opes fractæ Teucrum et fortuna recessit, Res Agamemnonias, victricæque arma secutus, Pæs omne abrupit. Virg. Æneid. 3. de Polymnestore : et Ovid. Met. 13. 2. Ut occidit fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ense, &c. Dum juvat et vultu ridet fortuna, &c. Ovid. Trist. 1. 4. Donec eris felix, &c. Ibid. 1. 8. Fortuna mutata vulgus infidum et meretrix retro perjura recedit; diffugiunt cadis cum fæce siccatis amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

*True to his FRIEND in adversity*; nullis fortunæ minis ab amicitia colenda, ab amici societate absterri. Rerum adversarum una cum amico participem esse. Amici omnes res prosperas adversasque communis habere. Una cum amico bona simul et mala tolerare; utranque fortunam experiri, æquo animo ferre; amico in adversis adesse.—Afflictum non adversaris amicum. Turpe putas abigi, quia sit miserandus, amicum, &c. Ovid. de Ponto, 3. 3. Pirithoum Theseus Stygiis comitavit ad undas. Adfuit insano Juvenis Phœbus Orestis; Ovid.

*FRIENDLESS, succorless*; amicis destitutus; homo desertus et derelictus, orbus, miser, derelictus ab omni spe, auxilii et amicorum inops; nudus a propinquis, ab amicis; cui tennes opes, nullæ facultates, exiguæ amicorum copie sunt; omnibus vitæ præsidia orbatus, cui nullum salutis præsidium aut profugium, in magna solitudine.—Non noscitur ulli, Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat. Caris spoliatus amicis. Omnibus exhausti jam caibus, omnium egeni.

*To long for his FRIEND's company, or presence*; amici absentis studio flagrare, cupiditate incendi.

*To bewail his FRIEND's death*; morti illacrymare amici; de amiso amico vehementissime conqueri.

*To make, or reconcile FRIENDS*; odium, inimicitias ortas, extinguere; lites dirimere; ex inimicis amicos reddere.

*To be made FRIENDS*; bona fide in gratiam redire.

*To undo his FRIENDS*; suis exitio esse, perniciem afferre, summam calamitatem, pestem parare, apportare. Suos in ultimum discrimen, in miserrimam, deterrimam conditionem adducere, fortunis omnibus evertere; maximis malis, difficultatibus implicare, involvere. Sic solet beare amicos.

*A hearty FRIEND*; alicui toto pectore

deditus.

*There is great FRIENDSHIP between him and me*; intercedit mihi cum illo familiaritas maxima; cum eo mihi multus usus; cum eo arctissimam et amplam necessitudinem, amicitiam bene vinctam, habeo; continuum cum eo foveo familiaritatem; summa illi familiaritate conjunctus sum.

*To buy FRIENDSHIP with gold*; conciliare, jungere sibi aliquem, fulvo munere, i. e. auro.

*To oblige one by FRIENDSHIP*; devincere sibi aliquem amicitia.

*To make a league of FRIENDSHIP with one*; jungere se alicui fœdere amicitie.

*To get the FRIENDSHIP of a great man*; magni viri conſare amicitiam, familiaritatem.

*To confirm FRIENDSHIP more and more*; amicitiam confirmare, firmiorem reddere, conglutinare; connexa sibi pectora strictiore adhuc commissura conglorare.

*To break off FRIENDSHIP*; solvere amicitie vincula; amicitie tesseram labefactare, frangere, perfringere; scindere necessitudines sanctissimas; inimicitias indicere, denunciare, suscipere, gerere, exercere, habere.

*Old FRIENDSHIP without any enmity*; amicitia inveterata, sine ulla offensione.

*Diotarus one of the best and kindest FRIENDS in the world*; Diotarus unus in toto orbe terrarum ex animo amicus vere benevolus; Cic.

*Antony was a great FRIEND to Clodius*; Antonius intimus erat Clodio.

*He is one of my best and most familiar FRIENDS*; in intimis est meis; est ex meis intimis familiaribus; intimis a consiliis; unus ex meis intimis, maximeque necessariis.

*I know Sempronius, your sweet and pleasant FRIEND*; scio Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas.

*A man most FRIENDLY to me*, in all civilities and familiar conversation; homo mihi conjunctissimus, officiis, usu, consuetudine; Homo et multis officiis mihi, et summa familiaritate conjunctus; Cic.

*An excellent man, and an intimate FRIEND of mine*, in all my counsels; vir egregius, conjunctissimusque mecum consiliorum omnium societas.

*He is to me a FRIEND by the natural bond of affection*; est mihi naturali amoris fœdere sociatus.

*No man is more FRIENDLY, kind, and pleasing to me*; mihi nemo est amicitior, nec jucundior, nec carior.

*Nothing can be more strictly tied, bound, and united, than we are, by the bond of love and FRIENDSHIP*; quo amoris

vinculo adstricti sumus, eo nihil potest esse arctius.

*All the rights, or laws, of FRIENDSHIP, are observed between him and me; quicum omnia mihi necessitudinis jura intercedunt.*

*Nothing is more strict, or nearly tied, than our FRIENDSHIP; nihil est nostra familiaritate strictius, conjunctius.*

*He was my FRIEND in my counsels, a sharer of my dangers, and my helper and assistant in those things I did in the senate; erat is meorum consiliorum socius, periculorum particeps, rerum, quas in senatu gessi, adjutor; Cic.*

*To be suspected, or accused, to pretend a kind of cold and languishing FRIENDSHIP; frigidam cujusdam, et prope languentis, amicitiam insinulari.*

*He did not only keep up hospitality with the Metelli, the Servii, and the Scipios, but also he had domestic and familiar FRIENDSHIP with them; erat cum Metellis, Serviis, et Scipionibus, ei non modum hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus, et consuetudo.*

*I have more than an ordinary FRIENDSHIP with him; est mihi cum illo amicitia non vulgaris.*

*He had made peace and FRIENDSHIP with that nation; pacem et amicitiam cum ea gente pepegerat.*

*To keep the bond of FRIENDSHIP inviolate and safe; amicitiam inita nodum sartum, tectum constantissime conservare; amicitias inviolatas, et integras observare.*

*To comply with all the civilities of familiar FRIENDSHIP; in omnia familiaritatis officia descendere.*

*To insinuate into one's FRIENDSHIP by flatteries; in consuetudinem alicujus blanditiis se penitus immergere.*

*Pompey made up the FRIENDSHIP again; reditus intercesserat in gratiam per Pompeium.*

*I am daily more and more inclined to be-FRIEND and love him; ad quem amandum indies propendo.*

*To live in great FRIENDSHIP and pleasant familiarity with one; jucundissime, amantissime, cum aliquo vivere, versari; in intima familiaritate alicujus permanere.*

*With whom he lived in great FRIENDSHIP; quicum optime conveniebat; quicum conjunctissime versatus est.*

*Familiar FRIENDSHIPS entertained with many; consuetudines et familiaritates cum multis contractae; Cic.*

*To be inveigled in familiar FRIENDSHIP with one; familiaritatibus alicujus implicari; Cic.*

*If we cannot be together bodily, let us,*

*at least, enjoy the FRIENDSHIP of our minds; si corpore una esse non poterimus, animorum saltem conjunctione fruamur.*

*Therefore you ought to be thus minded towards us, that our age now growing great, may have quietness in your FRIENDSHIP and youth; quare hoc animo in nos esse debetis, ut aetas nostra jam ingravescens, in amore vestro, atque adolescentia acquiescat; Cic.*

*Yet I am very much cheered by the intimation of your love, and I am glad that our FRIENDSHIP, which our studies, being alike, did procreant, is now more strictly tied, as it were, by that bond also of affinity; valde tamen recreor significatione amoris tui, et nostram amicitiam, quam studiorum similitudo peperit, hoc etiam affinitatis quasi vinculo astringi, vehementer laetor; Cic.*

*A very remarkable FRIENDSHIP; familiaritas maxime memorabilia.*

*I observe the evidences of your FRIENDSHIP wheresoever I go; amoris tui vestigia, quocunque me verto, percipio.*

*According to your old, true, and real FRIENDSHIP; pro amore vestro veterrimo, uberrimo, verissimoque.*

*So great love and FRIENDSHIP, as that nothing could be more, and that no injury can extinguish it; amor tantus, ut nihil possit esse supra, et quem exhaustis nulla possit injuria.*

*What tie, what thing, is wanting to our FRIENDSHIP? quod vinculum, quae res deest nostrae conjunctioni?*

*But that was the effect of my FRIENDSHIP, which I have, ever since I was a child, not only entertained, but increased; illud autem effectum erat amoris mei, quem a pueritia susceptum non servavi solum, sed et auxi; Cic.*

*In Scipio's FRIENDSHIP there was a contentment full of delight; in amicitia Scipionis requies plena oblectationis fuit.*

*To draw any one to his FRIENDSHIP; in sui amorem quemvis pellicere, pertrahere.*

*But also he joined himself in familiar FRIENDSHIP with all good men; verum etiam sese aggregavit ad familiaritatem ac usum bonorum omnium.*

*Virtue begets and keeps up FRIENDSHIP; conciliat amicitiam, et conservat virtus.*

*Conversation ties FRIENDSHIP; concinnat amorem consuetudo.*

*Cæsar uses to tie to himself the FRIENDSHIP of mean men, by whatever it may cost him; Cæsar silet vulgarium hominum amicitiam sibi, qualibet impensa, adjungere.*

*That the minds of the best princes (the*

occasion of offence being removed) might, at length, return to their old FRIENDSHIP; ut optimorum principum animi (sublata occasione) demum in amicitiam veterem coalescerent.

That same day FRIENDSHIP was made up between Cicero and Caesar; eo ipso die reconciliata inter Ciceronem Caesaremque amicitia est.

Most kindly to lay aside enmity, and return to FRIENDSHIP; humanissime simultatem deponere, dexteram jungere.

I had rather dissolve FRIENDSHIPS slowly, than to cut them off suddenly; amicitias sensim dissuere malim, quam repente precipitare.

To turn FRIENDSHIP into hatred; in odium amorem convertere.

A fast FRIEND; amicus minime alicui; amicus tui studiosissimus.

A FRIEND whom I dearly love; my second self; unus ex meis intimis; animæ plusquam dimidium meæ.

If you will show yourself my FRIEND, as I took you always to be; si vero is es, quem esse te, mihi persuasi.

Makes such your FRIENDS, as you may be bettered by; in horum temet insinus societatem, qui te meliorem reddant.

To make firm FRIENDSHIP; amicitiam noctero indissolubilem.

You are my FRIEND, and may speak freely; est tibi jus, apud me, loquendi quæ libet.

My special good FRIEND; alter ego; est mihi Pyllades alter; intime amicus.

My affectionate FRIENDS, whom I dearly affect; mihi pariter, carissima capita.

We have always lived and loved together, like FRIENDS; quicum amantissime semper vixi; amorem spondeo, qui ardeat vestaliter.

His bosom FRIEND; est illi ab auro.

One worthy your acquaintance and FRIENDSHIP; tua necessitudine dignissimus.

A trencher FRIEND; amicus mensæ, fortunæ, tum; ollaris amicus.

When we grow FRIENDS again; ea cum deservierit tempestas.

One of my nearest and dearest FRIENDS and acquaintance; quicum mihi, plurimis jam annis intercessit artissima consuetudo.

Farewell FRIENDSHIP; we shall fall in pieces; actum est de amicitia.

He shook me off from his FRIENDSHIP; priorem ille paulatim dissuere cepit, et dissolvere necessitudinem.

We loved, and were FRIENDS to each other, ever since we were little ones; amicitia nostra incepta a pueris, cum ætate accrevit simul.

You have such a FRIEND as you could wish; one that will stick to you back and edge; vides sodalem ex animo tuum; artissimo necessitudinis vincula conjunctus.

A FRIEND far in my books; in amicorum album relatus.

A FRIEND who heartily loves you and wishes you well; qui te vere animatus amat, tuamque salutem sitit serio.

We have been FRIENDS hitherto; hactenus inter nos convenit.

I have had good proof you are my FRIEND; amicitia tua erga me satis spectata est.

I shall then believe you love me as a FRIEND, when I find it; tum to amicitia putabo demum, cum benevolentiam erga me tuam re expertus fueru.

My dear FRIEND, whom I entirely love; cui arcano quodam naturæ vinculo propius obstringor. Maximum mihi cum eo est vinculum, quasi sanctioris cujusdam necessitudinis.

He is FRIEND to, and loves, an honest man at his very heart; qui bonis omnibus intimo semper affectu ferruminatur.

You are the best FRIEND I have in the world; quis tui similis ingenio? Quis tibi par voluntate?

A near and dear FRIEND; amicitiam vinculis, quasi clavis trabalibus, conjunctissimus.

I have great FRIENDSHIP with Marcus Fabius; cum M. Fabio summus est mihi usus.

Our tie and bond of FRIENDSHIP is so great, as if it were somewhat holy, and of necessary or natural obligation; maximum mihi cum eo est vinculum, quasi sanctitatis cujusdam et necessitudinis.

I use him as a FRIEND in all things; He is to me all in all; illo ad omnia autor.

I will address you as a FRIEND; familiariter tecum loquar; Cic.

We began to love one another as FRIENDS in our youth, which is the most ardent affection, neither did age and experience diminish it afterwards, but increase it; ipsi amare invicem adolescentuli cœpimus, qui est flagrantissimus amor, mansit in postea, nec refrisit ætate, aut judicio, sed invaluit.

They have, for many years, entertained very strict and kind FRIENDSHIP; qui, per multos annos, amicitiam benevolentiamque inter se sanctissime coluerunt.

To renew, and keep entire, broken FRIENDSHIP; amicitiam male dissitam reparare, sartam, tectam integrare.

It shows a want of FRIENDSHIP and of that regard which I have always felt for

*you, to observe a silence of indifference; nostræ necessitudinis est, mos in te benevolentis, non tacere.*

*By the ties of our mutual FRIENDSHIP; pro amore nostro.*

*To endeavor to obtain one's FRIENDSHIP; æqui amicitiam alicujus; Liv.*

A FRIGHT; terror, formido.

*To FRIGHT one, or to put one into a fright; terrere, perterrere; terrorem incutere, metum alicui inferre.*

*They were put into so great a FRIGHT; tantus repente terror eos invasit; iis incussus est, ut—; Cæs.*

*They are put into a sudden FRIGHT; repentino periculo exterrantur; Cæs.*

*I am in a great FRIGHT; in metu sum maximo; Plaut.*

*It FRIGHTENED me to the very heart; ea res me horrore affectit; exanimavit metu; percussit mihi animum; Plaut. Ter.*

*The army was in such a FRIGHT; tantus terror incidit exercitui; Cæs.*

*To FRIGHT one; put one into a fright; metum alicui afferre; timorem injicere; metum incutere; aliquem metu terrere; terrore ac metu concitare; Cic.*

*To FRIGHT out of hope; spe dejicere, deturbare.*

*To FRIGHT by religion; religione obstringere,*

FROM; a, ab, de, e, ex.

*FROM, after verbs of taking away, is a sign of the dative case; as,*

*Taken away FROM him; sibi raptum.*

*Why do you distract me FROM myself; quid me mihi detrahis, inquit? Ovid.*

I. FROM, coming after a word of motion before a proper name of place, is a sign of an ablative case, most usually without, yet sometimes with, a preposition; as,

*He goes FROM Capua to Rome; Capua Romanam petit; Hor.*

*There was no news yet come FROM Brundisium; a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat; Cic.*

II. FROM, before a common name of place, is rendered by an ablative case with the preposition a or ab: as also before a word of time or age; and noting any original, or term of action, or order; as,

*He ran down FROM the top of the tower; summa decurrit ab arce; Virg.*

*FROM that time he had them with him; ab illo tempore secum illos habuit; Cic.*

*He has had a respect for me FROM the very beginning of my youth; ab incuntes adolescentia me observavit; Cic.*

*FROM three o' clock there was drinking and gaming; ab hora tertia bibebatur et ludebatur; Cic.*

*I have heard all FROM the beginning;*

*a principio audiivi omnia; Ter.—Puppi sic fatur ab alta; Virg. Oppidum decem millia ab mari quum ascenderent; Liv. Hoc meditatum ab adolescentia debet esse; Cic. Sen. Primis et te miratur ab annis; Virg.*

*Note: Domo and rare are much used without a preposition, and sometimes humo: as, Video rure redeuntem senem; Ter. Domo dudum huc accessita sum; Plaut. Surgit humo pigre; Ovid. Yet Lily has, Abesse ab domo non possum; and Dum senes ab domo arceantur. See Voss. de Construct. c. 46.*

III. FROM, before a participle of the present tense, is rendered by a gerund in do, with a, ab, or ex: as,

*Idle persons are soon discouraged FROM learning; ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur; Cic.*

*Note: If a verb of hindering or withholding go before FROM, then it may be rendered by an infinitive mood: also by ne, quo minus, and quin, with a subjunctive mood; as,*

*The winds hinder them FROM carrying their food home; pabula venti ferre domum prohibent; Virg.*

*By their means he kept himself FROM pleading his cause; per eos, ne causam diceret se eripuit; Cæs.*

*Your sickness kept you FROM coming; te infirmitas valetudinis tum tenuit quo minus venires; Cic.*

*I can hardly keep myself FROM flying in his face; vix me contineo, quin involem in capillum; Ter.*

IV. FROM, after verbs of differing and taking away, is rendered sometimes by a dative, and sometimes by an ablative with a preposition; as,

*Hidden virtue differs little FROM buried sloth; paulum sepultæ distat inertim celata virtus; Hor.*

*They differ FROM us in mind and will; dissident a nobis animo et voluntate; Cic.*

*My enemies have taken away FROM me my property, not myself; inimici mei mea mihi, non meipsum ademerunt; Cic.*

*He could take away safety FROM good men; salutem a bonis potuit auferre; Cic.*

V. FROM, when it may have off or out set before or after it, is rendered by de, e, or ex: as,

*The maid lifts up herself FROM (id est, from off) the sod; de cespite virgo se levat; Ovid.*

*I will speak FROM (or out from) my heart what I think; equidem dicam ex animo quod sentio; Cic.*

VI. FROM sometimes is included in the Latin of the foregoing verb: as,

*I have used him not to hide aught*  
 FROM me; ne quid me celet cum consue-  
 feci; Ter. Neque ego te celabo, neque  
 tu me celasses, quod scies; Plant. Nescio  
 quod magnum me celat; Ter.

*Some other phrases.*

*He asked From whence the letter came;*  
 quæsit unde esset epistola; Cic.

*Not far From hence;* haud procul  
 hinc; Ovid.

*From henceforth I hope we shall be*  
*always friends;* dehinc spero æternam  
 inter nos gratiam fore; Ter.

*He went From thence;* inde abiit;  
 Ter.

*From hence it comes to pass that—;*  
 inde est quod—; Plin.

*From thenceforth;* exinde; Cic.

*To deliver From hand to hand;* per  
 manus alteri tradere; Cic.

*From door to door;* ostiatim; Cic.

*To put off From day to day;* diem de  
 die differre; Liv.

*From henceforward, or from thence-*  
*forward;* deinde; deinceps, subhæc;  
 dein; exin; post, postea, posteaquam;  
 ubi, dum, at ubi; simulac, simulatque,  
 simul at, tum; proinde, apud Virg. In-  
 terposito, interjecto, deinde temporis  
 spatio; mox, apud Plin. dehinc, pro  
 deinde, apud Sal. secundum, cum accus.  
 pro post, frequens est; ut, secundum  
 eam pugnam; postea, multis labentibus  
 annis.

**FRWARD;** morosus, protervus, per-  
 versus, aversus, contumax, refractarius.

*Wayward, crabbed, or very FROWARD;*  
 morosus. Cum nemine prorsus tibi con-  
 venit; tui mores ab omnium moribus ab-  
 horrent, aptus non es, ineptus es, minime  
 accommodatus ad mores, ad consuetudi-  
 nem, ad naturam, ad ingenium cujus-  
 quam; nescis uti cujusquam consuetu-  
 dine; alienus es ab omnium consuetu-  
 dine, ac moribus; non facile tuos mores  
 ad cujusquam mores conformas; morosus  
 es, nimiumque difficilis in consuetudine  
 et usu; ita te morosum difficilemque pre-  
 bes in consuetudine, ita mores aliorum  
 fastidis, ut nemo te, tu nemine uti possis.  
 Ut neque tu quenquam, neque te quis-  
 quam ferre possit; ut neque tu consue-  
 tudine cujusquam, neque tua quispiam  
 uti possit. Tristis, onerosus; Cilicium  
 moribus utens; insuavis moribus; homo  
 suorum morum; expertus sensus commu-  
 nis; suis moribus, suo quodam instituto  
 vivens; difficillimis moribus; intractabi-  
 lis; quem ne beatæ quidem ferre pos-  
 sent; quem non tollerent centum Ægyp-  
 tii; injucundis, asperis moribus; asper et  
 præposterus, perversus homo.

*Old men are to be FROWARD and testy,*  
*difficult to please, &c.; senes solent*

*esse morosi, anxii, iracundi et difficiles.*

*He uses all the FROWARDNESS he can*  
*to bring me away from Glycerium;* ob-  
 structo nimis operam dat, ut me a Gly-  
 cerio abstrahat; Ter.

*He was ever of a most FROWARD dis-*  
*position, neither could he, by any means,*  
*be cured of it;* intractabili ingenio sem-  
 per erat, neque teneri, aut corrigi potuit  
 ullo modo.

*To FROWN;* capere frontem, corru-  
 gare.

*To FROWN very much;* supercilium,  
 frontem contrahere, corrugare, obducere,  
 capere. Horrido, tetrico, acerbo, ad-  
 ducto, nubilo, duro, tristi, severo, torvo,  
 inhumano esse vultu. Implicare rugis  
 frontem. Severitatem in oculis, vultu,  
 aspectu denunciare, ostendere, præ se  
 ferre. Obliqua facie aspicere. Acris  
 oculis intueri. Vultu importuno, Catoni-  
 ano minitari. Iracundiam vultu prodere.  
 Supercilii severitate delinquentes verbe-  
 rare. Vultum severum, tetricum, &c. in-  
 ducere, inducere.—Torvo littora prospexit  
 vultu. Aspicit hunc Pentheus oculis quas  
 ira tremendos fecerat. Vultus modo sumit  
 acerbus. Torva tueri. Pondus veteris  
 triste supercilii. Quid ut noverca me  
 intueris, aut uti Petita ferro bellua?

**FRUGAL;** frugi, frugalis, abstinentes,  
 moderatus.

*He is a FRUGAL and thrifty country*  
*farmer;* parcus hic et frugalis colonus  
 est.

*The Romans were, of old, far more*  
**FRUGAL** and sober than the Grecians;  
 Romani a Græcorum luxuria et levitate  
 remotissimi.

*FRUGALITY and good husbandry make*  
*things go far; are a great income;* mag-  
 num vectigal est parsimonia.

*To be FRUGAL, by laying up for a*  
*rainy day;* alimenta in hyemem repo-  
 nere.

*A FRUGAL, wary fellow; he is very*  
*provident; he looks round about him;*  
 alter Janus.

*By FRUGALITY many littles make a*  
*mickle;* pusillum addimus pusillo, sic in-  
 gens siet acervus.

*A FRUGAL man; a good husband; one*  
*that would fain live in this world; vir*  
 valde providus ac circumspectus.

*A very FRUGAL and sober man;* homo  
 frugi, sobrius, moderatus, et temperans;  
 homo frugalissimus; in eo viro singularis  
 est frugalitas.

*He is a FRUGAL, honest, and sober*  
*servant;* est servus frugi, integer, et so-  
 brius.

*He lives soberly and FRUGALLY;*  
 parce, sobrie, modeste, et continenter  
 vivit.

*He is not given to prodigality and luxury, but to FRUGALITY and diligence; non est prodigus et luxuriosus, sed parcus et diligens.*

**FRUIT**; fructus, -us, m. Fruges, -um, f. pl.

*A FRUITFUL soil; ager, terra, solum, fundus, fecundus, uber, fertilis, frugifer, fructuosus, lætus, ferax, pinguis, abundans, dives, opimus, luxuriosus, benignus, gratus, cultissimus, fructuosissimus; varietate, copia fructuum insignis; qui fructus ubertim edit, reddit, fert, segetes parit, fruges fundit uberius, lætius, feracius, abunde; caput rei frumentariæ; ubertatis, fecunditatis inexhaustæ. Nulla est benignior tellus, nullus ager omnium rerum feracior.—Pinguis humus dulcique uligine lœta, ubere gleba.—Frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus. Fertilis frugum pecorisque tellus; Cereris et Bacchi ferax.—Arva, beata petamus arva, divites et insulas, Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis, &c.; Horat. Epod. 16. Ubi fundit facilem victum justissima tellus.—Terra ingeniosæ colenti. Pingue solum lassat, sed juvat ipse labor.*

*A FRUITFUL tree; arbor fructuosa, fecunda, fertilis; variis onusta, onerata, induta fructibus; frequens pomis, onere, pondere pomorum gravis, gravata; quæ—Suum vix tenet arbor onus; luxuriat lætis fructibus. Optimorum fructuum abunde ferax; feracissima.*

*A FRUITFUL wife; uxor fecunda et liberorum ferax; quæ marito suo peperit, edidit, tulit filios permultos; ex qua conjux filios genuit, suscepit, sustulit plurimos; ex qua filii complures nati sunt. Uxore tam fecunda usus est, ut liberis, liberorum multitudine abundet, filiis auctus sit quamplurimis.*

*To FRUSTRATE; frustrari, eludere, ludos facere; abrogare, refigere, retexere.*

*To FRUSTRATE one of his hope; spe aliquem frustrare; vana spe ludere aliquem; alicui verba dare.*

*To FRUSTRATE one's endeavors or designs; conatus alicujus retardare, irritos reddere.*

*I am FRUSTRATED, or disappointed of your help; auxilium tuum frustra imploravi.*

*You have FRUSTRATED all my labor and pains; omnem meum laborem irritum et inanem reddidisti.*

*I am FRUSTRATED of my hope; I have lost all my labor; I have got stones for gold; mea spes frustratur; operam et oleum perdidici; pro thesauro nactus sum carbones.*

*You have FRUSTRATED or disappointed me; mihi imposuisti.*

*All my hunting is FRUSTRATED, or disappointed; venatus sum, irata Delia.*

*We are FRUSTRATED and disappointed in all our discourses; in ventum, in vacuas auras, verba fudimus.*

*Hope often FRUSTRATES and deceives; spes æpe fallax et falsa est.*

**FULL**; plenus, refertus.

*Did you understand this? yes, FULL well; intellexisti? imo callide; Ter.*

*To pay the FULL worth of things; æqua facta æstimatione pecuniam pro rebus solvere; Cæs.*

*When I had been there FULL ten days; quum ibi decem ipsos fuissem dies; Cic.*

*I understand his meaning FULL well; ego illius sensum pulchre calleo; Ter.*

*Here kings shall reign FULL three hundred years; hic jam trecentum toros regnabitur annos; Virg.*

*You have a FULL year to stay yet; annus est integer vobis expectandus; Cic.*

*He was FULL a hundred and seven years old; centum et septem annos complevit; Cic.*

*When he was FULL nineteen years of age; expleto anno ætatis undevigesimo; Quintil.*

*A youth of FULL age; puer adulta ætate; Cic.*

*I am FULL sore afraid lest—; nimis quam formido ne—; Plaut.*

*A mind FULL of care; animus sollicitus; Cic.*

*A FULL senate came together; senatus frequens convenit; Cic.*

*It was approved with infinite applause in a FULL theatre; idque frequentissimo theatro incredibili plausu comprobatum est; Cic.*

*He was too FULL of words; sermonis nimis erat; Tacit.—Nimium loquax; Cic.*

*Old age is naturally FULL of talk; senectus est natura loquacior; Cic.*

*I am FULL of business now; negotiis nunc sum plenus; Plaut.*

*The house is FULL of learned men; doctissimis hominibus domus referta est; Cic.*

*He is a FULL man; omnium rerum affluentibus copiis ditatur; Cic.*

*The town was FULL of soldiers; villa completa militibus erat; Cic.*

*You can do nothing with them when they are FULL; saturis nihil geretur; Cic.*

*You shall not go away till you be FULL; non patiar te hinc non satiatum discedere; Cic.*

*He ate a FULL dinner, meal; prandebat ad satietatem; Suet.*



*Men FULL of honors; homines saturati honoribus; Cic.*

*When I begin to be FULL; si quando abundare cœpero; Cic.*

*You never can have your belly FULL; nunquam expleri potes; Plaut.*

*You will soon have your belly FULL of her; nunc tu propediem istius obstaberis; Ter.*

*I think I have satisfied him to the FULL; puto me ei assatim satisfacisse; Cic.*

*His oration was FULL of elegancies; cujus oratio omnibus ornamentis abundavit; Cic.*

*You have satisfied me to the FULL; a to quidem cumulate satisfacti mihi; Cic.*

*When it is FULL sea; cum maris æstus intinuerit; Col. Cum ex alto æstus incitavit; Cæs.*

*The washes are overflowed at FULL sea; metastæria in maris accessu aquis abundant.*

*It is FULL moon, or the moon is at the full; luna plene orbe fulget.*

*Let trees be cut down after the FULL of the moon; ligna post plenilunium succiduntur.*

*The water FULLS the cloth; pannum fullo constipat.*

*I am FULL glad; totus gaudeo; Ter.*

*To requite one to the FULL; remunerare aliquem pari munere; Cic.*

*They run down into the valley with FULL speed; incitato cursu sese in vallem demittunt; Cæs.*

*I am never able to set it out to the FULL; quicquid dixero minus exit; Petron.*

*The matter is so FULL that no discourse can reach it; vincitur sermo rei magnitudine, et minus est omne quod dicimus.*

*Not yet FULLY ended; nondum plane res absoluta. Sublata res tota non est, sed magna tamen ex parte profligata; parum abest, quin ad exitum res pervenerit; eo res processit, ut ab exitu non longe abfuerit, ut ad exitum pene pervenit, exitum pene attigerit.*

*FULL a hundred years; justum sæculum.*

*FULL four thousand men; ad hominum quatuor millia.*

*To FULFIL, accomplish, or perform; adimplere, absolvere, peragere.*

*To FULFIL one's desires; satisfacere votis; exequi mandata.*

*To celebrate one's FUNERAL; mortui funebre officium exequi; corpus efferre æquilibrium, in regem imponere, cremare, exequiis prosequi, honestare. Vita defuncti, defunctus sanibus parentare; obsequia.*

*Phrase.*

leborissima parentatione funus, exequias funeris peragere; funebria, mortualia; parentalia, justa, funebria justa, sacra officia, exequiarum justa, suprema, ceremonias, honores funebres, exequias, inferias, magnifice, honorifice, regio sumptus, solenni more agere, facere, solvere, peragere, celebrare, possolvere, exhibere, conficere, exsolvere; funus satis amplum facere; pompam funebrem, feralem, exequialem, lugubrem, funus magnificum ducere, deducere, instruere. Defunctorum funus supremum honorem solvere.—Cineri ingrato suprema ferant, &c.; Virg. *Æneid.* 6.—Ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, stant manibus aræ, &c. Virg. *Æneid.* 2.—Corpora luce carentium exportant tectis, et tristia funera ducunt.—Statuent tumulum, et tumulo solennia mittent.—Solennibus anxius sepulti nomen non sinit interire amici: se dare nomini relicto post manes tumultumque perleverat. Tumuli, sepulchri honores, officium supremum, munus extremum exequi, reddere. Decorare supremis muneribus. Dare miseris omnia justa regis.—Dabis cineres ultima dona meos.—Distantur flammæ: nunquam opulentior illo Aste cinis; eripiant gemmas, &c.; Stat. *Thebaid.* 6.

*To make or keep a FUNERAL; funus exequi.*

*Solemnities at a FUNERAL; funerals; sacra funebria; justa exequiarum, apud Cic. Supremi diei celebritas; exequiæ; officium funebre; item, parentalia olim dicebantur, et justa funera; feralia, et parentationes; item, inferiæ, apud Virg. pro sacrificia, quam manibus, umbris, vel inferis, a veteribus solvebantur; feralis pompa, i. e. exequialis, quam cadaveri effrendo exhibetur; et, cultus feralis, pro, funebri et lugubri; Threnodia, i. e. carmen funebre, exequiale; Ovid.*

*To FURNISH one with a thing; administrare, suppeditare, præbere, subministrare, suggerere, aliquid alicui.*

*To FURNISH a house, room, &c.; instruere, ornare, adornare.*

*A house richly FURNISHED; opime et opipare instructa domus.*

*FURTHER, en. adv.; ultra, longius.*

*On the FURTHER side; trans.*

*The FURTHER end; extrema pars.*

*To FURTHER one; adjuvare, promovere.*

*FURTHERMORE; porro, insuper, quin etiam, præterea, adhuc.*

*At the FURTHER; ad summum.*

*In the FURTHER Spain; in Hispania ulteriore; Varr.*

*To-day or to-morrow at the FURTHER; hodie, aut summum, cras; Cic.*

*I will proceed no FURTHER; non progrediar longius; Cic.*

*I entreat you FURTHER me herein; to oro ut me adjuves in hac re; Ter.*

*The next night at the FURTEST he will out with his army; nec longius abest, quin proxima nocte exercitum educat; Cas.*

*In the FURTHER (i. e. latter) end of your third book; in extremo tercio libro; Cic.*

*Unless you will have any thing FURTHER; nisi quid adhuc forte vultis; Cic.*

*On the FURTHER side of Tyber; trans Tyberim; Cic.*

*There is nothing on the FURTHER side of those high hills; nihil est ultra illam altitudinem monitum; Cic.*

*I am able to go no FURTHER; that is the furthest I can go; ultra quo progrediar non habeo; Cic.*

*FURTHERMORE, i. e. besides all this, or these, also, moreover; super hæc omnia; item, itemque; præter hæc, et, hæc præter; iidem, insuper; ~~spooda~~ *robroy*; præterea; porro autem, dein; jam vero; eodem pertinet et illud, sed pene exciderat; neque vero te N. prætereo; Cic. quod ad reliqua pertinet; ago vero; accedit his, accedit ad hæc, huc accedit, huc pertinet; superest, reliquum est; huc tendit; huic confine est, non dissimile; his finitum est.*

*To FURTHER a work, or set it forward; laborantem adjuvare, sublevare; negotium promovere; opem conferre, &c.*

*Hair-brained FURY; furor præceps; rabies caeca.*

*The three FURIES; viz. Alecto, Typhoea, Megæra; Furæ, Eumenides, Erinyes diræ, Penarum triplices dem. Nocte satæ virginæ. Sorores viperæ, atro angue crinitæ, &c. Ovid. Metam. 10. 9. Diræ ultrices. Sceleris ultrices dem. Sorores anguicomæ. Stygiæ, infernales, cæruleos implexæ crinibus angues, nocte satæ, genitæ; grave et implacabile Numen Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebat, &c.; Ovid. Metam. 4. 18. Stygii regis, tyranni ministræ. Ministræ funestorum operum. Ilæ Jovis ad solium, sævique in limine regis Apparent, acuntque metum mortalibus ægri. Si quando lethum horrificum, morbosque deum rex Molitor, meritis aut bello territat urbes, &c.; Virg. Æneid. 12. Quibus tristia bello, Iræque, insidiæque et crimina noxia cordi. Quasque ferunt torto vittatis angue capillis, Carceris obscuras ante sedere fores.*

### G.

*To GAIN; lucrari, lucrifacere.*

*To GAIN, or get; acquirere, compa-*

*rare, adipisci.*

*To GAIN good will; conciliare benevolentiam.*

*To make a GAIN of a thing; habere quæstui.*

*To reckon it clear GAIN; in lucro deputare; lucro apponere.*

*He makes a GAIN of his skill, cunning; statuit pretium arti suæ; Ter.*

*To make a GAIN of the commonwealth; habere quæstui rompublicam; Cic.*

*There is no easier way to GAIN good will; nulla re conciliatur facilis benevolentia; Cic.*

*There seems to be too much art to GAIN attention; nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur; Cic.*

*He GAINS by others' losses; ex incommodis alterius sua comparat commoda; Ter.*

*Have you counted your GAINS? enumerasti id quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter.*

*All that reckon to be clear GAIN; id de lucro esse putato; Ter.*

*I do reckon that all clear GAIN; omne id esse in lucro deputo; Ter.*

*GAIN makes many a pleader; pleading for gain; lucri gratia causæ dicuntur. In forum multi veniunt, ut lucri plurimum faciant, ut lucrentur plurimum, ut quæstus maximos faciant, lucri cupiditate adducti, lucelli dulcedine illecti, lucrum spectantes, lucrum secuti, lucro commoti, lucri spe; multos in forum lucri cupiditas adducit, ad agendas causas impellit; facit augendæ rei cupiditas, ditandi spes, congerendarum opum, comparandarum divitiarum, pecuniæ colligendæ, ut in forum se conferant, vocem in quæstum exhibeant, ut agendis causis se dent, ut industriam suam in agendis causis exercent.*

*A dishonest or shameful GAIN; lucrum ex re turpi. Quæstus maximos, sed turpissimos fecit; rem fecit turpissime; divitias quæsit malis artibus; multum ille quidem, sed inhonesto, sordido, parum laudabiliter, cum dedecore lucratus est, cum infamia lucrum secutus est, tanti lucrum fecit, ea cupiditate ad lucrum incubuit, ut expetendum sibi vel cum dedecore, cum infamia, turpi cum fama existimaverit.*

*To make great GAIN or profit; facere lucrum, et reportare; frugem accipere; capere, facere, emolumentum, et decerpere; facere rem, frugem; parare pendium; referre fructum haud contemnendum; demetere commoditatem; colligere utilitatem ex re multam frugifera, quæ commodo, usui, emolumento ait; maxime operæ pretium facere in re aliqua; fructus sat uberes copiososque metere; colligere fructus non paucos; non mediocrem utilitatem comparare; capere*

Eructum; Cic. Amplo fœnore compendium facere; alimentum importare; vectigal magnum alicui adferre; vectigal facere; luculentam colligere messem; facere, capere messem, pro, proficere; facere profectum; fructum percipere, capere; adipisci, comparare commodum; utilitatem adferre; commodis servire, consulere; circa emolumentum messem vigilare.

*To gape after profit and GAIN*; prospicere sibi; suirationem ducere; suis servire commodis; in futurum, in posterum consulere; rei familiari studere, servire.

*To seek his own profit; to do all for GAIN, or profit*; omnia ad quæstum suum commodumque referre; ad lucrum et prædæ revocare; studio quæstus, lucri causa, facere, quæstu metiri. Magistratum prædæ, rempublicam, animam suam, quæstui habere; vocem, studia, curas vigiliasque omnes in quæstum conferre; quæstui studere; quæstu duci, duci quovis.

*To get much GAIN*; ex aliqua re lucrari abunde.

*I have got the great GAIN and profit of all my great pains and many watchings*; magnorum meorum laborum, multarumque vigiliarum, fructum copii maximum, utilitatem maximam.

*He had a special cure of increasing the GAIN and profit of his own private estate, which to suffer to be ruined, Cicero asserts to be a great wickedness*; habuit specialem rationem augendæ rei familiaris, quam delabi sinere, flagitiosum esse, Cicero scribit.

*The GAINS of mere mercenaries are base and disingenuous*; illiberales et sordidi sunt quæstus mercenariorum omnium.

*They use a kind of robbing and spoiling, for their great GAIN and profit*; genere quodam utuntur prædandi ad magnitudinem quæstus eorum immensam infinitamque.

*To make use of the commonwealth and its public officers, for private GAIN and profit*; habere quæstui rempublicam; magistratum prædæ habere.

*Which thing can be for your GAIN and profit*; quæ res tibi usui, commodo, emolumento, esse possit.

*That is his greatest GAIN*; est hoc ipsi in quæstu maximo.

*But now I perceive what you can do for your own GAIN*; nunc vero sentio quid tuo commodo facere poteris.

*He had that GAIN or profit, by carrying himself so*; ita se gerendo, is ei quæstus accessit.

*Good men will reap good and great GAINS, by their good deeds*; fructum recto factorum viri boni uberrimum ac præstantissimum ferent.

*To give himself wholly to GAIN and profit*; redigere se totum ad quæstum.

*To get great GAINS and profit by any thing*; maximos, uberrimos fructus, ex re aliqua captare, capere, percipere.

*He used all the other things for his own GAIN and profit*; reliquas res omnes ad lucrum et prædæ revocavit.

*Let them therefore be quiet, and suffer me to make my own GAIN of that*; quiescant igitur, et me hoc in lucro ponere patiantur; Cic.

*To get, or GAIN money from one, by flatteries*; nummulos blanditiis ab aliquo exprimere.

*I GAINED money from the old men*; emunxi argento senes.

*Enticed by GAIN*; lacelli dulcedine illectus.

*To do any thing merely for GAIN*; facere aliquid quæstus studio, causa.

*To do all things for GAIN*; moliri omnia quæsto.

*To live upon GAIN*; pasci quæstu.

*He GAINS over the left shoulder*; i. e., his gain is mischievous; aurum habet Tolosanum, apud Gell. Proverbialiter dicitur in eum qui magnis ac fatalibus afficitur malis, noveque ac miserando perit exitio. Nam quum oppidum Tolosanum in Galba Q. Cepio consul diripisset, multumque auri in ejus oppidi templis fuisset, quisquis ex ea direptione aurum attingit, misero cruciabilique exitu perit.

*To GAIN grace, or favour*; amorem sibi conciliare; benevolentiam sibi conciliare.

*Greedy of GAIN*; divitiarum nimis appetens, immoderate sitiens.

*Less pains, and more sure GAINS*; certius est lucrum, et minus aleæ, minusque laborum.

*If he had made a good and GAINFUL market that day*; had good takings; si eodæ Mercurium fuisset expertus proprium.

*To get his GAIN, or to live by his wits, or by cheating*; favente Mercurio ditescere.

*Your GAINS, or comings-in, will be more*; proventum expectes uberiores.

*To seek GAIN*; quærere Mercurium.

*Let them alone*; they know what they GAIN by; suum agunt negotium.

*They venture life and limb to GAIN their living*; illi dum quærunt rem, per omnes terras ac maria volitant, non sine capitis sui discrimine.

*Light GAINS make a heavy purse*; nec aspernabatur, quamvis exiguum lucellum.

*By these means I GAINED reputation*; ego ab his fontibus profuxi ad honium famam; Cic.

*Man has many means of GAINING wisdom*; instrumenta multa habet homo ad

adipiscendam sapientiam; Cic.

To GAINSAY; alicui contradicere, adversari.

To GALLOP; citato equo vehi; effusis habenis equum agere; equis immissis, imitatis ferri, volare, corripere. Caru concitate, passu incitato equitare, rapidis passibus. Flagrantes imminit equos. Rapidis ferre passibus.

To GAPE, or yawn; oscitare, pandiculare.

To GAPE, or chink, as the ground does; dehiscere, fatisce.

To GAPE or stare at one; hianti ore contueri.

To GAPE for breath; anhelare, respirare.

To GAPE after a thing; inhiale, captare.

He GAPES after the title of general; nomen captat imperatorium; Cic.

They GAPE after my goods; bona mea inhiant; Plaut.

He GAPES for more; ad spem futuri hiat; Sen.

They put out their tongues and GAPE; hiant exerta lingua; Plin.

He GAPES wide—with his mouth wide open; immensi fauces diducit hiant; Sil.

How he yawns and GAPES! ut pandiculans oscitatur! Plaut.

To GAPE at one; os in aliquem advertere.

Great heat makes the burnt fields to GAPE; gravis exustus satus hiescat agros.

To GUARD, munire, protegere, praesidio esse; securum praestare.

To stand on his GUARD; armis se defendere.

Whom have you GUARDED with your knives? cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? Cic.

He sent some of his GUARD before to search; praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui perscrutarentur; Cic.

To be on GUARD; in statione esse; Cms.

One of this age is able to be of the Emperor's GUARD; praestare Neronem securum valet haec aetas; Juv.

We may be GUARDED against strangers; tecti esse ad alienos possunt; Cic.

I stood on my GUARD; me armis defendi; Liv.

To GUARD the camp; castra defendere; Cms.

They GUARDED the king with armed men; regis latus armatis hominibus stipabant.

To have a GUARD about him; firmo praesidio et custodia munire se; se militari manu stipare, aspicere. Satellitum im-

litare, centurias, post se trahere, ad corporis tutelam, ac sui custodiam, adhibere; obsequentibus fulcri caneis; factionibus armorum succingi.

GUARDED with a company of armed men, and many halberds or spears; stipatus agmine armorum, atque hastis multis.

A GATE; janua, porta, f.

To keep the GATE; januam observare; janua tutelam gerere.

At the GATE; ante januam; Ter. Pro foribus; Suet. Ante fores; Mart.

Had Hannibal come to our GATES; si Annibal ad portas venisset; Cic.

He never stirred out of the GATES; pedem porta non extulit; Cic.

To GATHER, pick, and choose, (act.); colligere, excipere, deligere.

To GATHER, or guess; conjectari, conjecturam facere.

To GATHER all on heaps; acervatim cuncta congerere.

To GATHER together, by hook or by crook; per fasque nefasque corrogare, conglomerare.

The people GATHER together for their own pleasure; convolat populus; Ter. Animi gratia, circumvolitat.

To call or GATHER the people together; agere cum populo; comitia habere.

To GATHER together a company of neighbors; corrogare coetum proximorum; Solin.

To GATHER together the council or senate; concilium, senatum, convocare.

To GATHER, or pick up at random and every where; passim carpere, et undique colligere.

You GATHER up all the fine flowers every where; omnes undique flosculos carpis, atque delibas.

To GATHER, or collect out of that author something worthy to be remembered; aliquid ex eo auctore memoria dignum excipere.

He GATHERED together all his forces, from every place he could; omnes undique, quas potuit, copias colligebat, contrahabat.

A great multitude of women GATHERED together publicly, in the open street; effudit sese in publicum maxima frequentia mulierum.

I immediately transcribed all those things, and GATHERED together into one bundle those things which were scattered here and there, in divers places; transcripsi statim omnia, et variis locis dispersa in unum fasciculum redegei.

To GATHER troops of soldiers; in arma, in militiam, viros suscitare, vocare, concitare, describere.

Five days after you have GATHER-

sed them; quinto die quam sustuleris; Colum.

Whence we GATHER; ex quo intelligitur; Cic.

The people GATHER together in multitudes; frequens coit populus.

Money GATHERED up against the commonwealth; pecuniam conciliatis adversus rempublicam; Cic.

A multitude GATHERED about; multitudo circumfusa.

They GAVE themselves wholly to pleasure; voluptati se totos tradiderunt. See to GIVE.

To GAZE, or stare; avide spectare, circumspectare, intentis oculis aspicere.

To GAZE, or stare on; fixis, defixis, intensis, acrioribus oculis spectare, intueri, contemplari, notare, hærere; oculos in aliquem defigere, intrudere, acriter intendere, in aliqua re fixos tenere; lumina defigere, configere; studiose, acerrime, oculis quam maxime intentis, curiose contemplari; oculis aliquem perlegere, visu perustrare; tanquam de cœlo delapsam intueri, spectatu dignam arbitrari; cujus in vultu habitant oculi mei, unde nusquam eos dejicio. Oculis et pectore toto hæret. Obtutuque hæret defixus in uno. In vultu veluti tum denique viso Lumina fixa, immota tenet, nec se declinat ab illo. Defixis hæreere oculis.

The GENERALITY; plerique omnes; maxima pars; generalitas.

The GENERAL has laid aside all thoughts and resolutions of war; omnem cogitationem, omnia consilia, mentem prorsus a bellis avocavit, abduxit imperator; is qui nomine imperatoris insignitur, imperatoris titulo decoratur, imperatoris eximia dignitate fungitur, imperium in omnes habet, cujus imperium est, cui potestas est atque jus imperandi.

An excellent GENERAL in war; dux belli studiis asperimus, bello insuperabilis; caput insuperabile bello.

A man of a GENTLE and mild temper; homo misericors, mitis, comis, lenis, facilis, benignus, candidus, clemens, blandus, placidus, mansuetus, remissus et dulcis; minime iracundus, æverus, tetricus, acerbus, &c. ad clementiam, lenitatem, facilitatem, mansuetudinem, humanitatem, misericordiam, omnem comitatem promptus, proclivis, propensus, aptus, alacris, fictus, factus, natus. Mansueti animi, humani, mitis ingenii vir; singulari, egregia, rara animi humanitate, lenitate, mansuetudine, comitate, clementia indutus, præditus, ornatus; moribus facilis, lenissimis, mitissimis. Lentus, tardus, piger ad penas, ad præmia velox, Quisque dolet quoties cogitur esse feroc. — Placidus, facilis, venisque paratus.

Qui jacit invita fulmina rara manu. Cui penam sumere pena sua est. Multa meto penam, pena qui pauca coercet.

GENTLENESS, or courtesy is especially to be embraced and esteemed; humanitas inprimis colenda. Ex omnibus virtutibus nulla est, quæ magis hominem deceat, magis homini conveniat, in hominem cadat, ad hominem pertineat, homini magis propria sit, quam humanitas; cum omnes virtutes, tum una inprimis homini colenda humanitas est; ita decent hominem virtutes omnes, ut primum sibi locum vendicet humanitas; ita colendæ sunt, ita expetendæ, ita diligendæ virtutes omnes, ut præter cæteras amplectenda sit humanitas; inter omnes virtutes una maxime lucet, eminet, excellit humanitas; quærendæ sunt omnes virtutes, sed humanitati danda inprimis opera est; ut Hesperus inter sidera, sic inter virtutes præcipue fulget humanitas.

GENTLE, courteous, and friendly; humanus. Qui plus habet, possidet, ostendat, humanitatis, in quo plus humanitatis, plus officii sit, qui sit illi humanitatis præferendus, magis ad humanitatem propendeat, humanitatis laude sit illo præstantior, humanitatis magis abundet, illum humanitate vincat, ei præset, antecellat humanitate, hastenus cognovi neminem; nemo est illo majoris officii, humaniore sensu officii studiosior, in officio diligentior. A pueritia floruiti artibus iis, quæ ab humanitate nomen acceperunt; in hoc humanitatem tuam agnosco.

It is GENTLY said of you, or you speak gently; benigne dicis.

He speaks GENTLY to him; illum ore placido compellat.

To term it more GENTLY; ut lenissime dicam.

A GENTLEMAN, or nobleman honorably descended; homo summa, antiqua nobilitate, splendore nobilitatis, natalium illustri, domi sue clarus et nobilis, genere, nobilitate non modo sui municipii, verum etiam vicinitatis facile princeps; clarissimo patre natus, avis majoribus; cujus nobilitatis memoria ex annalium vetustate eranda est. Vir summo, claro, splendido loco, illustri, nobili, clarissimo genere, sanguine; ex amplissima, veteri, nobili familia, stirpe honorata natus, ortus, editus, generatus; majorum status et imaginibus clarus; claritate generis, antiqua nobilitate, prosapia conspicuus; cujus natalibus nihil est nobilius, illustrius; prælata stirpe oriundus.—Non ego pauperum sanguis parentum.—Longo sanguine censeri, pictosque ostendere vultus Majorum. Inter cognatos posse referre Jovem. Ast ego Cecropides.—Frisco iatus ab Inacho. O atavis edite regibus. Illustri, generose,

divum sanguine cretus.—Plenus numero consule fastos ducere. Regis domus proles.—Generis mihi Jupiter auctor.—Regum generosa propago.—Nominibus generosus avitia.

*Jack will never make a GENTLEMAN; ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.*

*Brought up GENTLEMAN-like; benignae educatus.*

*Of a GENTLEMAN-like race; honesto loco natus.*

*Too GENTLE, or mild in punishment; improbos, sceleratos nimis leniter, elementer tractare, excipere levius, indulgentius habere, majore uti facilitate, quam res postulat, patitur. Legum acerbitatem nimium comprimere, constringere, mitigare. Nimia, prava, inepta facilitate, clementia, lenitate, indulgentia, ad audaciam aditum patefacere, improbitatem confirmare; homines profligatos, perditos in audacia corroborare; audaci, nefario homini libertatem, impunitatem, peccandi potestatem dare, concedere. In sceleribus audaciam, ad vitæ turpitudinem profligati hominis connivere. Spem improborum mollioribus sententiis alere. Adolescentiam effrenam laxiore habena non satis coercere, sibi permittere; nimium indulgendo, obsequendo eorum libidinibus, depravare, corrumpere, malis moribus inficere. Habenas, fræna licentiæ laxare, remittere. Nimis indulgentia in immensum crescent flagitia. Dissolutus non clemens.*

*Very GENTLE, civil, and courteous; humanus totus, urbanus, comis, habens leporem in verbis, modestus, moribus integris, moribus festivis, ac citra gravitatis detrimentum amœnis, modestiam præ se ferens inauditam; nihil festus præ se ferens; gratiarum alumnus; apertus thymus; hilare ingenium; festivi et amœni ingenii; rara præditus humanitate; ad omnem humanitatem propensissimum habens animum; mira gravitate conditam præ se ferens comitatem, morumque civilitatem; comitate, convictus facilitate; facetissimis colloquiis, atque omnium honestissimis morum probitate, quoque præcellens; homo urbanitatis ac facetiarum artifex; vafer tamen vitia tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit; Hor. Pers.*

*GENTLENESS and affability of speech procures friendship; conciliat animos, comitas, affabilitasque sermonis; spavitas sermonum atque morum hœdiquaquam mediocre condimentum amicitia. (Differencia:) clementia est superioris ad inferiorem; mansuetudo cujuslibet ad quemlibet.*

*Letters full of GENTLENESS and civility; litteræ plene humanitatis et officii.*

*GENTLENESS is seldom used or heard of; tanta, tam inusitata, inauditaque clementia.*

*Seriousness seasoned with GENTLENESS; comitate condita gravitas; gravitati comitatem aspergere.*

*We ought to return, and to requite GENTLENESS and civility; humanitatem certe iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accipimus; Cic.*

*To quiet strife and contention by GENTLENESS and meekness; asperitatem contentionis humanitate condire; Cic.*

*To carry one's self GENTLY, in hearing and speaking to others; facilem se in hominibus audiendis admittendisque præbere, benignæ se gerere.*

*GENTLE, meek, and civil, on all accounts; commodus, comis, moderatus, ad omnem rationem humanitatis: ut, nemo Catone proare tuo commodior, comior, moderatior fuit, ad omnem rationem humanitatis; Cic.*

*A GENTLE and meek mind, to receive and lay aside, or forgive, an offence; molli animus, et ad accipiendam, et ad deponendam offensionem.*

*Inclined to all GENTLENESS and civility; ad omnem humanitatem facilitatemque proclivis; vir humanitate perpolitus, ad clementiam promptus, propensus; homo facillimis moribus.*

*He was a man of so great humanity, that it is hard to say whether his enemies more regarded his valor when he was fighting, or loved his GENTLENESS and meekness, when they were conquered; humanitate tanta fuit, ut difficile dictu sit, utrum hostis magis virtutem ejus pugnantis timerint, an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint; Cic.*

*A skilful GEOMETRICIAN; geometra. Geometricis perfecte eruditus, penitus cognovit geometriam; tenet omnino geometriam; callet omnino geometricam scientiam; excellit in geometria; perfectam, absolutam, singularem, eximiam geometriæ scientiam possidet; ita processit in geometria, ut ad summam pervenerit; prorsus philosophiam cognovit; vincit omnes, præstat omnibus, antecellit omnibus, nemini secundus est, parem habet neminem, superior omnibus est in geometrica scientia.*

*To GET; nancisci, parare, conquirere, consequi, comparare, adipisci. Larrari, lucrifacere. Consequi, potiri, assequi.*

*To GET, or provide; parare, comparare.*

*To GET by labor; demerere.*

*She GETS her living by spinning and carding; lana ac tela victum querit; Ter.*

*He walks up and down to GET an ap-*

*petite; famem expectat obambulans; Plaut.*

*It is a fine thing to GET above one's elders; pulchrum superasse majores; Quint.*

*This good I GET by—; hoc capio commodi ex—; Ter.*

*To GET on horse-back; equum, in equum, ascendere, conscendere; Liv. Flor.*

*He may GET a great deal by her; magnam inest in ea lucrum; Ter.*

*GET a nurse for the child; puero nutricem para; Ter.*

*They endeavored to GET praise by this only means; ex hac una re laudem capere studebant; Cic.*

*In all that time I could never GET to see my sweetheart; neque licitum interea est meam amicam visere; Plaut.*

*He entreated me to GET him some physicians; rogavit, cogere medicos; Cic.*

*They GET them abroad into other houses; in alias domos exeunt; Cic.*

*GET you that way a little; tu concede paulum istuc; Ter.*

*GET you out of their sight; ab eorum oculis concede; Cic.*

*She presently GETS out of sight; fugit e conspectu illico; Ter.*

*You will GET nothing else, but—; nihil aliud assequeris, nisi ut—; Cic.*

*Let them GET them from among good folks; accernant se a bonis; Cic.*

*GET you hence; hinc abi, te amove, aufer; vos amolimini; Ter.*

*GET thee out of the town, house; egredere ex urbe, domo; Cic. Ter.*

*GET you in, home, to your houses; abi intro; domum; Ter. In vestra tecta discedite; Cic.*

*What thanks shall I GET of you? eam quam abs te inibo gratiam? Plaut.*

*They had a mind to GET into the king's favor, i. e. to curry favor with; apud regem gratiam initam volebant; Liv.*

*I will GET it done by night; effectum hoc reddam ad vespertum; Plaut.*

*I will GET me somewhere else; alio me conferam; Cic.*

*Such as we can GET; quorum erit facultas; Col.*

*He GETS but slowly over it; tardius convalescit; Cic.*

*As near the enemy as he could GET; quam proxime ad hostem potest; Liv.*

*Let him not GET a supper over night; pridie ne cœnet; Var.*

*He answered that they should GET the better of it; respondit eos futuros superiores; Patere.*

*He will GET away from thence as soon as he can; ubi primum poterit, se illinc*

*subducet; Ter.*

*You are afraid lest this speech of yours should GET abroad; vereris ne hic sermo tuus emanet; Cic.*

*I GET me up into a certain high place; ascendo in quendam excelsum locum; Ter.*

*Let her GET her hence; hinc hinc facessat; Ter.*

*To GET forces together; contrahere copias; Cic.*

*To help a neighbor to GET in his harvest; vicinum adjuvare in frugibus percipiendis; Cic.*

*He said he would GET him a wife; dixit velle uxorem ducere; Ter.*

*There is no GETTING out thence; inde emergi non potest; Ter.*

*They know not how to GET any ships; nullam facultatem habent navium; Cœs.*

*I am afraid I shall not be able to GET out—; verere ne exeundi potestas non sit; Cic.*

*Your discourse will GET abroad; emanabit sermo tuus.*

*He GETS a rod for his own back; accessit sibi malum jumento suo.*

*You will GET nothing by it; nihil agis.*

*There is no GETTING it again; quod perit, perit.*

*To GET much again; ex aliqua re abunde lucrari, lucrum ingens facere, reportare; multam frugem demetere; fructum copiosum percipere; messem luculentam, utilitatem non mediocrem, fructus uberes, questus maximos colligere; emolumentum, operæ pretium, commodum maximum acquirere, capere, facere; amplo fœnore compendium facere, questum non exiguum confiare; opes, divitias, copias colligere, augere. Fructuosa res, et quæ multum lucri attulit, mess rationes, utilitates, fortunas plurimum auxit, opibusque me ingentibus locupletavit. Fructum inde maximum repi, meisque rationibus, utilitatibus, commodis optime consului. Multa merces mihi defluit æquo ab Jove.*

*To GET, or attain; quod voluit adipisci, assequi.*

*To GET, or earn, his living hardly; conquirere victum, victum querere, querere; vivere ex re aliqua; exercere sumptum suum opere rustico faciundo, apud Ter. lucrari victum; ob exiguum idque incertum lucellum, per omnia maria volitare, transcurrere, undis ac ventis vitam committere; maximis sudoribus, innumeris vite periculis, sectari, querere, lucellum; undique lucella venari; cibum per ignem queritare, et per saxa; e flamma cibum petere.*

*To GET a good name, or to become famous; nominis splendorem, bonam fa-*

mam, nomen adsequi; ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, apud Cic. clarescere; bene passim audire; nomen adipisci, augere, consequi; prorogare, spargere, nominis famam; egregiam laudem ferre, apud Virg. Fama pulsare polos, et sidera laude; nomine, per universum orbem, inclarescere; famæ januam, seu aures hominum, patefacere.

*To GET a great name by warlike exploits;* summam rebus bellicis referre gloriam, acquirere famam; bellica industria gloriam consequi immortalem.

*To GET a good and great name, by studies and virtue;* luctationibus, honestis studiis, et morum integritate, moribus egregiis, ingentem parare famam, immortalem extendere laudem.

*To GET a name of glory and renown, above envy;* gloria superare invidiam.

*To GET a great name by his deeds done;* rebus gestis inclarescere.

*To GET good will;* hominum studia sibi adjungere, conciliare, comparare; benevolentiam multorum colligere, contrahere, suscipere, captare; amorem sibi conflare.

*To GET the good will of his hearers;* auditoris animum subire; captivos auditorum animos habere; auditores benevolos facere, reddere; compositæ orationis insidiis fidem auditoris attentare; in mentes, in aures hominum penetrare, influere, irrepere.

*By which means he had GOT into his good will and friendship almost insensibly;* quibus rebus sensim et moderate admodum ad istius amicitiam arripserat.

*To GET the good will of the judges;* iudices benevolos beneque existimantes reddere, efficere.

*To GET the good will of the common people;* animos multitudinis allicere.

*To GET the good will of the citizens;* civium animos ad se convertere.

A GHOST, or spirit; spiritus.

*To give up the GHOST;* supremum spiritum efflare.

*The GIANTS;* Gigantes; Centimani, Anguipedes. Terræ filii, proles, progenies.—Conjurati cælum rescindere fratres, &c.; Virg. Georg. 1.—Quia centum quisque parabat Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cælo. Affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste Gigantas, Altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes. Tum Pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olympum Fulmine, et excussit subjectum Pelion Qæm, &c.; Ovid.

A GIFT, or present; donum, munus, n.

*Gifts presented to the Gods, and hung up in their temples;* donaria.

*To bestow Gifts freely;* donis, mune-

ribus, beneficiis, premiis amplissimis omnes suos explere, obligare, cumulare, efficere, augere, ornare, locupletare. Largitiones magnas facere. Large, effuse, magnifice, honorifice, munifice, affatim, affluenter munera donare, largiri; dona tribuere, impertiri. Larga manu opes, facultates suas distribuere; largissimo sinu, plena manu effundere. Dona cumulate, benigne, abundanter conferre in aliquem, collocare apud aliquem. Munificus. Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico Quæ dederis animo.—Quodvis peto munus, et illud Me tribuente feres. Munera magna quidem misit.

*To corrupt with Gifts;* muneribus, largitione, donis, aliquem tentare, oppugnare, sollicitare, illicere, corrumpere.

*To GIRD to his sword;* lateri ensæm aptare, accingere.

*To GIVE;* dare, tribuere, donare; assignare; or deliver, tradere; or yield, præbere; largely, largiri.

*Give way;* decedite de via; Plant.

*I will GIVE him as good as he brings;* si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea quæ non vult audit.

*GIVE an inch, and take an ell;* qui semel gustarit canis a corio nunquam absterbebitur uncto.

*He GIVES twice, that gives quickly;* bis dat, qui cito dat.

*He GIVES way to his humor;* libidini indulget.

*He got glory by GIVING;* dando gloriam adeptus est.

*I will desire him to GIVE way to me, that—;* ab eo petam, ut mihi concedat, ut—; Cic.

*He had every body's leave to GIVE over;* ei desinere per omnes homines licuit; Cic.

*To GIVE the word;* signum dare; Liv.

*We must GIVE way to fortune;* dandus est fortunæ locus; Cic.

*He GAVE out himself to be Philip;* se Philippum ferebat; Patern.

*Fortune itself GIVES place to it;* cui fortuna ipsa cedit; Cic.

*You were hindered, as you GIVE out, very much to your wrong;* prohibiti estis, ut perhibetis, summa cum injuria; Cic.

*She GIVES law to him;* huic leges imponit;—jura præscribit; Cic.

*She GAVE it me to keep;* servandum mihi dedit; Ter.

*They GIVE back;* gradum retro dant; pedem referunt; Flor. Cic.

*No man was GIVEN less to baying and building than he;* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator; Corn. Nep.

*Do not GIVE cause for any to think;*



noli committere, ut quisquam putet; Cic.

*He GAVE over being priest;—the priesthood; sacerdotio abibat.*

*To GIVE place to—; fasces submittere.*

*To GIVE one the better of it; alicui concedere; Cms. Herbam dare.*

*They GIVE their minds to some study, employment; animum ad aliquod studium adiungunt; Ter.*

*He is otherwise GIVEN; dissimili studio est; Ter.*

*They are much GIVEN to hunting; multum sunt in venationibus; Cms.*

*GIVE him to understand; ei notum, certiorum eum facias; Plin. Cic.*

*He will GIVE with his daughter, whatsoever—; in dotem filiam offert, quicquid—; Curt.*

*GIVING all for gone; transactum de partibus ratus—; Flor.*

*I GIVE you warning of this; hoc te moneo; Ter.*

*GIVE me thy hand;—the child;—some water for my hands; cedo manum;—puerum mihi;—aquam manibus; Plaut. Ter.*

*GIVE it him to do; huic mandes; Ter. Desiring to GIVE satisfaction to the soldiers; cupiens militibus satisfacere; Cic.*

*You stinted me that I should GIVE no more for it; praeiisti, quo ne plaris emarem; Cic.*

*Now-a-days they GIVE nothing; hodie nec veneunt; Macr.*

*They GIVE four thousand pence for a pair of birds; quaternis millibus nummum binae aves mercantur; Col.*

*He is GIVEN to the world; ad rem attentus—avidior est; Ter.*

*He GIVES his mind to writing; animum ad scribendum appellit; Ter.*

*I GIVE God thanks for it; Diis magnas merito gratias habeo, atque ago; Ter.*

*I GIVE you thanks for it; habeo gratiam; Ter.*

*I did not GIVE credit to the man; non credidi homini; Cic.*

*I GAVE myself to philosophy; philosophiam me dedi; Gell.*

*They are forced to GIVE way to necessity; necessitati parere coguntur; Cic.*

*I will GIVE you a dash on the teeth; pectus in os impingam tibi.*

*I will GIVE you a flag and a warning; ego te faciam ferventem flagris; Plaut.*

*GIVE ear; animum advertite; Ter.*

*If you GIVE another word; si verbum addideris; Ter.*

*He GAVE me never a word; verbum nullum fecit; Plaut.*

*He GAVE her not a word more; nec*

*ullo mox sermone dignatus est; Suet.*

*I will GIVE you my word it shall be so; do fidem futurum; Ter.*

*He GAVE me not a word; nec vox ulla excidit ei; Curt.*

*We shall GIVE ourselves wholly to contemplation; totus nos in contemplandis rebus ponemus; Cic.*

*He never GAVE any of us a word; nunquam cuiquam nostram verbum fecit; Ter.*

*Do you think I was able to GIVE him a word? censen? ullum me verbum potuisse proloqui? Ter.*

*They GAVE themselves wholly to pleasure; se totos tradiderunt voluptati; Cic. —dederunt; Id.*

*He shall GIVE you as much more if you take not heed; gremabit, nisi caves; Ter.*

*What answer do you GIVE me? quid mihi respondes? Ter.*

*Come GIVE over your fretting; jam vero omitte tuam istam iracundiam; Ter.*

*To GIVE over fighting for a while; paulisper intermittere praelium; Cms.*

*To GIVE over a suit, enterprise, &c.; lite—constu, incepto desistere; Virg.*

*To GIVE one in charge; alicui mandare;—in mandatis dare; Plaut.*

*He GIVES him a challenge; digito provocat.*

*He has a legacy GIVEN him; heres est in ima cera.*

*He knew not which way to GIVE up his account; non invenit quo pacto rationem redderet; Val. Max.*

*GIVE him like for like; par pari referto; Ter.*

*Very great honor was GIVEN to God; Diis, quantus maximus poterat, habitus est honos; Liv.*

*To GIVE judgment on one's side; secundum aliquem litem dare;—decernere;—judicare; Suet. Cic.*

*If you have a mind to GIVE one a purge; si quem purgare voles; Var.*

*Whereas you GIVE me counsel, that—; quod suades, ut—; Cic.*

*I went to GIVE Cornelius Fronto a visit; ad Frontonem Cornelium visendi gratia pergebam; Gell.*

*To GIVE quarter to—; in fidem recipere; Cic.*

*Nor did I GIVE in evidence any thing but what—; neque dixi quidquam pro testimonio, nisi quod—; Cic.*

*He GIVES more than he is well able; benignior est quam res patitur; Cic.*

*To GIVE in how many acres of land one ploughs; jugera sationum suarum profiteri; Cic.*

*They looked that they should GIVE in their names; expectaverunt, ut nomina profiterentur; Liv.*

*My heart mis-GIVES me; timeo, nescio*  
quid mihi animus præsagit mali; Ter.

*To GIVE one leave to send; alicui po-*  
testatem facere mittendi; Cæs.

*He came to GIVE me a visit; hic salu-*  
tandi causa venit; Cic.

*He GAVE it out at the council of war*  
that he—; loquitur in consilio palam,  
esse—; Cæs.

*He has GIVEN up the ghost; animam*  
egit; Petr.

*The army begins to GIVE way; incli-*  
nat acies; Liv.

*To GIVE oneself up to one's passions;*  
ad libidines proficere; Tac.

*Though he GAVE as a proof the shield*  
which he had taken from Juno's temple;  
quamvis clypeo Trojana refixo tempora  
testatus; Hor.

GLAD; lætus, hilaris.

*To make one GLAD; lætitia afficere;*  
explere animum gaudio; exhilarare, be-  
are; gaudium, lætitiā, cumulum gaudii,  
plurimum jucunditatis alicui afferre, obji-  
cere. Aliquem, animum alicujus, magna,  
incredibili quadam, uberiore, summa læti-  
tia, gaudio explere, opplere, complere,  
hilarare, perfundere, permulcere, delinire,  
recreare, cumulare, afficere, rescere, effe-  
re, ducere, delectare, oblectare, delibutum  
gaudio reddere, divino quodam nectare  
perfundere. Voluptatem præter spem  
nuncios, insperatum gaudium narras, læti-  
tiam nec opinanti obicis: *joy unexpected.*

*To be GLAD, or rejoice; lætari, gau-*  
dere, pergaudere. Magnopere, summo-  
pere, vehementer, incredibiliter, mirifice,  
mirum in modum gaudere, lætari. Lætitiā,  
gaudio, voluptate magna, jucunditate plu-  
rima, summa affici, gestire, exultare, ova-  
re, plaudere, triumphare, expleri, perfun-  
di, cumulari, efforri, exilire, permulceri.  
Gaudia maxima, lætitiā summam, uber-  
rimas jucunditates ex aliqua re capere,  
percipere, haurire. Totus in lætitiā fundi.  
Dici non potest quantopere gaudeam.  
Tanta afficit voluptate ac lætitiā, quantum  
animo capere maximam possum. Exul-  
tare plane video, victorque de fortuna, ac  
omni prorsus dolore triumphare. Gau-  
dium purum, nulla ægritudine contamina-  
tum. Invasit, incensit animum ingens  
lætitiā. Haurit animus voluptatem in-  
gentem. In sinu gaudere, id est, tacite,  
*to laugh in his sleeve*; pertentant gaudia  
pectus, mentem. Lætitiā, animo exul-  
tare. Lætitiā plausuque fremunt. Index  
lætitiæ fertur ad astra sonus.—Lætitiā vo-  
ces ad sidera jactant.

*I was mighty GLAD; incredibili lætitiā*  
sum affectus; Cic.

*I am GLAD to see you; ut ego te nunc*  
conspicio libens! Plaut.

*I am quite GLAD; totus gaudeo;*  
Plaut.

*How glad am I! quam gaudeo; Ter.*

*I never saw any man more GLAD; nil*  
quidquam vidi lætius; Ter.

*GLAD of the honor; lætus honore;*  
Virg.

*To make one GLAD at heart; explere*  
animum gaudio; Ter.

*He will be heartily GLAD of my joy;*  
mea solide gavisurus est gaudia; Ter.  
And. 5. 5.

*I will make him GLAD to take it; cupi-*  
de accipiat faxo; Ter.

*I am GLAD of it; de istoc gaudeo, op-*  
tume est; Ter.

*I shall be GLAD to do you any courtesy;*  
tibi lubens benefaxim; Ter.

*What is there in that to be GLAD of?*  
quid habet ista res lætabile? Cic.

*Your father's very GLAD of the good*  
news of your dignity, or honor; patrem  
tuum recens hic de tua dignitate nuncius  
allatus extulit lætitiā, affecit lætitiā, per-  
fudit lætitiā, lætitiā complevit, lætitiā cu-  
mulavit; pater tuus lætitiā cepit, sump-  
sit, hausit, lætitiā affectus est, lætatus est,  
gavius est, recreatus est, gaudium cepit,  
jucunditatem hausit.

*I am GLAD to hear it; perlibenter au-*  
dio.

*I am GLAD in your behalf; tibi gratu-*  
lor.

*A GLAD countenance; serena, seu ex-*  
plicata frons; frons defæcata; frons ge-  
neroso hospite digna.

*That you may be GLAD and joyful, cast*  
fears and cares away; solvite corda meta,  
secludite curas; Virg. Curas animo ex-  
pellite, eruite, eximite; excutite animis  
vestris sollicitudinem omnem.

*To sing for joy and GLADNESS; canere*  
ad veteres verba jocosa modos; Ovid.  
Ovationem agere.

*Let us make this a GLAD, and joyful,*  
or merry day; hilarem hunc sumamus  
diem; lucentem hunc habemus diem;  
hodie modo hilares nos faciamus; Ter.

*The GLADNESS of the voice; vocis ju-*  
cunditas, ac alacritas.

*I am GLAD the matter is not to be deter-*  
mined by me; res est arbitrio non dirimen-  
da meo; hoc me bene habet.

*To procure GLADNESS, and take away*  
grief and sorrow; parere lætitiā, et adi-  
mere mœrorem; uberiore lætitiā animum  
opplere, et sollicitudinem eximere, ex ani-  
mo amovere.

*To make one very GLAD; multijoga vo-*  
luptate animum delibutum reddere.

*To make the eyes and heart GLAD with*  
any thing; cor, vel animum aliqua re pas-  
cere, et oculos.

*To make the ears GLAD by some plea-*  
sing sound; jucundo pruritu titillare  
aures.

*Your letters made me very GLAD; lite-*

re tunc singulari me lætitia affecerunt; ex literis tuis non modicam lætitiā percipi.

*I am very GLAD that you love my friend Trebonius, and that he loves you; Trebonium meum a te amari, teque ab illo, pergaudeo.*

*I shall ever be GLAD of what you write, that Cæsar loves you every day more dearly; quod scribis te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligere, immortaliter gaudeo.*

*I am GLAD, O judges, and very joyful; gaudeo, iudices, vehementerque lætor.*

*I am very GLAD, as I ought to be, on your behalf; plurimum tibi, ut debeo, gratulor; Cic.*

*I was very GLAD in my mind; invasit animum ingens lætitia; Cic.*

*All of them so hated you, that they made your disappointment their triumphing joy and GLADNESS; omnes ita te oderunt, ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint.*

*Let us go home with you, that we may make this a GLAD and merry day; eamus intro ad te, ut hunc diem luculente habeamus.*

*To be GLAD and joyful without a cause; inani lætitia exultare, et temere gestire.*

*To be excessively, or over-GLAD; to be almost mad for joy and gladness; nimio gaudio pæne desipere; nimia voluptate gestire.*

*Be GLAD, and throw away cares; dulcia sepositis agitate gaudia curis.*

*To be GLAD and joyful in the miseries of the commonwealth is cruel; in funeribus Reipub. exultare, et tripudians, inhumanum est.*

*If they overcome, or, are conquerors, then they are almost out of themselves, for joy and GLADNESS; but if they be overcome and vanquished, they are quite disheartened and dejected; si vincunt, effertur se lætitia; victi vero debilitantur, animosque demittunt.*

*My mind is full of GLADNESS; completur animus gaudio.*

*Puffed up with groundless joy, or GLADNESS; elatus inani lætitia.*

*I am so excessively GLAD, that I know not where, or what I am; tanta lætitia actus sum, ut mihi non constem; vix opod me sum præ gaudio.*

*I cannot but acknowledge I am very GLAD; non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio.*

*I am very GLAD, and well pleased in these things; his rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor.*

*To be GLAD within oneself; in sinu, i. e. tacito, gaudere.*

*To show the GLADNESS of the mind by*

*the cheerfulness of the countenance; alacri animo esse; hilari aspectu esse, et expectrecta fronte.*

*I am GLAD to hear it; it does me good at the heart; how much good it does me! lætus isthuc audio; tu mihi voluptatem narras; quanto mihi est solatio!*

*I am heartily GLAD; suffusus sum incredibili voluptate.*

*You make me GLAD; quin tu me beas. My heart leaps for joy and GLADNESS; cor mihi salt.*

*I am so GLAD, it does me good to think, &c.; gestit animus meminisse, atque id serio triumpho.*

*I was very GLAD at the receipt of your letters; welcome were your letters to, &c.; tuis ex literis incredibilem voluptatem cepi; nihil in vita tuis literis accidit jucundius.*

*I was as GLAD, as glad could be; tunc mihi literæ multis fuerunt modis jucundissimæ.*

*I know not what ground I stand on, I am so GLAD, and overjoyed; citra fastidium, me delectarunt plurimum; præ gaudio, ubi sim nescio.*

*I am ravished with joy and GLADNESS; delibutus gaudio; exsuperat mihi, atque abundat lætitia pectus; impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi.*

*I weep for joy and GLADNESS; mihi præ gaudio exiliunt lacrymæ.*

*It made me GLAD, or full of joy; incredibili quadam lætitia me cumulavit, perfudit.*

*I am beyond measure GLAD; ripas omnes exsuperat, quam capio, voluptas.*

*They brought great joy and GLADNESS; cumulum gaudii attulerunt.*

*But these golden images, or statues, by their ruin and breaking, brought public joy and GLADNESS; istæ vero aures statuarum, strage sua et ruina, publice gaudio litaverunt.*

*They made their host, or guest, to weep for GLADNESS and gratitude; compulerunt hospitem ad gratantium lacrymarum lætitiā.*

*I am seriously GLAD at that; atque id serio triumpho.*

*Having their countenance GLAD and cheerful; faciem gaudio delibati.*

*Those that are GLAD are in quietness and ease; læti pacem agitant.*

*To GLITTER, or shine; coruscare, fulgere.*

*He GLITTERS in purple; purpurea fulget.*

*He makes the ways GLITTER with his sword; strictoque vias præfulserat ensis; Virg.*

*Eyes shining with a GLITTERING brightness; tremulo fulgore micantes oculi.*

**GLORY**; gloria, decus, honor, laus, præconium.

To **GLORY**, or *brag*; gloriari, superbiere, exultare.

To *desire, and seek for* **GLORY**; ad gloriam inflammari, incendi; toto impetu, inflammato studio ferri. Gloriz studio teneri, amore flagrare, ardere. Gloriz inhiare, servire. Omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocare, referre. Ante omnes res gloriam spectare, laborum omnium atque studiorum sibi præmium atque mercedem proponere; rebus omnibus præponere, præferre. Laude, nominis celebritate, splendore, fama celebri et claritate nihil habere antiquius, nihil præstantius. Una tibi gloria in animo, in oculis erat, in amoribus, in deliciis. Gloriz paulo avidior, avidissimus, cupidissimus, appetentissimus. Gloria est illustris meritum fama. Trahimur omnes laudis studio, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur.—Quem sublimis agebat Gloria, nec dari magno sub teste labores.

To *have great glory*; gloria, celebritate, et splendore nominis florere, &c.

To *make one glorious*; clarum et illustrem reddere.

**GLORY follows virtue**; ex virtute gloria, Gloria comitatur virtutem, virtutis comes est, virtutem sequitur, cum virtute conjuncta, ad virtutem adjuncta; nascitur ex virtute, oritur ex virtute, manat, profiscitur a virtute; virtus gloriam parit, largitur, affert, ad gloriam ducit.

*Desirous of* **GLORY from a child**; inflammatus ad gloriam a puero.

*Vain-GLORIOUS*; gloriz cupidus, arrogans, avidus laudis, ambitiosus.

*Too great a desire of* **GLORY**; nimius, acer, amor glorie.

*True and solid* **GLORY**; vera, gravis, et solida gloria.

*Excellent and immortal* **GLORY**; gloria oximia et immortalis.

**GLORY is a reality, or a real and solid thing, not a shadow**; gloria quædam res est solida et expressa, non adumbrata; Cic.

**GLORY is the great and illustrious renown of our deserts**; gloria est illustris et per magna fama meritum.

*A mind very high and correctous of* **GLORY**; altissimus animus, et gloriæ cupidus.

*Let us serve our posterity and our own* **GLORY**; posteritati et gloriæ serviamus.

*This city had never any more* **GLORIOUS, more honorable, or more civilized citizens**; non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloria clariorem, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiones; Cic.

*We are all desirous of praise, and the best of men are most desirous of lasting*

**GLORY**; trahimur omnes laudis studio, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur; optimi cujusque animus maxime ad immortalē gloriam nititur; Cic.

To *leave the great* **GLORY of his name to posterity**; maximam nominis sui gloriam posteris relinquere.

*He was great in name and* **GLORY**; erat magno nomine et gloria.

*The great praise of* **Cæsius and Quintus Pompeius was so far, and largely spread abroad, that their **GLORY was limited to no less than the utmost borders of the whole empire**; Cæsii et Quinti Pompeii fuit late adeo longeque diffusa laus, ut eorum gloria decilicilio communis imperii terminetur; Cic.**

*The* **GLORY of his name is, and will ever be spread abroad in all countries**; omnibus in terris etiam versatur, et æsemper habitabit nominis sui gloria.

*The name of an orator was more* **GLORIOUS long ago, amongst the ancients**; oratoris nomen, apud antiquos, majori gloria floruit.

To *be excessively vain-GLORIOUS*; amorem gloriæ nimis acrem habere; gloriæ inhiare; inanem gloriam sectari, venari, aucupari; popularem auram, ventum, captare; falsos honores, falsæ gloriæ umbras, consecrari; plausum quærere, captare; laudem immodice appetere; nominis claritatem ardentem sitire, vehementer, mirifice, ambire, venari; vitæ studium ad applansum populi referre: se suspicere, aliosque despiciere; imperatorum rumosculos aucupari; ad inanem gloriam toto impetu ferri; se aliqua re sumptuosius insolentiusque jectare; Cic. de Or. Gloriæ vanæ stimulis acriter incitari.

*But he was also vain-GLORIOUS*; sed hunc quoque absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ inanis.

*It is a very light and trifling thing to hunt after vain applause, and to follow all the shadows of* **GLORY falsely so called**; levitatis est summe inanem aucupari rumorem, ac omnes umbras falsæ gloriæ consecrari.

*Believe me, Cæsar is hurried away with vain-GLORY, and is ardently desirous of a triumph*; Cæsar fertur, mihi crede, inani gloria, flagrat et ardet cupiditate triumphii.

*Strange! what a foolish and vain-GLORIOUS man he is, loving himself without any rival! O dii! quam ineptus est homo, quam seipsum amans est, sine rivali! the man soars on high through the desire of vain-GLORY; homo est volitans, inanis gloriæ cupiditate.*

*Mithridates was inflamed with an unusual desire of* **GLORY**; Mithridates insolita inflammatione erat gloriæ cupidine.

*I am very desirous that our name should be made more GLORIOUS by your writings; ardeo cupiditate incredibili, nomen ut nostrum scriptis magis celebretur tuis; Cic.*

*There is no reason that we should make ourselves GLORIOUS, or rather inglorious, by false praise; non est quod falsa laude nos ornemus, vel potius oneremus; Cic.*

**A GLUTTON;** helluo, ganeo, epulo, gulo. Homo gulosus, intemperans: immensæ, voracis gulæ, summa intemperantia, ingluvie, semper distentus et madens. Abdomen insaturabile. Qui in conquiescendis epularum deliciis omnem operam ponit, toto animo studioque summo incumbit: abdomini, gulæ, ventri, crapulæ, genio indulget, inservit, vacat, obsequitur, operam dat, epulis dies noctesque ducit: ventrem, ingluviem, abdomen, se, aqualiculum nimia crapula farcit, nimio potu, ciboque distendit, explet, ingurgitat. Baccho Cererique solis, unus omnium diis sacra facit; omnia quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent, venter metitur. Philoxeno, Apicio gulosior. Homo palati morosi, fastidiosi, delicati, quod cupedias tantum et laetitias sapit. Cupediarum architectus. Helluari. Comessari. Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque mæcelli, Quicquid quæsierat, ventri donabat avaro, &c. Hor. Epist. 1. 15.—Fruges consumere natus. Luxuries, nunquam parvo contenta paratu, Et quæsiturum terra pelagoque ciborum Ambitiosa famæ, et lautæ gloria mensæ.—Quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aer, Poscit, &c. Ovid. ex Pont. 1. 10.—Cui in solo vivendi cura palato est. Mullorum leporumque et suminis exitus hic est, Sulphureusque color, carnificesque pedes, &c. Mart. 12. 48. Cibi perniciæ; gulæ patens, gulosus venter, vorax; profundæ, intempestivæ, sordidæ gulæ homo: Apicius; a Romano quodam nobili, admodumque gulosus; comedo, onis, m. cutem alens, Prov. Asini mandibula; ob voracitatem, alternatim utraque mandibula commendans; qui corpus infarcit, et distendit ventrem. Item, abdomen, pro vitio ventris ac gutturis, quam gulositatem vulgo vocant, frequenter ponit Cic.

*Sickness of surfeiting and GLUTTONY;* valetudo adversa ex gula. Non facile convalescunt, quibus neque quantum comedant, neque quid comedant curæ est, qui quod comedant, neque quantum, neque quale sit, animadvertunt; quibus omnem in cibis modum, omne iudicium, omnem prorsus rationem, gula eripuit; quibus neque modus edendi, neque ulla deligendi cibi ratio est; qui et plus appetunt in mensa, quam satis est, et ex eo generè

*Phrase.*

quod obstat.

*He is a mere GLUTTON, born for the gratification of his belly, not for praise and glory; ille gurgæ atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriæ; homo deditus abdomini, ventri se totum tradens.*

*He GLUTTONOUSLY gapes after meats curiously seasoned; he is a curious glutton; he spends much money in feasting; cibis egregia arte conditis inhiat; in epulis multum pecuniæ infundit.*

*Men of worth and virtue believe themselves to be born for the good of their country, of their fellow citizens, and for praise and glory, but not for sleep or ease, nor for feasting and delicious GLUTTONY; virtute præditi omnes, se patriæ, suis civibus, et laudi, atque gloriæ, non autem somno et conviviis, et delectationi natos arbitrantur.*

*To live soberly, without riot or GLUTTONY; tenuiter vivere; parce ac duriter vitam agere, se habere; genium fraudare.*

*To give himself wholly to GLUTTONY; palato asperere; ingeniosam, vallatam, habere gulam; pollucibiliter victitare, obsonare, i. e. opipare; Plaut.*

*GLUTTONOUS smell-feasts, or, riotous feast-directors; exquisita ingenia cœnarum; ingeniosi et docti gulæ artifices; nosse exquisitarum terra marique delicarum salivam; Apicii illius opusœdali varias rerum condituras examinantes.*

*A GLUTTONOUS trencher-man; mensarum assecia; calceatis cœmans dentibus; Tartarea ingluviæ.*

*To GNAW, or bite; rodere, mordere, arrodere, mordicare.*

*To GNAW off; abrodere, erodere, exedere.*

*I will make him GNAW his fingers; faciam ut digitos perdat suos.*

*A guilty mind GNaws itself, or, a guilty conscience accuses itself; animus conscius se remordet.*

*Heaviness GNaws men's minds; exedunt animos ægritudines.*

*To GO; ire, vadere, gradiri, incedere, proficisci.*

*To Go a journey; iter facere.*

*To Go home; conferre, vel recipere se domum.*

*To Go quickly, or apace; properare, advolare, accelerare gradum.*

*To Go softly, or leisurely; lento passu incedere; festinare lente; reptare.*

*To Go a foot pace; pedetentim incedere.*

*To Go stately; Junonium incedere.*

*To Go scot-free; impune evadere, vel abire.*

*Go a little aside that way; secede hinc istorsum paulisper; Ter.*

*Let us Go to dinner; eamus comessatum.*

*He is ready to Go; ad iter instructus est.*

*To Go for a citizen; esse pro cive; Cic. Civis haberi.*

*If such wrongs as this Go unpunished; si hæc tanta injuria impunita discesserit; Cic.*

*I will Go on with this kind of duties; hæc officiorum genera persequar; Cic.*

*Will you have any thing with me before I Go? numquid vis quin abeam? Ter.*

*They Go from the matter in hand; a re discedunt; Cic.*

*I let him Go; eum missum feci; dimisi; Cic.*

*He said he would Go get him a wife; dixit velle uxorem ducere; Ter.*

*Go to, tell me this; agendum, hoc mihi expedit; Ter.*

*Go to, let it be done; age, fiat; Ter.*

*Let us Go a little nearer; propius accedamus; Ter.*

*Things Go not well with them; they go down the wind; res sunt illis minus secundæ; Ter.*

*What does he Go about? quid hic cœpat, machinatur, conatur, molitur? Ter. Cic.*

*Which way should I Go seek him? qua querere insistam via? Ter.*

*Since things Go so; istæcum ita sint; Ter.*

*However things Go with me; utut mem res sese habent; Ter.*

*I wondered it should Go thus; mirabar hoc si sic abiret; Ter.*

*Go over to my wife; transito ad uxorem meam; Ter.*

*I can neither let her Go, nor keep her; neque amittendi mihi nec retinendi copia est; Ter.*

*We Go straight thither; eo recta contendimus (proficiscimur) via.*

*How will it Go now? quid nunc fiet? Ter.*

*I will Go think on them by myself; ea nunc meditabor mecum; Plaut.*

*Let things Go how they will; utcumque se res habeant.*

*Go on as you began; perge quo cœpisti; uti occœpisti; Cic. Plaut.*

*They shall not Go away with it so; inultum id nunquam auferent.*

*They are not like to Go scot-free; hand impune habebunt; Ter.*

*Let them Go home; domum abeant; Plaut.*

*I will Go see if he be at home; visam si domi est; Ter.*

*Let not the cobbler Go beyond his ast; ne auctor ultra crepidam; Plin.*

*The voices Go on neither side; neutro inclinantur sententiæ; Liv.*

*You Go about the bush; circuitione, longis ambagibus, uteris; Ter.*

*You may see your friend by the way as you Go; a via salutes amicum; Mart.*

*To Go to meet one; alicui obviam procedere; Cic.*

*Where shall I Go first? quo primum intendam? Ter.*

*He will Go to his province by Ticinum; provinciam per Ticinum est petiturus; Plin.*

*He determined that a woman might Go above ten months with child; decrevit in undecimo quoque mense partum edi posse; Gell.*

*Which measure none ought to Go beyond; quem modum ultra progredi non oporteat; Cic.*

*You may buy any thing, if you will Go to the price of it; nihil est quod non emi possit, si tantum des, quantum volet venditor; Cic.*

*You seemed desirous to Go away; cupidus decedendi videbare; Cic.*

*All that shall she Go away with; id illa universum abripit; Ter.*

*You see how things Go with me; quo in loco sint res et fortunæ meæ vides; Ter.*

*The business GOES on finely; pulchre procedit opus.*

*The matter GOES not well, when—; male se res habet, cum—; Cic.*

*He studies as he GOES; in itinere secum ipse meditat; Cic.*

*He GOES about to scare me with words; maledictis detertere parat; Ter.*

*He GOES lazily about it; somniculose persequitur; Plaut.*

*He GOES down or with the stream; secundo amne descendit; Curt. Vento secundo vehitur; prona fertur aqua.*

*The report GOES; such a report goes abroad; ea fama vagatur; Virg.*

*A mare GOES twelve months with foal; equa ventrem fert duodecim menses; Varro.*

*I was GOING to speak of that; istuc ibam; Ter.*

*It is now GOING on twenty years; hic annus incipit vicesimus; Plaut.*

*I am GOING on my four-score and fourth year; quantum annum ago et octogesimum; Cic.*

*I was just GOING to give it you; quod jam daturus fui; Ter.*

*Where are you GOING? quo tibi est inter? quo intendis? Ter.*

*What think you of GOING out? quid cogitas de exeundo? Cic.*

*The sun is GOING down; sol inclinatur; Juv.*

*At the GOING down of the sun; occidente sole; Cic. Præcipitante in occasum die.*

*He was GOING to run away; ornabat fugam; Ter.*

*Far GONE in years; ætate proventus; Cic.*

*Giving all for GONE; transactum de partibus ratus; Flor.*

*I shall be GONE beyond, unless you help me; circumvenior, nisi subvenitis; Cic.*

*The house is GONE to decay; ædes vitium fecerunt; Cic.*

*And if you will not be GONE presently; nisi actutum hinc abis; Plaut.*

*After I was GONE in; postquam introii; Ter.*

*Things were GONE so far that—; eo redactæ erant res, ut—; Cic.*

*You have GONE a long journey; viam longam confectasti; Cic.*

*They Go by report; incertis rumoribus serviunt; Cæs.*

*But as I was GOING to say; sed quod cuperam dicere; Petr.*

*To Go or walk; gradiri; gressus ferre, vel inferre; carpere viam; se dare in viam; viæ se committere; iter ingredi, inire viam; accingere se itineri, seu ad iter; moliri iter; ambulare, pro, iter facere, apud Cic. premere humum; tendere iter; as,*

*We Go for Italy; tendimus in Latium; Virg.*

*To Go towards the right hand; concedere ad dextram; Ter.*

*To Go away out of his own country; commigrare in aliam regionem; cedere patria, urbe, pro, discedere, apud Virg. alium locum petere; alio ire, se recipere; peregre longinquas invisere terras; conjicere se in provinciam aliam.*

*I have GONE against my will, O queen, from your country; invitus, regina, tuo de littore cessi.*

*To Go, or get him from thence; corripere se inde.*

*To Go away by night; noctu iter ingredi; credere se nocti; Ovid.*

*To Go, or slip away secretly, without taking his leave; postico discedere, sese subducere insciis aliis; furtim abire; hospites inasulato discedere; pro quo Cæsar in Comment. dixit, non conclamatis vasi- bus abire.*

*The bold maid did not recoil, or Go back; andax virago non tulit retro gradum.*

*To Go forward; progredi, procedere; gradum promovere; cæptum peragere cursum.*

*To Go to bed, or, to sleep; petere quietem; seram dare membris quietem; Virg. Concedere cubitum; dare se som-*

*no, quieti ex labore; quieti se tradere; ascendere, conscendere lectum; ad quietem componere sese; asporifero componere membra grabato; lassos artus componere cubili; molli concedere membra thoro; conferre se dormitum; componere se lecto; capessere nocturnam requiem; componere se somno, deponere caput; defessa thoro membra reponere.*

*To Go in; inire domum; inferre pedem intro.*

*Go into our house; nostris succedere penatibus hospes.*

*To Go on a pilgrimage; religionis ergo, terra marique peregrinari; omnia terre sancta loca invisere, perlustrare, perperitare; pietatis studio ad Terram Sanctam peregrinari; peregrinationem inire votivam; Erasim. Peregrinari Romam, Hierosolymam, &c. ad vota solvenda, perolvenda.*

*To Go out of the way, to wander, or to stray away; palare, aberrare a via; decipere errore locorum; divagari, circumambulare; incerta sede vagari; declinare a via; deflectere e recta via; sursum ac deorsum per orbem vagari; ire per devia; sursum deorsumque cursitare; sparsim ac dissolute civitatem obire palando; pecudum more pererrare a via; Claud.*

*To Go on tip-toe; tollere, suspendere gradum; summis pedibus ingredi; summis pedum digitis gradiri; suspensio gradu ire; summis pedum articulis, ungibus, ingredi.*

*Go, and be hanged; (vel, simile quid exitium, vel perniciem, imprecando;) ire, abire, in malam rem, in malam crucem, in maximum malum, in rem maxime malam; ire pastum corvos, apud Aristoph. ire ad furcas, ad Græcum II: abi quo dignus es; quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum, apud Cic.*

*I have GONE further; longius prolapsus sum.*

*Because we were not GONE abroad; quia non eramus peregre.*

*He, GOING from his promises, went so far, that—; a promissis discedens, eo delapsus est, ut—.*

*But whither shall I now Go first? sed quo nunc intendam? contendam?*

*This way Goxs nearer; hac itur brevius.*

*To Go from one thing to another; a re alia ad aliam defluere.*

*They are GOING or coming directly towards us; adversa nobis urgent vestigia.*

*To Go, travel, or make a voyage by sea, in winter; se hiemi et fluctibus committere.*

*He was necessitated to Go that day to Lavinium; iter necessarium, eo die, erat illi Lavinium.*

*Go away from hence, and do not stir*

*from thence, so long as you are so ill in health; aufer te hinc, et ne te moveas isthinc, tam infirma valetudine.*

*I was scarcely GONE from thence; vix me illinc abstraxi.*

*They all Go abroad together; foras simul omnes prorunt sese.*

*To Go many together unto the fields; in agros se effundere, refundere.*

*Whither is he GONE? quo se surripuit?*

*He is GONE out of the ship; ex navi se project.*

*Whither are you GOING? quo te hinc agis?*

*He is GONE to the market; in forum se projecit.*

*To Go his appointed journey; contendere iter constitutum; Cic.*

*When he had happily GONE his journey, he went quickly afterward to Rome; feliciter expedito itinere, Romam deflexit, devolavit.*

*To Go from house to house amongst his friends; obire domos amicorum.*

*To Go in progress through the country and the towns; obire provinciam et urbes.*

*To Go at random through the marketplace; passim per forum volitare.*

*He presently GOES to see his country-folks; protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus; Ovid.*

*All Greece used to Go to hear Demosthenes; ad Demosthenem audiendum concursus ex tota Græcia fieri solitus.*

*I know not how my discourse has GONE aride; nescio quo pacto ad, &c. deflexit oratio.*

*From which harbor he had known there was the most convenient passage to Go over to Britain; quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam trajectum esse cognoverat; Cæsar.*

*Let us Go on to the rest, and follow the method appointed; pergamus ad reliqua, et institutum ordinem persequamur.*

*I will Go on, and insist a little further; pergam atque insequar longius.*

*You cannot Go a finger's breadth further; digitum progredi non potes.*

*He is GONE away a few days' journey; paucorum dierum itinere abest.*

*That GORS far with me; valet illud apud me plurimum.*

*You Go a snail's gallop; cochleam tarditate vincitis.*

*He that GOES softly, goes surely; melior est consulta tarditas, quam temeraria celeritas.*

*Go forward and full, go backward and mar all; a fronte præcipitium, a tergo lupsus.*

*The corpse, or funeral, GOES on; funus procedit.*

*As far as I hear, my master is like to*

*Go without his wife; herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit.*

*There is no GOING back now; jacta jam est alea.*

*What is GONE, is gone; quod periit, periit.*

*I am GONE; abii.*

*He is GONE to the other world; ad plures abiit.*

*To Go to some place; aliquo, ad aliquem locum ire, contendere, pergere, comineare, concedere, migrare, recipere, conferre se; locum aliquem petare; Quo te, Mæri, pedes?*

*To Go a journey; iter tendere; viam capessere.*

*To Go with one; alicui se viæ comitem adjungere.*

*To Go a begging; precario, aliena misericordia vivere; pro foribus panem efflagitare; mendicato pane vivere.*

*To Go away from a place; alium locum, alias sedes, petere, querere.*

*To Go forward, or, to profit, in some course; in arte aliqua, in studiis, &c. progredi, pergere.*

*To Go abroad, or out of doors; domo cedere; foribus, tectis excedere.*

*GOD; Deus. A GODDESS; dea, diva.*

*GOD grant; faxit Deus; utinam.*

*GOD forbid; prohibeat Deus; abiat; dii mala prohibeant. O dii immortales,*

*avertite et detestamini hoc omen. Hoc malum; quod omen, detestabile omen,*

*avertat, avertunt Deus, avertat Jupiter, dii omnes avertant. Dii meliora velint. Dii melius. Io prohibe. Non sinat hoc*

*numen.—Nullum sit in omine pondus.—Quod dii prius omen in ipsos Convertant.*

*Fors dicta refutet.*

*GOD save you; salve, salvus sis.*

*GOD be with you; vale.*

*GOD-a-mercy; Deus tibi mercedem referat.*

*GOD speed you; bene vertat Deus.*

*By GOD's leave, help; Deo volente, juvante.*

*I thank GOD; Deo gratia.*

*To worship GOD religiously; summa religione sacra, rem divinam facere. Summa cum reverentia, viæ sanctitate integri-*

*tateque Deum, divinum numen colere, adorare; religiose, pure, sancte, caste, pie,*

*pura, sincera, integra mente, animi affectione, debito et sincero cultu, auguste et sancte venerari. Deo honorem, cultum,*

*gloriam, venerationem, reverentiam debitam, puram, justam, castam persolvere,*

*præstare, dare, deferre, tribuere, reddere. Dei numen, numinis majestatem horrere,*

*suspicere. Sacra religiose curare. Puram religionem sanctissime colere. Numa,*

*Daude religiosior. Res omnes humanæ religione Dei continentur. Insignis pie-*



tate vir.—Non illa reverentior ulla Deorum. Casto pectore sacrum numen, sacra pietate Deum colere.—Trepidusque assurgit honori numinis.

*If God will ; si diis placet ; Cic.*

*If God send life ; si vita suppetet ; modo vita supervit ; Cic. Virg.*

*I entreat you for God's sake ; for the love of God ; per ego te deos oro ; Ter.*

*God save you ; salve ; Ter. salvus sis ; Id.*

*I give God thanks for it ; diis magnas merito gratias habeo, atque ago ; Ter.*

*As God would have it ; forte fortuna ; Ter.*

*God bless you ; God's blessing on you ; Deus tibi benefaxit ; Ter.*

*Thanks be to God ; diis gratia ; Ter.*

*As God would ; quemadmodum, quomodo dii volunt ; Petron.*

*To make a God of himself ; cœlestes honores usurpare ; Curt.*

*To cleave to God in adversity ; in rebus asperis, adversis, fortune fulmine, stimulis doloris perculsus ; reflante, adversante fortuna, opem, auxilium a Deo implorare, petere, efflagitare ; ad Dei misericordiam, clementiam confugere ; spem, præsidium in Dei bonitate collocare, ponere. Vulnere a fortuna accepto, medicinam a Deo querere, flagitare. In rerum omnium desperatione, Dei clementia, facilitate niti. In repentinis, adversis casibus, si quid præter voluntatem, contra opinionem accidit, cœlum intueri, suspicere, in cœlum oculos tollere, intendere.*

*God is most just and mighty ; Deus optimus. Bonitas in Deo, justitia, clementia, potestas tanta est, quanta potest esse maxima ; singulari Deus bonitate est, incredibili justitia, immensa clementia, infinita potestate ; is, qui cuncta creavit, condidit, architectatus est, ex nihilo excitavit, formavit, finxit ; is, qui omnia regit, gubernat, moderatur, temperat ; is qui rebus omnibus præest, dominatur, imperat ; a quo uno, cujus unius a voluntate, nutu, imperio pendent omnia, cujus potestas omnia complectitur ; cujus in potestate omnia sunt, quem venerunt omnia, cui parent omnia ; omnium rerum auctor, creator, conditor, opifex, artifex, effector.*

*God is present with the afflicted, or ready to help all such as are in adversity and need ; Deus adest laborantibus. Afflictos facile divina pietas excitat, egentibus opem fert, miseros sublevar, desperatione debilitatos confirmat, fulcit, sustinet, laborantibus subsidio est.*

*God is at hand in adversity ; Deus præsto est in adversis. Perfugium habemus ad Deum in nostris calamitatibus, tranquillitas est in nostris tempestatibus, auxilium timentibus portus est ; afflictos*

*divina pietas excitat ; amplissima est divina liberalitas ; patet omnibus, latissime patet, amplissime patet, ubique locorum est, nusquam non est divina benignitas ; cui non benigne facit Deus ? Ecquis est, in quem Dei benignitas non exiit ? qui divinam benignitatem non senserit, expertus sit, reipsa cognoverit, perspicue viderit, clarissime perspexerit ? Nemo divinam opem frustra imploravit ; præsto est, adest, opem fert, opitulatur, subvenit Deus invocantibus eum, implorantibus eum, confugientibus ad eum.*

*To forsake God in prosperity ; fortuna favente Deo et religioni bellum indicare. Divitiis, copiis, opibus auctus, locupletatus, ornatus, Dei beneficium non estimare, parvi pendere. Quo majores divitiæ crescunt, eo minor divini numinis reverentia, eo minor in munificum Deum gratitudo est. Quo majoribus premiis invitatur, eo discedit longius, alienatur magis a Deo ; adversatur Deo magis. In rebus prosperis, secundis, ad voluntatem fluentibus, omnem Dei religionem, curam, reverentiam negligere, abjicere, deponere, meritam Deo immortalis gloriam, gratiam, justis honoribus, et memori mente non persolvere.*

*God willing, or if it please God ; Deo duce, auspicio, favente, juvante, bene juvante, annuente ; ceptis annuente, propitio, aspirante, volente, secundante, approbante. Si Deus volet, voluerit. Si Deo placeat, placuerit. Si annuat ceptis Deus. Dextro, secundo numine. Divina aspirante gratia. Una cum Deo.*

*God speed you well ; Deus acta fortunet. Quod actum est, dii approbent, fortunent, secundent, bene velint succedere, felicem ad exitum perducant ; dii faxint, ut id quod actum est, felix, faustumque sit, optime succedat, prosperum eventum sortiatur ; dii faveant, probent, ratum esse velint, actum feliciter quod actum est ; utinam ex hac re contingant ea quæ cupis, optata omnia secunda fiant, summa felicitas emanet.*

*GODLY, or pious ; pius. Qui pius est, religiosus, pius in Deum, qui honorem Deo præstat, Deum animo spectat, Deo servit, qui pietatem et religionem colit, qui suum animum, suas cogitationes, sua consilia ad Deum refert, qui pie religioseque vivit, qui cum pietate vitam ducit, qui omnibus in rebus ducem Deum sequitur, duce Deo utitur, ad Deum spectat, cujus est vita cum pietate conjuncta, qui nihil non pie, nihil non cogitat cum religione conjunctum ; ei optata omnia contingunt, feliciter omnia succedunt, nihil non bene succedit.*

*God prosper your work, or proceedings ; bene vertat. Bene vertat magnum quod*

moliris Deus. Quod ut felix faustumque sit quod moliris, ut prospere succedat quod auspicias es, omnipotens faxit, faciat Deus. Deus bene adjuvet; prosperos reddat conatus tuos. Bene juvante Deo felicitet et prospere cedat quod aggressus es, quod prae manibus habes. Perficiat quod facis Deus. Immortalem Deum oro, felix fortunatumque tibi ut hoc esset opus, ut ratum esse velit. Adsit, annuat, aspiret coeptis audacibus numen.

*So it pleased God*; ita Deo, sic optimo maximoque numini visum est, placuit. Hoc voluit Deus.—Non hoc mortalibus actum Credite consiliis; sic Jovis imperia voluerunt.—Quicquid superi voluere peractum est.

*To pray to God*; Deo supplicare, vota facere.

*To make a God*; in deos, divos, in numerum deorum reponere, referre; inter deos referre.

*To live Godly*; pie, sancte, honeste vivere. Vitam honestam, sanctam, integram, inculpata, innocentem, apud omnes probatam agere, traducere. Pietatem, sanctimoniam; morum, vitæ probitatem, innocentiam colere, unice amplecti, toto animo amplexari. Summo studio se ad pietatem accingere. In pietatis et sanctimoniae studium diligenter incumbere. Sancte, pie vivendi rationem colere studiose. Bene, et puris manibus vivere. Coelestis vir, sanctitate conspicuus; qui coslitum vitam in terris agit.—Æqui cultor, timidusque Dei. Pietate gravis, insignis, nulli secundus. Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.—Recti custos, imitator honesti. Et nihil arcano qui roget ore Deum.—Qui sanctus haberi, iustitiæque tenax dictis factisque meretur.—Nil commisisse nefandum.

*As God shall bless me*; or, *so let God bless me*; ita genium meum propitium habeam.

*The Gods are slow, but sure paymasters*; dii pedes lanatos habent.

*When God will, all winds bring rain*; Deus undecunque juvat, modo propitius.

*To be thankful to God*; gratulari Deo, nam gratulari, pro gratias agere, dicitur apud Ter. Sic et, grates agere, non solum est poeticum, sed et oratorium; Cic.

*All holy and religious men endeavor to pay to the eternal God due thanks and praise, and that with a thankful mind and due honors*; sancti omnes religionem colescentes meritis æterno Deo gratiam, iustis honoribus, et memori mente, persolvere student.

*To take God to witness*; Deum contestari, obtestari; Deum testari, testem facere, vel invocare in testem, citare, vocare.

*God save you*; opto tibi salutem plurimam, felicitatem perpetuam; optamus tibi salutem et omnia prospera.

*GODLINESS and virtue*; virtus et integritas; absoluta vivendi ratio.

*All other things are false, uncertain, fading, and perishing*; *GODLINESS and virtue are alone fixed with so deep roots, that by no force can they ever be lost or rooted out*; omnia alia falsa, incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; pietas vero, aut virtus, est una, altissimis defixa radicibus, quæ nulla unquam vi eradicari potest.

*GODLINESS, or the virtue of the mind alone, is ever at liberty, which although the body be taken captive, and the members bound with fetters, yet it ever retains its own right and freedom, in all things, without compulsion or punishment*; pietas, vel animi virtus, et semper, et sola, libera est, quæ etiamsi corpora capta sint armis, et membra constricta vinculis, tamen jus suum, atque omnium rerum incoactam et impunitam libertatem, tenet et conservat.

*An honest, Godly, or virtuous death often adorns a flagitious and wicked life; but a wicked and un-Godly life does not leave any place for an honest and commendable death*; mors pia atque honesta sæpe vitam quoque vitiosam et turpem exornat; vita vero turpis et flagitiosa ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit; Cic. pro Qu.

*To give one's self wholly to GODLINESS and virtue*; pietati et virtuti operam dare, totum se dare; omnes curas, cogitationes, et studia ad virtutem et pietatem convertere, conjicere; ad studium virtutis mirum in modum exardescere, animum applicare; ad decus, ad honestatem totis animi viribus aspirare; nihil prius, antiquius, carius, nihil magis appetendum habere, quam virtutem et pietatem; virtutis ac pietatis splendorem, pulchritudinem, consecrari, prosequi; singulari studio virtutem, honestatem sequi, colere, amplexari.

*A man most Godly and virtuous*; antiqua virtute et fide, summa pietate, vir; optimus, et singulari fide præditus; homo virtute cognita, et spectata fide amplissimus; in omni virtute princeps, et pietate clarissimus; pura mente atque integra, nullo scelere imbutus, nullo metu perterritus, nulla conscientia exanimatus; regulis virtutum præsidio munitus, magnoque virtutum comitatu septus.

*He is most glorious, who is most Godly and virtuous*; is gloria maxime excellit, qui virtute ac pietate plurimum præstat.

*He lives a Godly life*; sancte, pieque vivit; se totum Deo addicit; nunquam

ita quisquam bene subducta ratione ad vitam fuit.

*UNGODLY, irreligious, or profane*; hostis sacrorum et religionis; Deo bellum indicere; nullum pietati locum relinquere; vitam perditam, profligatam transigere; omnes flagitiorum laves, et vitæ turpitudines sequi; divini numinis majestatem minuere, offendere; omnem religionem, sanctitatem et pietatem violare, tollere, abolere, evertere; contra Deum contumeliose superbire; de cultu Dei detrudere; ab omni sanctitatis studio abhorre; flagitiis coopertus; scelere inquinatus; omni turpitudine notatus; omni turpitudinis genere implicari, deformari; in omni pravitare versari.

*God bless your studies*; Deus optimus maximus studiis aspiet tuis.

*The God of heaven and earth turn their hearts, and put them into a better mind*; clementissimus omnium formator et reformator rerum, meliorem illis mentem largiatur.

*The great God sees all things*; qui aperta simul, et operta videt; occulta extenebrat, redditque latentia luci.

*That I may wholly depend on God, who is almighty*; ut totus ab illo pendeam, qui potest omnia.

*How can they perish, whom God preserves*? certum, eum non posse perire, qui se totum Deo tradiderit.

*God grant him long to live*; Deus, quæso, ut sit superstes.

*God forbid*; istud ominis avertat Deus.

*God shield*; *God defend*; prohibeant superi; abiat; procul, O procul omnia nobis talia dii pellant.

*God grant*; velint superi.

*God would have put into their hearts, if—*; afflasset et eorum animis Deus, si—.

*The God of heaven frowns on us*; celi siderumque inclementia magna est.

*Not in God's name*; iratis diis genioque sinistro.

*Some UNGODLY notion surely came into his head*; numen aliquod non bonum illius pectus agitavit; pessimus mihi hic illuxit dies.

*So it must be by God's providence*; ita natura comparatum est.

*Thus God will have it*; ita voluit Deus.

*As it pleases God*; ut saperis visum est.

*God is my witness*; nomen testor sanctissimum.

*God knows*; Deum testor immortalē.

*God willing*; si visum ita fuerit superis.

*With God's leave*; si fas mihi detur ab alto.

*A poor, yet GODLY, woman*; paupercula tenui fortuna, sed animo bestiasina.

*God be thanked*; et grates tibi ago, summe pater, meritisque nomen tuum honoribus celebro.

*God who over-rules all*; qui res omnes, superas, inferas temperat, moderatur, et gubernat.

*God is all in all*; quod in navi gubernator, in curru auriga, in choro præceptor, in urbe lex, in exercitu imperator, id est in orbe Deus.

*GOOD, better, best*; bonus, melior, optimus.

*He was a Good orator for those times*; multum, ut temporibus illis, valuit dicendo; Cic.

*They do a great deal of Good*; multum prosunt; proficiunt; Cic.

*I do little Good*; parum promoveo; Ter.

*We have done a little Good*; promovimus aliquantulum; Boeth.

*He lost a Good many men there, and did no good*; complures ibi amisit, nec egit quicquam; Cic.

*He has a Good many without arms*; habet inermes bene multos; Cicer.

*I do no Good*; nihil proficio.

*What is it Good for? or what good does it? quid facit? prodest? valet?* Cic.

*What was it Good for? cui illud bono fuit?* Cic.

*What Good has he done us? quid ille nobis boni fecit?* Petr.

*It does more hurt than Good*; plus nocet, quam prodest; Col.

*A Good many of them were not to be found*; aliquammulti non comparuerunt; Gell.

*Much Good may it do you*; ut saluti sit precor.

*I pray you take these things in Good part*; hæc quæso consule boni; Ovid.

*They can do you no Good*; nihil tibi possunt opitulari, auxiliari; Cic. Ter.

*What Good will it do you? quid proderit?* Petron.

*It is Good advice*; probe mones.

*He was as Good as his word*; firmavit (præstitit) fidem; Ter.

*It is time he made his word Good*; tempus est promissa perfici; Ter.

*He met us in very Good time*; opportune admodum se nobis obtulit.

*They are long in making their word Good*; quod polliciti tarde præstant; Suet.

*A woman of Good behaviour*; mulier probè ornata moribus.

*Whatsoever is amiss in the farm, I will*

*make it Good; quicquid erit in prædio vitii, præstabo; Cic.*

*Leave me as Good as you found me; restitue in quem me accepisti locum; Plaut. Me in integrum restitue; Ter.*

*Has he torn any one's clothes? they shall be made Good again; discidit vestem? resarcietur; Ter.*

*A Good memory, or wit; exprompta memoria; Ter.*

*There is very Good reason for it; iustis de causis; Cic. Causa optima; iustissima est; Ter.*

*He is as Good at it as Camillus; non concedit Camillo; Cic.*

*As Good at the pen as the sword; nec in armis præstantior, quam in toga; Cic.*

*Good at a dart; jaculo bonus; Virg.*

*With the general Good will of all; magno cum assensu omnium; Cic.*

*By my Good will; quoad possem, et liceret; Cic.*

*At some things I am as Good as he; quædam sunt mihi paria cum illo; Cic.*

*With a Good will; ex animo; Cic.*

*Be of Good cheer; bono sis animo; Ter.*

*He is so Good a man! ut ille est bonus vir! Ter. Phor.*

*I reckon him to be as Good as the best; hunc ego parem summis iudico; Cic.*

*Truly I take it in Good part; equidem istuc æqui bonique facio; accipio in bonam partem; Ter. Cic.*

*In Good faith, truth, earnest; hercle vero serio; Ter. Bona fide; Ter.*

*You have made a Good day's work of it; processisti hodie pulchre; Ter.*

*A Good cudgelling; argumentum bacillinum.*

*To bind one's self to make Good his vow; signare votum.*

*Liable to make Good; voti reus; damnatus voti—voto.*

*The doors shall be made Good again; fores restituentur; Ter.*

*A man Good at any thing; omnium scenarum homo.*

*A Good scholar; omni liberali doctrina politus. Bene eruditus homo; Cic. Gell.*

*We went a Good way; bene longe progressi sumus; Cic.*

*He will be Good friends with her; cum illa redibit in gratiam; Sen.*

*As you think Good; ut lubet; utero tuo iudicio; Ter. Cic.*

*As you think Good yourself; tuo vero arbitratu; Cic.*

*It is for your Good; ex usu tuo est; Ter. In rem tuam est; Ter.*

*If you think it will be so much for your Good; si ita istuc animum induxti esse*

*utile; Ter.*

*It is Good for young men to know all these things; nosse omnia hæc salus est adolescentulis; Ter.*

*You have had a Good long speech; habetis orationem bene longam; Cic.*

*After he had been a Good while there; ubi illic est dies complures; Ter.*

*He has as Good as married her; prope jam pro uxore habet; Ter.*

*I reckon it now as Good as done; jam istuc pro facto habeo; Cic.*

*They do it for Good will; benevolentiae gratia faciunt; Cic.*

*This is all the Good they get, that—; hoc tantum proficiunt, ut—; Petr.*

*He wanted no Good will; illi studium non defuit; Cic.*

*By his Good will you might sooner have had his coach-horses out of his stable, than—; celerius voluntate ejus ex equili educeres rhedarios, quam—; Var.*

*If I thought Good; si mihi videretur; Cic.*

*It is Good Latin; Latinum est, recte Latineque dicitur; Gell.*

*If you shall think Good; si tibi ita placuerit; Cic. si tibi videtur; Cic.*

*It is Good for nothing but to hinder one; præter impedimentum nihil præstat amplius; Apul.*

*This was Good for others too; hoc aliis quoque bono fuit; Cic.*

*This Good get I by—; hoc capio commodi ex—; Ter.*

*If they cannot have Good store of it; nisi potest affatim præberi; Col.*

*He could not be persuaded to it for Good nor ill; nec prece, nec pretio compelli potuit, ut—; Val. Max.*

*A Good, kind, courteous, nature; humanum ingenium; Ter.*

*It is not Good trusting to the bank; non bene ripæ creditur; Virg.*

*Blotting paper is not Good to write on; emporetica inutilis est scribendo; Plin.*

*In Good truth he will give no credit to—; næ ille longe aberit, ut credat—; Cic.*

*It is a Good while since I drank first; jam dudum factum est, cum bibi primum; Plaut.*

*Do you not remember I said to you a Good while ago? meministine tibi me dudum dicere? Plaut.*

*With a Good will; haud invito; haud gravate; Ter. Plaut.*

*You are too Good for me at fighting; pugnis plus vales; Plaut.*

*Neither did the Roman think he should be Good enough for so many; neque Romanus tantæ se parem fore multitudini arbitrabatur; Liv.*

*They began to snore as if they had been sleeping a Good while; stertere tanquam olim dormientes ceperunt; Petron.*

*He is as Good a man as lives; ipso homo melior non est.*

*Much Good may it do you; prosit tibi; sit saluti tibi; salutare, salutiferum sit sibi. Answer: suscipio lubens; gratum habeo; (I thank you heartily;) excipio animo lubentissimo.*

*Good ware will off; proba merx facile emptorem reperit.*

*A Good woman is best pleased with her own good man; suus rex reginæ placet.*

*It is a Good horse, that never stumbles; aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.*

*Good and bad, all is alike to you; nullus tibi delectus.*

*You shall have as Good as you bring; ut salutaris, ita resalutaberis.*

*A Good Jack makes a good Jill; bonus dux bonum reddit comitem.*

*I will make it Good; damnum præstabo.*

*It is a Good while ago since my mind was on my meat; jam dudum animus est in patinis.*

*Good morrow; God give you good morrow; sit tibi felix hujus diei exortus; precor ut sol hic tibi felix surrexerit; prosperitatis plurimum adferant tibi emergentes solis radii; faxit Deus ut hic dies tibi candidus illuxerit, ut est apud Erasm. Candidum tibi precor hunc diem; sit hæc dica tibi felix fausta; opto tibi diem istum lætum et bonum.*

*A Good name; nominis, fama, splendor, gloria, claritas, celebritas; fama, estimatio bona, insignis, celebris; nomen multum, amplum, clarum, celebratum.*

*To have a Good name for virtue; vivere gloria et laude, ob virtutem.*

*It is Good for pain, or sickness, i. e., it is a good remedy for a disease; præsens, vel præsentaneum adfert remedium; conducit; non vulgariter confert. Euphorbii succus proficit ad oculariam claritatem, Solin. levat dolorem; pulvis calculis, renum dolores ac vesicæ levat, Solin. de lapide quodam. Subvenit, remedio est, cum dat. sedat dolorem; profigat morbum; medicari, cum accus. multum valere, pollicere; efficaciam habere; castigare, emendare, corrigere.*

*One's own Goods; peculium; res privata, propria, sua cujusque; res domestica, peculiaris, familiaris; meum absolute.*

*A Good office, turn, or benefit; beneficium, meritum, officium, donum, munus, beneficentia, humanitas.*

*To do Good works; opera bona, fidei-*

*que fructus uberes edere, proferre.*

*A Good witness; alicujus rei, de re aliqua, testis gravis, locuples, oculatus, optimus, incorruptus, atque integer.*

*A Good or honest man; vir culpa vacuus, immanis; criminis expertus; liber a delicto, insons, innocens, innoxius, inculpatus, innocuus; vir bonus, probus, pius, integer, probatus.*

*To get the Good will of all; gratiam ab omnibus colligere, permagnam inire.*

*GORGEOUS, or gallant and costly; elegans, nitidus, splendidus, sumptuosus, lautus, magnificus.*

*To be too GORGEOUSLY apparelled; nimio cultui, ornatui corporis, vestitui, indulgere.*

*I GOT, he got, we got, &c.; quæsi, paravi, quæsi, paravit, quæsi, paravimus, paravimus.*

*He is GOT into a new fashion; ornatus in novum incedit spodium; Plant.*

*When he had GOT out of the camp; cum e castris exisset; Cic.*

*I have GOT up the money; pecuniam confeci; Ter.*

*He never thinks how hardly it was GOT; haud existimat quanto labore partum; Ter.*

*I GOT thirty pieces of him by a trick; ego minas triginta ab isto per fallaciam abstuli; Ter.*

*See that dinner be GOT ready; fac paratur prandium; Plaut.*

*I GOT me away presently; corripui illico me inde; Ter.*

*He GOT him out of doors; se subduxit foras; Ter.*

*Because you GOT a little money; quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniæ; Ter.*

*They all wholly GOT them to Pyrrhus; universi se ad Pyrrhum contulerunt; Cic.*

*Good will is no way sooner got, than—; nulla re conciliatur facilius benevolentia; Cic.*

*Pamphilus GOT her with child; gravida e Pamphilo est; Ter.*

*They GOT over the river; flumen transiverunt; Cic.*

*I GOT it by heart, without book; memoriam mandavi; Cic.*

*The fourth day he GOT to Tigris; quarto die penetrat ad Tigrim; Curt.*

*He stayed a little, till his wife GOT ready; paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est; Cic.*

*When I am GOT hence; cum hinc excessero; Cic.*

*He took a nearer way, and GOT before the enemy; occupatis compendiis prævenit hostem; Flor.*

*He GOT the better of it at every exercise; omnis generis certaminum victor extitit; Patere.*

*He Got his glory by giving; dando gloriam adeptus est; Sal.*

*They have Got their supper; cœnati sunt; Plaut.*

*What could he have Got more? quid potuerit amplius assequi? Cic.*

*Such a victory as never any man to that day had Got; victoriam, quantum nemo ad eam diem pepererat; Liv.*

*She was hardly Got to the door, but —; vix ad ostium processerat, cum —; Petron.*

*I Got a glimpse of it; quasi per caliginem vidi.*

*I have Got what I labored for; decidit præda in meos cæssa.*

*He Got up but very slowly; crevit quicquid, crevit tanquam favos.*

*They think they are Got into another world; putant se in alium terrarum orbem delatos.*

*Ill GOTTEN goods worse spent; male parta, pejus dilabuntur.*

*To GOVERN, or rule; regere, gubernare, moderari, administrare, temperare.*

*To GOVERN the republic; gubernacula reipublicæ tractare; Cic.*

*To have the GOVERNMENT or protection of a province; præsidere, procurare, clavum reip. tenere.*

*A well GOVERNED man; homo continens, severus.*

*I have another manner in GOVERNING and ordering my house; diversa œconomia. Genus rationum mearum dissimilitudinem habet cum illius administratione domestica; non eadem in re domestica tuenda, in administranda re familiari, in curanda domo, in gubernatione domestica utriusque ratio est.*

*Another way of GOVERNING; diversa ratio. Dissentimus in regenda provincia, in administratione provincie diversa est utriusque ratio; non eadem sunt utriusque instituta; longe distat ab illius institutis mea consuetudo; aliud ipse spectat, aliud ego sequor; institutorum nostrorum dissimilis, diversa ratio est.*

*He GOVERNED the province with great praise; provinciam cum laude administravit. Provinciam rexit præclare, egregie administravit, cum laude gessit, magna virtutis et innocentie fama provincie præfuit; in illius administratione provincie summa virtus enituit; in gerenda provincia laudes illorum æquavit, quorum nomina propter egregia facta, singularemque justitiam, perpetuo vivent in animis hominum; quorum vigebit memoria in omnes annos, multis testata expressaque recte factorum monumentis; quorum memoriam ob justitie præclara facta excipiet ac tuebitur immortalitas.*

*To loathe or dislike the present Go-*

*VERNMENT; rerum præsentium pertesum esse; fastidio teneri, duci. Regem, principes, præsides reip. magistratus, rerum præsentem statum, administrationem, gubernationem, procurationem damnare, vellicare, incusare, criminari, carpere, reprehendere, traducere, reprobare, notare. Rebus studere novis. Omnia principum facta dictaque in pejorem partem rapere. — Murmura serpunt plebis — tacitumque a principe vulgus Dissidet et qui mos populis venturus amatur. — Humili lætasse veneno Summa, nec impositos unquam cervice volenti Ferre duces.*

*To have GOVERNMENT, rule, or dominion, &c.; regere imperio populos; imperii fræna tenere sui; scepra tenere; sceptris potiri; premere dititione.*

*To GOVERN far and wide by virtues; late regere per orbem virtutibus.*

*He has all the rule and GOVERNMENT; de illo, apud illum, quem penes est omnis potestas.*

*He who GOVERNS the commonwealth, or, who is the chief magistrate; qui magistratus personam gerit; qui reipublicæ, civitatis, personam gerit; qui consulis personam induit, suscipit; rerum cui summa potestas; cui populi cura incumbit; qui summis rebus præstat; quem penes imperium terræ; qui gubernacula reipublicæ tractat; qui ad clavum reipublicæ sedet; qui summam rerum administrat; qui sceptrum vibrat, et rerum scepra gubernat.*

*We sat at the helm to GOVERN the ship; sedebamus in puppi clavumque tenebamus.*

*He has little experience in GOVERNMENT; gubernacula parum scienter tractat.*

*To GOVERN, or manage, the affair with reason and prudence; consilio et ratione rem administrare.*

*He ought always to GOVERN the commonwealth; is omni tempore ad gubernacula reipublicæ semper sedere debet.*

*Those who GOVERN the people by violence and force; qui per vim imperium in populum et gentes administrant, exercent.*

*He GOVERNS all things as he pleases; arbitrato suo cuncta moderatur et regit.*

*A GOVERNOR of great experience, of great counsel and prudence; imperator eximia sapientia, et magnitudine consilii atque animi.*

*He GOVERNS the greatest and most weighty affairs with great judgment and prudence; maximas gravissimasque res magno consilio et ratione administrat.*

*He has great interest in the GOVERNMENT of the commonwealth; in republica cum potestate et imperio versatur.*

*King Æolus here GOVERNS and rules*

*the bustling winds and tempests; hic vasto rex Æolus antro Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras Imperio premit, ac vinculis et carcere frenat.*

*He has no share in any public GOVERNMENT; is nullam partem ullius publici muneris attingit.*

*He made me GOVERNOR of that province, or, he laid that trust and charge on me; is hanc mihi provinciam delegavit.*

*To slight the GOVERNMENT, or public authority; hebescere aciem auctoritatis.*

*All things depend on his pleasure and GOVERNMENT; a cujus nutu et imperio omnia pendent.*

*The GOVERNMENT is given to Asdrubal; rerum habent traduntur Hasdrubali; Silius.*

*That day my destruction was resolved on, and the GOVERNMENT of the province given to Gabinius and Piso; illo die mihi perniciēs, Gabinio et Pisoni provincia rogata est; Cic.*

*That he might be chosen GOVERNOR, or king of the Romans; ut in Romanorum regem deligeretur.*

*But when the GOVERNMENT was in the hands of a single person; cum autem dominatu unius omnia tenerentur.*

*I will GOVERN your tongue; ego moderabor linguam tuam.*

*Rash youth must rather be GOVERNED; regenda est magis fervida adolescentia.*

GRACE; gratia, -æ, f.

GRACE, or favor; amor, favor, respectus, benignitas.

A GRACE, or privilege; immunitas, privilegium.

*With a good GRACE; venuste, decenter, decore.*

*By the GRACE of God; Deo juvante.*

*To GRACE one; exornare, honestare, condecorare.*

*To say GRACE; consecrare mensam.*

*Without GRACE, or comeliness; inelegans, invenustus, incultus, horridus, Cyclopius.*

*It is a GRACE to them in whom it is; exornat eos, penes quos est; Cic.*

*He grows in GRACE; mactus (i. e. magis auctus) est virtute.*

*He cannot stay till GRACE be said; sacra hand immolata devorat.*

*There is GRACE in him, he blushed; salva res est, erubuit; Ter.*

*A GRACELESS young man; adolescens dissolutus; perditus ac profusus nepos.*

*To gain GRACE, or to be gracious; omnibus probari, et diligi; gratia et auctoritate valere apud omnes.*

*To GRANT; concedere, annuere, permittere, indulgere.*

*To GRANT, or acknowledge; fateri, non negare.*

*GRANT it be so; esto, fac ita esse.*

*GRANT me this, that—; anite impetrare me, ne—; Ter.*

*GRANT this, that—; positum sit; sit ita sane; fac ita esse; ut sit; Cic.*

*But GRANT that it helps—; sed fac juvare—; Cic.*

*To take for GRANTED; pro concessio sumero; Cic.*

*But taking it for GRANTED; sed hoc ipsum concedatur; Cic.*

*With much ado the king had it GRANTED him; id gravate concessum est regi; Liv.*

*GRANT there be atoms; ut essent atomi—; Cic.*

*I GRANT it; factum est, non nego; Ter.*

*To GRANT one's request, or desire; petenti, roganti, postulatis, precibus, votis, petitioni, postulationi alicujus annuere, subscribere, satisfacere, cedere, concedere, non deesse, facilem se, aures faciles præbere. Supplicanti non denegare, nihil recusare. Preces exaudire; precibus indulgere, dare; precibus alicujus moveri, flecti, vinci. Suppliciter rogantem audire, non rejicere; compotem voti facere, dimittere; non dimittere tristem. Orantibus dare, largiri, permittere, concedere quod volunt, gratificari. Exorari se passus est, ratas preces habuit, effecit. Non recusato quin, quo minus id fiat quod rogatur. Votis aures præbere, aures amicas applicare. Annuere optatis. Riserunt faciles et tribuere dii.—Nulla damnavit vota repulsa. Voto paratis auribus annuere; audire preces, pro, exaudire, apud Cic. Precibus benignum impertiri assensum.*

*My prayers have prevailed with God to GRANT your request; pro te mea vota valent, ac tetigere Deum.*

*Do not refuse, I pray you, to GRANT my requests; ne apud te cassa sint preces meæ, quaeso.*

*GRANT, or suppose this; finge, constitue id; detur, concedatur hoc.*

*That being GRANTED, this must needs follow; id si detur, concedatur; si habeo, si des mihi, si concedas id; hoc necessario, necessarie, necessaria consecutione colligitur; necesse, necessarium est ut consequatur; non potest non consequi; fieri non potest, abesse non potest quin consequatur. Illo probato, concessio, consequens est, consequenter, per consequentiam conficitur ut, &c.*

GRATEFUL, or thankful; gratus.

GRATEFUL, or kindly taken; acceptus.

*To GRATIFY; gratificari, morigerari, obsequi; gratissimum alicui facere.*

*Thus our ambition is GRATIFIED; ita quæ volumus consequimur.*

*Be GRATEFUL to me in this; præstes mihi hoc beneficium.*

*To be GRATEFUL; memoriam beneficii colere benevolentia sempiterna.*

*Always GRATEFUL, or thankful; perpetuo gratus. Dum vivam, quoad vivam, quatenus vitam producam, donec vivere licebit, dabo operam diligenter, id agam omni studio, curabo, enitar, contendam, in illud studium, illam curam, unam illam rem incumbam, id mihi propositum erit in omni vita, eo spectabit animus meus, eo curæ, cogitationesque meæ referentur, intenduntur, eo mea consilia dirigentur, ut me tibi memorem gratumque probem, parem ut gratiam, par pari ut referam, ut in me gratum animum desiderare non possis, ut officia tua paribus a me compensentur officiis; in omni meæ vitæ cursu nihil mihi prius erit, nihil antiquius, res mihi non tam erit ulla proposita, nulla de re laborabo magis, nulli rei studebo magis, aut serviam diligentius, quam ut te de me optime meritum esse læteris.*

*The GRATEFULNESS of so great a good office shall not be forgotten; gratia tanti beneficii non aboletur.*

*A faithful memory of a GRATEFUL mind; grati animi fidelis memoria.*

*The greatest evidence of a most GRATEFUL mind; gratissimi animi pignus simplicissimum, testimonium non mediocre.*

*I will always be GRATEFUL to you; gratum me tibi, memoremque semper præstabo.*

*You shall have him always very GRATEFUL to you; hunc addictum, deditum, adstrictum tibi semper habebis.*

*It is an evidence of a GRATEFUL and ingenuous mind, to desire to be mostly obliged to him, by whom you are much obliged already; animi grati et ingenui est, cui multum debeas, ei plurimum velle debere.*

*To be mindful to pay GRATEFUL acknowledgments to any one; memorem alicui gratiam memori mente persolvere.*

*That he might show himself mindful and GRATEFUL by any means; ut se memorem gratumque præberet, præstaret; ut ullum grati animi signum ostenderet.*

*I will endeavor, and as I hope effect and bring to pass, that you shall be glad that I am so GRATEFUL to you; enitar, et, ut spero, consequar, ut te de me optime esse meritum læteris.*

*To be GRATEFUL by all ways and means for one's great liberality; alicujus inexhaustam liberalitatem recognoscere; nullum grati animi testimonium præmittere.*

*This is very GRATEFUL to me; hoc, apud me, non exigui beneficii locum*

*habet.*

*To remember for ever very GRATEFULLY any thing done, or any one's name; aliquid factum, alicujus nomen grata memoria prosequi; memoriam nominis, aut beneficii alicujus, sempiterna benevolentia colere.*

*Not to be GRATEFUL for, and mindful of, obligations and good offices done; beneficii oblitus, parum memor; beneficiorum, meritum oblivisci; beneficii se immemorem præbere, præstare; ingratitudinis notam subire; ingrati animi culpam sustinere; omnia memoriam beneficii ex animo ejicere, deponere; in ingratitudinis reprehensionem, suspicionem incurrere, incidere; de referenda gratia parum laborare; ingratitudinis nota, macula aspergi, dedecorari.*

*Lest any one should brand me with the baseness of not being GRATEFUL; ne quis mihi turpissimam ingratitudinis notam inaurat.*

*TO GRATULATE one's victory; gratulari alicui victoriam, de victoria.*

*I acknowledge your civility in that you GRATULATE, or congratulate, me concerning my daughter; quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem; Cic.*

*They GRATULATED, or congratulated, him with the loud shouting or acclamation of conquerors; ei voce maxima victorum gratulantur; Cic.*

*I will GRATIFY, or please, you and your friends; tibi amicisque tuis gratificabor. Cupio, volo non solum tua, verum etiam tuorum amicorum causa, aliquid agere, quod tibi, amicisque tuis gratum sit, gratum ac jucundum accidat, placeat, satisfiat, inire gratiam et apud te, et apud amicos tuos ex aliqua re velim; opto gratificari, rem gratam facere, aliquid efficere, aliquid præstare, tua, tuorumque, causa, ex quo tu et amici tui voluptatem, jucunditatem, lætitiā capiant, sumant, hauriant, colligant. Tibi tuisque operam dabo. Cupio non solum tua, verum etiam eorum, qui a te diliguntur, causa, rem gratam facere, gratificari, servire non solum tibi, verum etiam amicis tuis, servire voluntati, et commodum non solum tuo, verum etiam amicorum tuorum inire gratiam officiis meis, non a te modo, verum etiam ab amicis tuis; tuam, amicorumque tuorum, officiis meis gratiam quæro; aliquid efficere, navare, quod tibi amicisque tuis gratum sit, placeat, satisfiat, voluptatem, jucunditatem, lætitiā afferat, valde velim.*

*You GRATIFY, or please, others, not esteeming yourself, or not regarding your own profit; teipso neglecto gratificaris aliis. Alienam voluntatem ut æquaris,*



at aliena voluntati morem geras, ut aliis satisfacias, aliorum causa, teipsum destituis, deseris, derelinquis; de aliis plurimum, de teipso, tuisque rebus minime laboras; aliena tibi curæ sunt, tua negligis, aliorum rationes pluri apud te quam tuæ sunt; propensior ad alios, quam ad teipsum tua voluntas est; quid aliis placeat, quid aliorum e re sit, attendis, ratio rerum tuarum quid postulet, minime cogitas; præ aliis teipsum negligis; ut æquaris alios, discedis a teipso, deficiis, desciscis.

*To show one's GRATITUDE for favors; se memorem beneficii præstare.*

A GRAVE; sepulchrum, n. tumulus, m. bustum, n. tumba, f.

*To lie in his GRAVE; tumulare, sepelire; humo condere.*

*He has one foot in the GRAVE; alterum pedem in cymba Charontis habet.*

*We come to the GRAVE; ad sepulchrum venimus; Ter.*

*A man of a very GRAVE look; severitas inest in vultu; Ter.*

*This is for GRAVE men; hæc (liberalitas) est gravium hominum; Cic.*

*What a GRAVE person he was taken to be, even Cicero shows; qui quam gravis habitus sit, etiam Cicero docet; Macr.*

*They wish me in my GRAVE; meam mortem exoptant; expectant; Ter.*

*More GRAVE than wise; tertius e cælo cecidit Cato; sapientum octavus.*

*That I may at least rest quietly after I am dead in the GRAVE; sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam. Ubi, apud Virg. Sedes, pro sepulchro.*

GREAT; magnus, grandis, vastus, amplus, ingens.

*Though they be never so GREAT; etiamsi maxima sint; Cic.*

*As GREAT as my poverty is, yet—; quanta hæc mea paupertas est, tamen—; Ter.*

*As GREAT as it is; or, how great soever it be; quantumcunque est—; Cic.*

*Be the price never so GREAT, it is well bought; quanti quanti bene emitur; Cic.*

*What GREAT matter were it, to—; quantum erat, ut—; Ovid.*

*It is a GREAT matter to have—; magnum est—; Cic.*

*It is no GREAT matter; non magni interest; Cic.*

*I make no GREAT matter for these things; de his non ita valde laboro; Cic.*

*A GREAT deal more; haud paulo plus; Cic.*

*It is worth a GREAT deal more now than it was then; multo plura est nunc, Phrase.*

quam tunc fuit; Cic.

*They are GREAT huntersmen; multum sunt in venationibus; Cæs.*

*What a GREAT one he is! ut magnus est! Plaut.*

*A GREAT while ago; jam dudum; Ter.*

*I have been here a GREAT while; ego jam dudum hic adsum; Ter.*

*We have been speaking a GREAT while; jam diu loquimur; Cic.*

*He was a GREAT while together at a stand; diu secum multumque dubitavit; Cic.*

*I see no GREAT reason for it; nullam video gravem subesse causam; Cic.*

*She is GREAT with child; gravida est; Ter.*

*It is a GREAT way from the sea; longe a mari est; Ter.*

*To see a GREAT while before; longe prospicere futuros casus; Cic.*

*A GREAT deal swifter—more swift; pedibus longe melior; Virg.*

*So GREAT cruelty was shown, even towards the citizens; exitiit etiam in civem tanta crudelitas; Cic.*

*A man of very GREAT ability; summæ vir facultatis; Cic.*

*A vessel of a very GREAT jewel; vas e gemma prægrandi; Cic.*

*Very GREAT cause to chide; vehemens causa ad objurgandum; Ter.*

*He made as GREAT account of her as of himself; quam haud minus quam seipsum magnificet; Ter.*

*You have told us a GREAT many things, more indeed than we knew of before; abunde multa docuisti, quæ quidem ignorabamus; Gell.*

*So little did that GREAT victory stand him in; tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit; Curt.*

*This is a GREAT deal the nearer way; hac multo propius ibis; Ter.*

*Let the company be never so GREAT; in quantalibet multitudine; Plin.*

*He taught a GREAT many, or there were a great many that he taught; plurimos docuit; Suet. Magnum numerum; Cæs.*

*I make GREAT use of our poets; studiosè utor nostris poetis; Cic.*

*For the GREATNESS of it; pro ratione portionis.*

*According to the GREATNESS of my proportion; as much as I can; pro rata portione; pro ope atque opibus.*

*As big and GREAT as will load a ship; justum navis onerariæ videatur onus.*

*A very GREAT height; gigantæo territ astra iugo.*

*To GREET, or salute; salutare, salutem dicere; salutem imprecari, vel num-*

ciare; salutem plurimam alicui imper-  
tire.

*I GREET you well; jubeo salvere te.*

*GREET, or salute, him much in my  
name; multam salutem meis illi verbis  
annunciat.*

*GREET whom you meet; venienti des  
salutem; Plaut.*

*To send GREETING; per literas aut  
nupcium salutare.*

*The frequent GREETINGS of my friends  
hinder the course or progress of my stu-  
dies; impediunt studia salutationes ami-  
corum. Crebræ amicorum salutationes  
ita me interpellant, ut prorsus me a studiis  
abducant, avocent, abstrahant, abripiant,  
avellant, amoveant; omnem prorsus co-  
lendi studia facultatem, potestatem, fre-  
quentes amicorum salutationes eripiunt;  
nullam mihi studiorum copiam, nullam ad  
colenda studia, ad tractandas literas va-  
cuam horam, nullum liberum tempus re-  
linquunt; fit salutationibus amicorum ade-  
untium ad me, ventantium ad me ami-  
corum officio, ut spatii nihil habeam ad  
animum literis excolendum, ad ingenium  
studiis exercendum; ita sum occupatus,  
occupationis habeo tantum in excipiendis  
iis, qui ad me officii causa adeunt, ut otii  
nihil supersit ad studia literarum tractan-  
da; ut nullam diei partem arbitrata meo  
in studiis ponere, ad studia conferre li-  
ceat.*

*To GRIEVE (act.); contristare, vex-  
are, cruciare, excruciare, molestare, affli-  
gere, exacerbare, afficere, angere, gra-  
vare. To grieve (neut.); mœrere, dolo-  
re, gravari, excruciarî, ægre vel mole-  
ste ferre.*

*To take a thing GRIEVOUSLY; moleste  
ferre.*

*To GRIEVE, or make one sorrowful;  
alicui mœstitiam, dolorem magnum, acer-  
bum incutere, inurere, ferre, commovere,  
facere, ægre facere, scrupulum et solici-  
tudinem ingerere, injicere; ægritudines  
anxias et acerbas importare. Aliquem  
anxium reddere; agere ac sollicitum ha-  
bere; dolore, ægritudine, mœrore, mole-  
stia afficere, percellere, vexare, torquere,  
affligere, perturbare, cruciare, fodicare,  
înfestare, urere, excruciare, pungere, vul-  
nerare, necare, frangere, conficere, dis-  
cruciare. Animum alicujus, mentem sen-  
susque mordere; serenitati mentis nubem  
inducere. Gravior nuncius vulnerat aures.*

*To GRIEVE, or to be sorry; summa  
solicitudine, animi dolore, doloris acer-  
bitate, ægritudine, anxietate, angore, mœ-  
rore, gravi cura, gravissimis animi dolo-  
ribus affigi, vexari, percelli, perturbari,  
affici, premi, debilitari, cruciari, excru-  
ciari, discruciarî, torqueri. E dolore animi*

*laborare. Mœrere, dolere. Angi animo.  
Dolenter, acerbè, ægre, graviter, permo-  
leste ferre. Summos dolores et molestias  
pati, perpeti, sustinere, tolerare, haurire,  
devorare, perferre, subire, suscipere. Max-  
imum dolorem, mœrorem, ex re aliqua  
recipere, accipere. In dolore, sordibus,  
luctu, mœrore esse, jacere. In magnam  
ægritudinem cadere. Discrucior animi.  
Saucius animi.—Premit altum corde do-  
lorem.—Clausum pectore vulnus habet.  
—Tristi turbatus vulnere mentis.—In-  
genti mentem percussa dolore. Infelix ani-  
mi morbus dolor, hyems mentis. Hye-  
mat animus.*

*To pine away with GRIEV; dolore ta-  
becere; Ter.*

*He is fallen sick with GRIEV; in mor-  
bum ex ægritudine conjicitur; Plaut.*

*None could imagine the GRIEV I took;  
opinio omnium majorem animo cepi  
dolorem.*

*To GRIEVE, or sorrow overmuch, to  
take great thought; præter modum dolo-  
re. Ægritudine acerbâ, dolore nimio,  
anxietate animi ac solitudine gravi, luctu  
perpetuo, doloris magnitudine, gravitate  
opprimi, obrui, frangi, confici, consumi,  
divelli, differri, distineri, exedi, conta-  
bescere, absorberi, macerari. Dedere se  
totum ægritudini. Suum ægritudinis cru-  
ciatum et carnisiciniâ alere, fovere; sus-  
tinere, ferre non posse. Præ dolore pene  
exanimari. Totus in luctu versari; a dolo-  
re occupari. Animus dolore contabes-  
cit; ferendo dolori non sum; vires de-  
sunt.—Inconsolabile vulnus Mente gerit.  
Nimium indulgere dolori. Plus nimio dolo-  
re. Gravius justo—Nec pro materia fer-  
tur doluisse. Dolor flagrantior æquo, et  
vulnere major.*

*To GRIEVE, or sorrow for another;  
alterius causa, vice dolere. Ex alienis  
malis, rebus afflictis, ex alterius miseriis  
ægritudinem capere, acerbissimum dolo-  
rem haurire. Calamitate alterius gra-  
viter affici. Ego tuo dolore, mœrore ma-  
ceror, macesco, consenesco et tabesco mi-  
ser. Meus oritur ex te, ex tuo, dolor. Tua  
causa fit ego ut doleam. Doloris tui so-  
cium, tuum mœoris participem habes me.  
Alieno mœrore angi.*

*This GRIEVES me; hoc me male habet;  
id mihi molestum est; Ter.*

*She does nothing but GRIEVE; nil aliud  
quam dolet; Ovid.*

*You know not how I GRIEVE; nescis  
quam doleam; Ter.*

*To renew one's GRIEV; vulnus animi,  
cicatricem angoris veteris, malorum me-  
moriam refricare. Afferre manus vulneri-  
bus. Doloris flammam sensim extinctam,  
languescentem denuo accendere. Com-  
positum bene malum movere; sopitum*

suscitare. Hoc tam gravi vulnere quam consensuise videbantur, recrudescunt. Dolor pene intermortuus, quem dies jam pene sanaverat, recrudescit. Ulcus tangere; Unguis in ulcere. Infandum renovare; obductum verbis revocare dolorem.

*To put one to great GRIEF and trouble; in curarum ergastulum, altissimum pelagus, detrudere, aliquem præcipitem dare.*

*There are great signs of GRIEF in his countenance; maxima, in ipsius vultu, sunt signa dolentis.*

*He has great GRIEF in his mind; clausum in pectore vulnus habet; duos animi labores fert, tolerat.*

*Cares divide, distract, and GRIEVE the mind; diverseque vocant animum in contraria cure; nam dividere animum cura dicitur, atque hinc, animum in diversa rapere, ut nunc hoc, nunc illud, mente volvat.*

*Sad and GRIEVOUS things are mixed with things glad and joyful; miscentur tristia lætis.*

*If the woman do not accomplish the mischief that she has begun, that is sickness, old age, and extreme GRIEF and misery to her; male quod mulier incipit, id ni perpetret, id illi morbo est, id illi senio est, id illi miserie miseris est; Plaut.*

*Which thing was so great a GRIEF to me, that—; quæ res mihi tanto fuit dolori, ut—.*

*That has been a great GRIEF and trouble to me; id mihi magnæ molestiæ fuit; Cic.*

*These things are GRIEVOUS to me; hæc mihi non sunt voluptati.*

*Excessive or too much GRIEF has made me senseless; dolor nimis excussit mihi sensus.*

*I am exceedingly GRIEVED at that; id mihi vehementer dolet; hoc me valde sollicitat.*

*That is GRIEVOUS to you; id tibi ægro est.*

*These things are somewhat GRIEVOUS to me; non nihil mihi sunt molesta hæc.*

*Which things GRIEVE and vex my mind; quæ animo meo dolorem faciunt, et mihi stomachum movent; Cic.*

*This has procured to me great care and GRIEF; magnam mihi curam hoc iniecit.*

*Nothing could have fallen out more GRIEVOUS to me; nihil mihi ad dolorem acerbius accidere potuit.*

*And whilst these things are GRIEVOUS and vexatious to all, to us they are wretchedly miserable and insufferable; atque cum hæc omnibus sint gravia atque acerbæ, tunc vero nobis misera et intoleranda.*

*That was GRIEVOUS to his own friends,*

*vexatious to his country, and troublesome to all good men; fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriæ, grave bonis omnibus.*

*You had, indeed, GRIEVED me, but now you make me glad, and take all trouble from me; affecerat me quidem graviter, nunc autem idem recreas, et abstergis omnem molestiam.*

*This GRIEVES the man much; hoc male torquet virum.*

*Your sickness GRIEVES me much; tuus me morbus graviter commovet.*

*The vexatious remembrance of former evils has renewed the old trouble and GRIEF of my mind; acerbæ sane præteritorum recordatio malorum veterem animi curam molestiamque renovavit.*

*You have renewed my GRIEF; dolorem meum refricasti; sopitum excitasti dolorem meum; Cic.*

*Does that most cruel torturing and vexation of innocent persons move you also with a like sense of GRIEF? an vos quoque acerbissimus innocentium cruciatus et mæror pari sensu doloris afficit?*

*Every one's own deceit, wickedness, villainy, and boldness, GRIEVE his mind, and disturb his health; suâ quemque fraus, suum facinus, suum scelus, suâ audacia, de sanitate ac mente deturbat; Cic.*

*But the very naming of that most famous and most valiant man, has weakened my voice with weeping, and disturbed my mind with GRIEF; sed hæc facta illius viri clarissimi ac fortissimi viri mentio, et vocem meam fletu debilitavit, et mentem dolore impedivit, &c.*

*To be excessively GRIEVED at any thing; vehementius angî, gravius afflicti, acerbissime dolere, mirifice sollicitum penitus esse, de re aliqua.*

*GRIEF of mind too long kept close, and hidden secret; nimium diu reconditus, et penitus abstrusus, animi dolor.*

*My mind is GRIEVED for the damage of my family; ex domestico incommodo dolor insidet animo meo.*

*What is the reason that GRIEF of mind should trouble you so much? quid est quod te adeo commoveat tuus dolor intestinus?*

*If any thing should GRIEVE you; si te dolor aliquis perculerit.*

*GRIEF is very troublesome; premit dolor, atque instat.*

*But GRIEF weakens me, and stops my speech; sed me dolor debilitat, includitque vocem.*

*My GRIEF tears and torments me, and suffers me not to breathe; meus me mæror lacerat, et conficit, et me spirare non sinit.*

*GRIEF is a thing sad, grievous, and*

contrary to nature; dolor est res tristis, aspera, amara, et inimica naturæ.

Now this mischief begins to be GRIEVOUS; jam hoc malum ingravescit.

Wretched GRIEF and care consume me; miseria et cura me contabescit; Plaut.

GRIEF kills me; me dolor exanimat.

When I was wholly given over to great GRIEF of mind; cum me acerbus animi color totum possedisset.

This GRIEVES me day and night; hoc me dies noctesque torquet.

GRIEF is so deeply settled and fixed in my mind, that it can by no means be rooted out; ininitus et infixus in animo meo dolor ita penitus est, ut evelli nulla ratione possit.

GRIEF is the torture of lovers; nrit dolor amantes.

Which things although they be weighty and troublesome, yet this, O judges, is much more GRIEVOUS and vexing; quæ licet gravia sint, (judices,) illud tamen multum est acerbius.

To be overcome with GRIEFS; succumbere doloribus.

To give way to GRIEF; frænos dolori remittere.

His mind is GRIEVED; animo ejus male est.

I know how much that GRIEVED me; ego illud scio quam doluerit cordi meo.

I am daily more and more GRIEVED about my son; mihi quotidie angescit magis de filio ægritudo.

No man was more moved with GRIEF for the desolation and destruction of the commonwealth, than myself; nemini concedo, qui majorem ex pernicio et peste reipub. molestiam traxerit.

I took incredible GRIEF for that miserable desolation of my country; yea so great was my grief, that—; incredibilem sane dolorem ex hac miseranda patriæ clade ac vastitate concepi, imo tantum doloris et molestiæ suscepi, ut—; Cic.

I cannot express by words how greatly I was GRIEVED in my mind when I heard; non possum exprimere verbis quantum animo vulnus acceperim, quum audiui.

I am GRIEVED for your grief; doleo dolorem tuum.

The great GRIEF which I take for your affairs is the cause that—; summus dolor quem ex rebus tuis capio ratio est cur—; Cic.

He bore the death of his friend with so much GRIEF, that he lost all the pleasure of his own life; mortem amici adeo acerbissime ferebat, ut omnem vitam suam jucunditatem prorsus amisisset.

Do not pine yourself away by GRIEF; noli te dolore macerare.

To be tormented with secret GRIEF; tacito dolore uri.

Alas, I am distracted with GRIEFS! miserum me, doloribus differor, distrahor!

I am overwhelmed with GRIEF, neither do I think I shall be freed from it, unless either I shall know that he is in a better condition, or at least—; maxime obruo dolore, nec puto emergam, nisi aut illi melius esse cognovero, vel saltem—.

Who did not then sigh? who was not then vexed with GRIEF? quis tum non gemit? quis tum non arsit dolore?

A life full of GRIEFS; vita doloribus referta.

Blinded with the greatness of GRIEVOUS troubles; perturbationum magnitudine occæcatus.

I am vexed with GRIEF, so that I cannot write; intercludor dolore ne scribam.

I suffer myself to be overwhelmed with tempests of GRIEF; obrui me sino fluctibus molestiarum.

Cæsar was greatly GRIEVED at that report; magna sollicitudine affectus erat hoc nuncio Cæsar.

Weakened and distracted by a concurrence of many troublesome GRIEFS and mischiefs; multarum molestiarum et malorum concursu labefactatus atque convulsus.

Swallowed up in a deep gulf of GRIEFS; dolorum abyso absorptus.

To be GRIEVED for the departure of friends; amicorum discessu angî.

I who before was tormented with GRIEF for these mischiefs of the commonwealth, am now not so much as moved by them; ego his malis reipublicæ, quibus antea rumpebar, nunc ne moveor quidem.

I am tormented with GRIEF for your troubles; tuis excrucior malis.

I am so tossed with the tempests of GRIEVOUS cares, that I am quite shut out and far removed from any haven or harbor; ita fluctibus curarum jactor, ut a portu prorsus excludar, et longissime dimovear.

I cannot express what great GRIEF now troubles me; explicare non possum quanto hoc tempore in macrore versor.

I am so overburdened with GRIEF, that I can by no means free myself from it; in dolore obruo, ut emergere nullo modo possim.

I can write no more, I am so cast down and GRIEVED in my mind; plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto.

All places were full of lamentation and GRIEF; omnia loca plena luctus erant et doloris.

That letter caused this GRIEF to me; asperat hoc mihi molestiæ hæc epistola.

*To renew one's GRIEF by discourse; reficere oratione alicujus dolorem.*

*Do not think that you can easily free yourself from all that GRIEF; non facile exauriri tibi istum dolorem posse universum puta.*

*Free me from this GRIEF, or at least lessen it by comfort and counsel; eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minus saltem consolatione et consilio.*

*GRIEF quieted; soporatus dolor.*

*The GRIEF of so great a stroke cannot be abated, or quite cured, by any length of time; tanti vulneris dolor nulla temporis diuturnitate potest aboleri.*

*I am afraid that you will be GRIEVED at this; vereor ne illud gravius tuleris.*

*Regulus believed that these things GRIEVED me; hæc me Regulus dolenter tulisse credebatur.*

*I was GRIEVED, that, &c.; iniquo patiebar animo, quod, &c.*

*Reproaches have a kind of pungent GRIEF and vexation, which wise and good men can very hardly bear; habent enim quendam aculeum contumeliæ, quem patientes viri et boni difficillime possunt; Cic.*

*This one thing GRIEVES me much; hoc unum me male habet; res hæc una me stimulat, excruciat.*

*To suppress GRIEF; callum obducere dolori.*

*To bear GRIEF with manly resolution and quietness of mind; dolorem, malum, fortiter, viriliter, constanter, sedate, moderate, atque æquo animo, et non gravate, ferre, atque sustinere.*

*GRIEF from any misfortune must be borne by a manly resolution; fortuna viriliter ferenda; Ovid.*

*The GRIEF not only of that ill or cross fortune, but also of their fortune and estate quite destroyed, they ought to bear with courage and resolution; hanc non solum adversam, sed etiam funditus eversam fortunam fortiter ferre debebant.*

*Endure grievous and difficult things, that you may bear things easy, and less, more quietly; fer difficilia, ut facilia levius feras.*

*Damages and GRIEVANCES bear modestly and quietly; damna et dolores fer modeste et leniter.*

*To bear the GRIEF of any mischance of fortune with reason and quietness; quemcunque casum fortuna invexerit, apte et quiete ferre.*

*I bear those things with a fair countenance outwardly, but I am GRIEVED inwardly in my mind; hæc ipsa fero equidem fronte ac vultu bellis, sed angor intimis sensibus.*

*He or she suppresses GRIEF in the*

*mind; premit alto corde dolorem; Virg. Suppressum tenuit dolorem alta mente.*

*To free the mind from GRIEF; exturbare ægritudinem ex animo.*

*I desired to cover the GRIEF of my mind by my countenance, and to conceal it quietly; cupiebam animi dolorem vultu tegere, et taciturnitate celare.*

*I will neither be subject to GRIEF, nor anger; non parebo dolori, nec iracundiæ.*

*I had worn out the GRIEF of these great injuries by a voluntary forgetfulness; gravissimas has injurias voluntaria oblivione contriveram; Cic.*

*The mischances of fortune, which you cannot bear, you may leave, or lay aside, by flying from GRIEF and vexation, for them; injurias fortunæ, quas ferre nequeas, earum dolorem fugiendo relinquo; Cic.*

*To be freed from all GRIEF and trouble; vacare omni dolore et molestia.*

*It is the part, duty, and evidence of constancy in mind and resolution, not to be disturbed, nor too much cast down by vexations GRIEF in adversity; constantia animi est, non perturbari rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici.*

*I am GRIEVED at heart; at ego ringor interium.*

*To renew GRIEF; reficere cicatricem.*

*I am much GRIEVED for you; doleo vicem tuam.*

*That GRIEF went to my very heart; acrius animum stimulavit meum; cordolium mihi est.*

*They are vexed and GRIEVED at the heart; intimis anguntur sensibus.*

*Among all my GRIEFS this grieves me most; in maximis meis doloribus excruciat me.*

*That immediately GRIEVED me to the heart; illico percussit mihi animum; nihil in reliqua vita tuli ægrius.*

*My mind is troubled with GRIEF; animus dolore æstuat.*

*He takes on GRIEVOUSLY; ille deos atque astra vocat crudelia.*

*This is the GRIEF; hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

*Do not vex, or GRIEVE yourself; ne cracies te obsecro.*

*It GRIEVES me, or I am sorry; horret animus meminisse.*

*It frets and GRIEVES me at heart; animatus me mordet.*

*It has sour sauce, more GRIEF than gladness; plus fellis quam mellis habet.*

*He quite pined himself away with care and GRIEF; cura se et lacrymis maceravit.*

*I know it GRIEVES and troubles you, as well as me; tibi æque magnæ curæ esse certo scio.*

*When my GRIEF was over, I looked up; tristitia nobilis dissipatis, hausi cœlam.*

*Why should I GRIEVE or mourn for what I cannot mend? curisani me luctu discruciarum?*

*If any thing trouble and GRIEVE me; si quid ægitudinis obortum est animo.*

*GRIEF here will do no good; quid proderit me ringi, re nihilo melius habitura?*

*This GRIEVES and cuts me to the heart; makes my heart ache and throb; usque mihi medullaris insidebat dolor; hoc urit, hoc æcat; dolor altius in visceribus insidebat meis.*

*O how it vexes, GRIEVES me! qui me torquet, cruentat et dilacerat.*

*A GRIEVOUS, cloudy look; sublime caput mœstissima nubes asperat.*

*That GRIEVES and vexes me at the very soul; hæc me cura remordet, et pungit acriter.*

*To look GRIEVOUSLY; ægris oculis introspicere; sunt quibus sudes est in oculis.*

*Will not you do something to-day that may GRIEVE your adversary to see it? vin' hodie facere quod adversario tuo oculi dolent?*

*If any thing GRIEVE, or offend the ears; si quid aures perstringit.*

*The man is GRIEVED; male habet virum.*

*I became well, or I recovered from my disease, but in the mean time I was GRIEVOUSLY sick in my mind; a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui.*

*Time assuages GRIEF; mitigantur ventustate dolores; doloris vis cum tempore languescit.*

*To take GRIEVOUSLY; ægre pati; violentè tolerare.*

*GRIEVOUS to relate; gravis, aspera, et acerba res dictu.*

*To ease one's GRIEF by shedding tears; diffundere dolorem flendo; Cic.*

*None could imagine the GRIEF I took; opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem; Cic.*

*To GRIND; molere, conterere.—to powder; in pulverem conterere.—with every wind; scenæ servire.*

*I will GRIND for you; ego pro te molam; Ter.*

*GROSS; crassus, carnulentus, corpulentus, spissus, adj.*

*A GROSS lie; manifestum mendacium.—mistake; error ingens, summus.*

*In the GROSS; in toto.*

*GROSSLY, or rudely; impolite, ruditer, spisse, pingui Minerva, crassa Minerva.*

*He detected him in a GROSS lie; quem mendacii prehendit manifesto modo;*

*Plant.*

*If there be any GROSS matter in it, it will grow thin by airing; si quid crassum est, tenuabitur aura; Hor.*

*To be in a GROSS error; vernari in summo errore; Cic.*

*The GROUND, or earth; solum, n. humus, terra, tellus, f.*

*To be AGROUND, as a ship; hætere in vado.*

*To stand, or keep his GROUND; in loco manere.*

*To give, or lose GROUND; cedere, gradum retro dare.*

*To quit his GROUND; locum dimittere, loco cedere.*

*To throw one on the GROUND; solo affigere, sternere humi.*

*To lay even with the GROUND; solo æquare.*

*To let out his GROUND; fundum elocare.*

*Without GROUND; temere, de nihilo.*

*Poor, lean GROUND; solum exile et macrum; Cic.*

*Fallow GROUND; incultum et derelictum solum; Cic.*

*You have a little GROUND near the town; agelli est hic sub urbe paulum, aliquantum agri; Ter. Cic.*

*The untilled GROUND brought forth corn; fruges tellus inarata ferebat; Ov.*

*That nought fall to the GROUND; ne quid excidat, aut defluat in terram; Cic.*

*They take up stones from the GROUND; saxa de terra tollunt; Cic.*

*He went under GROUND; penetravit sub terras; Cic.*

*He threw her flat on the GROUND; stravit humi pronam; Ovid.*

*To be thrown down to the GROUND; solo affigi; Suct.*

*She rises slowly from the GROUND; surgit humo pigre; Ovid.*

*We use to cut them above the GROUND; solemus supra terram præcidere; Sen.*

*All is laid even with the GROUND; solo æquata omnia; Liv.*

*He said the GROUND was let out; fundum elocatum esse dicebat; Cic.*

*I will find him out for you if he be above GROUND; ubi ubi erit, inventum tibi curabo; Ter.*

*The horsemen gave GROUND a little; equitatus paulum loco motus cessit; Cæs.*

*It was not thought safe to keep their GROUND; neque in loco manere tutum videbatur; Cæs.*

*They thought fit to quit their GROUND; locum, quem ceperant, dimitti, censuerant; Cæs.*

*They made the enemies quit, leave*

and forsake their GROUND; hostes loco cedere cohebant; Cæs.

They give GROUND; gradum retro dant; Flor.

That legion did not keep its GROUND; legio locum non tenuit; Cæs.

If he be above GROUND; ubi ubi erit gentium; Plaut.

I would fain know what GROUND there is for that; scire velim quid habeat argumenti—; Cic.

It may be made good from this GROUND; hoc argumento confirmari potest; Cic.

Upon what GROUND does he so think? qua de causa hoc sentit? Cic.

He has many and very good GROUNDS for what he says; multis et gravibus argumentis docet; exquisitis rationibus confirmat; Cic. Firmis viribus est nixa sententia; Boëth.

As soon as ever they stood on dry GROUND; simul atque in arido constiterunt; Cæs.

This was their GROUND; hinc causas habuere; Juv.

It is not without GROUND; non temere est, non hoc de nihilo est; Ter.

There is GROUND enough, that there was nothing owing to—; satis est argumenti, nihil esse debitum—; Cic.

I will meet you on any GROUND; veniam quocunque vocaris; Virg.

Justice is the GROUND of commending; fundamentum commendationis iustitia est; Cic.

He overthrew the city to the GROUND; urbem funditus sustulit; Cic.

This is the GROUND of their enterprise; hac illi spe hoc inceperunt; Ter.

He has not a foot of GROUND of his own; pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet; Cic.

The very GROUND of the matter, the chief point lies in this; hoc rem continet, est caput rei; in hoc tota res agitur, in hoc sunt omnia, sita sunt, posita, collocata, constituta; ex hoc omnia pendent; hoc interest inter omnes partes, valet in omnes partes; hoc tanti est, ejus ponderis est, ejusmodi est, ut omnia comprehendat, complectatur.

A GROUND full of bushes and brambles; dumetum, rubetum, sentietum, lumbetum; locus spinis obseis, vepribus vestitus, frutetum; fruticetum, vepretum; spinetum, apud Plin. Sciendum autem quod ejusmodi nomina in etum finita, sunt derivativa, significantque primitivorum copiam, et quasi sylvam quandam.

To water GROUNDS, or gardens; conspergere, et rigare terram; spargere semen aqua.

To GROW; crescere, oriri, surgere,

germinare, exoriri, nasci. —worse and worse; deterius indies habere se; in pejus, deterius, vergere.

I GROW weary of a thing; caput me satias, vel satietas.

To let his beard GROW; promittere barbam.

It is GROWN a proverb, a common saying; factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium. Venit in consuetudinem proverbii; Cic. In proverbium cessit; Plin. —a common talk; omnium sermone percubuit; Cic.

To GROW friends with—; redire in gratiam cum—; Cic.

GROW in grace, and be a good man; macte virtute; macte vir virtute esto; Cic. Liv. Apul.

He GROWS weary of—out of love with—; caput, tenet, cum satias; satietas; fastidium; Liv. Tac. Ter.

It GROWS towards morning; luceat hoc jam; Ter. —towards evening; ad- vesperscit; Ter. —near day, night, spring, harvest; appetit dies, nox, ver, messis; Cic. Liv. Cat. Gell.

It GREW so dark all on a sudden, that —; tam spissæ repente tenebræ lucem suppresserant, ut—; Petr.

Your friend GROWS every day more outrageous; augeat tuus amicus furorē indies; Cic.

If any be GROWN so insolent; si quis eo insolentia processerit; Plin.

He GREW somewhat more fierce; ferocior aliquanto factus est; Flor. —a very monster; totus in monstrum desciverat; Flor.

When he was GROWN into years; cum ætate processisset; Cic.

I hoped he had been GROWN a little tamer, cooler; sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam; Ter.

He is GROWN up to years of discretion, man's estate, a man; excessit ex ephēbia, pueris; Ter. Cic. Virilem togam sumpsit. Nuces reliquit; Pers.

He saw them all GROWN to man's estate; omnes adultæ ætatis vidit; Vell. Paterc. Et cum jam firmata virum to fecerit mās; Virg.

She is GROWN a woman; pupas Veneri dicavit; Pers.

He was GROWN weary of all; jam omnium tædebat; Ter.

Our bodies GROW heavy with weariness; corpora defatigatione ingravescant; Cic.

Hence GROW great differences, fallings out; hinc oriuntur magnæ discordiæ; Cic.

Whence all things GROW; ex quo quæque gignuntur; Cic.

When they shall be GROWN four fingers

*long; cum quatuor digitos longitudine expleverint; Plin.*

*They are GROWN proud; sublatis animi sunt; Ter.*

*Friendship Grows from kindnesses given and received to and fro; comarunitas conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citroque datis; Cic.*

*He shall say nothing till we be GROWN acquainted; tacebit, dum intercedet familiaritas; Ter.*

*They have gods GROWING in their gardens; his nascuntur in hortis numina; Juven.*

*A report was GROWN to be—; fama percrebuisse; Cæs.*

*It Grows downward; retroversus crescit; Petr.*

*He Grows like his grandfather; in avi mores abibit.*

*He is GROWN up out of nothing; de nihilo crevit.*

*The vine Grows spreading itself up largely in the air; se letus ad auras palmeas agit.*

*The rain Grows greater; ingruit pluvia.*

*Intestine mischief Grows daily greater; ingravescit indies intestinum malum.*

*That evil Grows, or is spread larger than any thought it would, for it not only spread through all Italy, but it also went over the Alps, secretly spreading itself through many provinces; latius opinio dimeminatum est hoc malum; manavit enim non solum per Italiam, sed etiam transcendit Alpes, et obscure serpens occupavit multas provincias.*

*He Grows greatly, and increases in honor; summa illi facta est accessio dignitatis.*

*A GRUDGE, or hatred; odium, n. malevolentia, invidia, invidentia, f. livor, m.*

*A secret GRUDGE; simulas, f. altus dolor.*

*To bear a secret GRUDGE; premere dolorem corde.*

*To keep a GRUDGE in one's mind; mente dolorem premere.*

*To GUESS; conicere, conjecturam facere, divinare.*

*He GUESSED what would happen; fore id quod accidit suspicabatur; Cæs.*

*GUESSING what the matter was; ratus id quod erat; Petr.*

*One may easily GUESS; conjecturam facile fit; Ter.*

*I GUESS; conjecturam facio; Ter.*

*He GUESSED by this; ex hoc conjecturam ducebat; Petr.*

*As if I had GUESSED what came to pass; quasi jam divinarem id, quod evenit; Cic.*

*You may by one give a GUESS at all the rest; ex uno de cæteris conjecturam facere potestis; Cic.*

*As one might GUESS by his words; quod ex ejus sermonibus conjectari potuit; Gell.*

*The things are not to be sought after, that cannot be GUESSED, or that pass our capacity; extra conjecturam posita, non scrutanda. Abstinendum est ab earum rerum sermone, omittendus, dimittendus, prætermittendus, abjiciendus earum rerum sermo; spiciendus, inducendus, habendus his de rebus sermo non est, quæ positæ sunt in conjectura, minime a conjectura pendens, a conjectura procul absunt, extra conjecturam sunt; quas conjectura ante capere, percipere, prospicere, providere, assequi, conicere, conjectari, augurari, divinare, non licet; quæ sunt ejusmodi, ut eas vaticinari, ad eas conjectura propius accedere, de iis certo conicere, certam conjecturam facere, certus vates esse, conector esse nemo possit; de quibus difficilis admodum conjectura, incerta et obscura divinatio, obscurum augurium est, in quibus quid futurum sit, eventurum, quid afferre, parere, dies, casus, fortuna, sors possit, suspicari non licet.*

*A conjecture, or GUESSING: as I think, as I reckon; conjectura. Ut rationem in eo, ratione colligo, ex ratione conjicio; ut mea ratio est; ut mihi ostendit ratio, mihi ea ratione liquet, liquido patet, facile constat; quo die prælium commissum est, eodem naves profectæ sunt.*

*To conclude from GUESSINGS, or conjectures well grounded; ex conjecturis prudenter collocatis colligere.*

*To GUESS, conjecture, or foresee, things to come, as in a glass; tanquam de speculo futura prævidere, conjectura prospicere. —what will fall out the next day; perendinum eventum præscire, præsentire. —at a thief, or to point out the thief by the eyes; destinare oculis furem, apud Curt. pro, certis quibusdam indicis oculorum, furem denotare.*

*GUESS if you can; divina jam.*

*I know you can never GUESS right, and surely I would not tell you; nec divinabis sat scio; et si divines, non dicam tamen.*

*You would scarcely GUESS; vix divinare licet; agendum conjecturis jam venemur.*

*As near as I can GUESS; quantum conjecturam facio.*

*You have GUESSED right; rem, ni fallor, non acu tetigisti, quod aiunt, sed lingua; rem tenes.*

*What if I should GUESS? quid si divinem?*



*Will you tell me, if I GUESS? fateberis ai divinaro?*

*I am out of all aim, I have done GUESSING; equidem consumpsi omnem divinationem meam.*

*As far as I can GUESS; quantum ego divinare queo.*

*He has a good GUESS with him; ut hic divinatur omnia!*

*If I GUESS aright, or my skill fail me not; si quid veri mens auguratur.*

*My mind gives me to GUESS; animus mihi praesagit.*

*You may GUESS twice, ere you guess so right again; non est tibi laeva mens; non procul aberrat a scopo divinatio tua.*

*To GUIDE; ducere, ducere, deducere, dirigere, regere, se ducem principumque praebere; ductorem, auctorem dare, offerre alicui. Viam ostendere, comiter monstrare, demonstrare, commonstrare. Lumen, lucem, faciem alicui praeferre. Ad locum destinatum ducere, deducere. Aditum alicui patefacere. I praesequar. Quasi filo Ariadnae viam designare, delineare. Viam dux praefere. Me duce carpe viam.*

*He GUIDES his ship hither; dirigit huc puppim; Locan.*

*We follow nature, the best GUIDE; optimum ducem naturam sequimur; Cic.*

*A GUIDE to virtue; dux ad virtutem. Omnem meam cogitationem in ostendenda tibi virtute fixi atque locavi, in tradenda tibi virtute sum totus, hoc unum mea spectat industria, thesauros tibi virtutis ut aperiam ac tradam; versor in hoc studio totus, ut aditum tibi ad virtutem patefaciam, ut ornem te virtute, ut ad virtutem, duce me, pervenias; hac in re cura atque mens mea tota versatur, quae sit dignitas, qui splendor, quae pulchritudo virtutis, me magistro, ut intelligas.*

*GUILTY; reus, conscius, sons, affinis culpa.*

*GUILTY; noxius. Sceleris conscius. Culpa affinis, particeps. Noxae, noxae reus. Criminis socius, auctor, monitor, &c. Manifesto scelere astringi, teneri, obligari. Communione, societate sceleris implicari. In culpa, in noxa esse. Culpa sustinere. Affinem turpitudinis vel turpitudini judicari. Popularia conjunctionis. He was suspected for an accessory; praebuit suspicionem conscientiae.*

*The atrocious crimes of which a man has been GUILTY against the peace of society; flagitiosissima ullius in rempublicam facinora.*

*To be GUILTY of theft; furti, vel de furto teneri.*

*To know himself GUILTY; conscire, conscius esse.*

*To be GUILTLess; culpa, vel crimine*

*abesse.*

*GUILTLess, or innocent; insons, innocens, innoxius, inculpatus, innocuus; culpa vacuus, immunis. Criminis expers, immunis. Liber a delicto. A crimine, ab omni criminis turpitudine, feditate purus. Non affinis, particeps culpa. Minime conscius peccati: extra culpam, noxam et notam. Minime incusandus, increpandus, culpandus. Non minima reprehensione dignus. Omni culpa carere. A culpa vacare, abesse, removeri. Culpa non sustinet, attingit. A criminis hujus atrocitate alienus, remotus, abhorret. In quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potest consistere. Non modo non in iudicium, sed ne in tenuissimam suspicionem verbo unquam vocatus est. Non mea opera culpa evenit, factum est. Culpa, crimine, omni suspitione facile me expedit, exsolvo. Nullam de his rebus culpam commerui. Conferenda in me causa non est.*

## H.

*HABIT; consuetudo, habitus, mos. My grief has become HABITUAL; dolor in morem venit meus; Ov.*

*I HAD, (from to have) He had, we had, &c.; habui, habuit, habuimus, &c.*

*HAD it not been for you; absque te; absque te essem; absque te esset; Gell. Plaut. —for him; absque eo esset; Ter. —for this one thing; absque una hac re foret; Ter.*

*If I HAD him but here now; qui nunc si mihi detur; Ter.*

*I would there HAD! quam vellem! Ter.*

*You have HAD a very good care; curasti probe; Ter.*

*He said he HAD it from his ancestors; se a majoribus natu accepisse dicebat; Cic.*

*Just as fodder is to be HAD; exinde ut pabuli facultas est; Var.*

*We HAD foul weather; adversa tempestate uti sumus; Ter.*

*He HAD like to have been lost; pene periit; Ter.*

*HAD this befallen you; si hoc tibi accidisset; Cic.*

*You HAD an ill journey of it; tibi hoc incommodum evenit iter; Ter.*

*HAD I been aught but a blockhead; ni essem lapis; Ter. —not been a fool; ni stultus essem.*

*HAIL; grando, f.*

*Like HAIL; in modum grandinis; Flor.*

*HAIL; sanus, salvus, saluber. Hail! all hail! ave, salvo, ave, salveto.*

*All HAIL to you; salvus sis; Ter.*

stat. Præsto, in propinquo, in proximo, in promptu, ad manum, non procul, præforibus, in limine, ante pedes, in præsentia est. Lupus est in fabula. Hannibal ad portas. Tanquam de nartheccio.

*It is in your HAND, i. e. it lies in your power; tibi in manu est.*

*I am in HAND with the seventh book; jam septimus mihi liber est in manibus.*

*Many HANDS make light work; multorum manibus grande levatur opus; conjunctis manibus grande levatur onus.*

*I am well satisfied to be before-HAND with my friend in courtesy and civility; apud me, erga amicum, plus officii residere facillime patior; Cic.*

*I will not be behind-HAND to requite a kindness, or to do the like again to my friend; non ero impar ad vicissitudinem rependendam amico meo; Cic.*

*It is not in our HANDS, i. e. we are not able; nostri non est juris; nostro non est in peculio; penes nos potestas non est; in nostro arbitrio non est situm.*

*To lay HANDS on money; injicere ungulas argento; Plaut.*

*To HANDLE, or feel; tractare, conrectare, palpare.—a matter grossly; aliquid pingui Minerva agere.—one ill; aliquem indignis modis accipere.*

*To be HANDLING a difficult matter; in re difficili versari.*

*I have HANDLED the matter well; negotium bene gessi.*

*To set a HANDLE on; manubrium aptare.*

*HANDESEL, qu. hand-sale; mercimonii primitiæ, strenua.*

*To give one HANDESEL; præmercare.*

*To HANDESEL a thing; primum usurpare, imbueri.—as a customer; auspicari quæstum.*

*I have taken HANDESEL; mercimonii primitias accepi.*

*To HANG, act.; pendere, suspendere. a malefactor; crucifigere, suspendere, strangulare, cruci suffigere.—up, or crucify; suspendere; patibulo suspendere. Laqueo, suspensio, capistro suffocare, strangulare, præfocare; gulam, collum frangere. Facere ut inter terram et cælum medius sit. Aliquem in crucem agere, tollere, cruci affigere; cruce afficere; arbori infelici suspendere: *To crucify.—himself; vitam suspensio finire; laqueo se induere; sibi animam claudere; fauces innectere, elidere sibi, strangulare se, &c. In laqueum inerere. Laqueo sibi ligare guttula; colla laqueis implicare.—Laqueo collum nodatus.—A trabe sublimi triste pependit onus. Atque onus infelix elisa fauce pependit.—Foribus laquei religabat vincula summis, Inseruitque caput.—Putes**

hac ab orno pendulum sona lødere collum.—Laqueo fauces, gutturi vincula innectere.—Nodum trabe necit ab alta.—Zona summo de poste revincta, Aptat pallenti vincula collo: Ipsi animam laqueo claudunt, mortisque timorem Morte fugant, ultroque vocant venientia fata.

*To be HANGED, or crucified; patibulo, cruci, ligno, arbori infelici suspendi, affigi, suffigi. In crucem, in altum stipitem tolli, agi, rapi. Cruce multari, puniri, affici. De patibulo pendere, suspendere; laqueo, suspensio, capistro interimi, perire, suffocari, &c. Literam longam facere. Pensilem poenam dare; mortem luere, obire. Plecti pendens. Patibulum ascendere. Scio crucem futuram mihi sepulchrum. Ad restim res rediit. Nihil interest humine an sublime putrescam. In cruce pendere. Pascere in cruce corvos.*

*I shall be HANGED; ego plectar pendens; Ter.*

*To be HANGED; suspensio vitam finire; Pet.*

*Go and be HANGED; abi in malam crucem; Ter.*

*You may go HANG yourself; ad restim res rediit.*

*HANG me if—; malo mihi sit, si—; Cic.*

*Go HANG yourself; abi cito et suspende te; Ter.*

*They HUNG back; conctatisunt; Cæs.*

*This tale HANGS not together; non coheret sermo; Cic.*

*Their tales HANG not together; non coherent; Ter.*

*He went away with his head HANGING down; demisso capite decesserat; Cic.*

*I might as well be HANGED out of the way; satius est mihi quovis exitio interire.*

*You are HANGING ripe; credo ego tibi eundum actutum extra portam.*

*To HANG them all together; omnes eadem tractare periticia.*

*The common HANGMAN; lictor, a ligando sic dictus; solebant enim lictores, consulis ministri, primum virgis vinctum reum cedere, deinde securi ferire, vel cruci affigere; item dicitur carnifex, quod carnes ex homine faciat; tortor, lorarius; spiculator; questionum, i. e. torturarum præses, poenarum exactor.*

*To be a HANGMAN; agere carnificem; facere carnificinam; Plaut.*

*The public executioners HANGED them; vindices rerum capitalium laqueo galas eorum fringere; Sall.*

*He commanded the man to be taken and HANGED; hominem corripere et suspendi jussit.*

*See that you HANG him up; facite ut inter terram et cœlum medius sit; Plant.*

*I am now certainly to be HANGED; res mihi ad restim redit planissime; Ter.*

*I am afraid you will be HANGED notwithstanding all your stoutness, or courage; vereor ne ista hæc tua fortitudo in nervum erompit denique.*

*They were drawn to the gallows, and HANGED; ad palum, atque ad necem repiebantur.*

*Our cause is as good as HANGED; nostra causa in nervum potius ibit.*

*He HANGED himself; laqueo sibi mortem conscivit.*

*To execute one by the common HANGMAN; infami capitis supplicio, per spiculatorum publicum, afficere.*

*Why do you not buy a halter, and HANG yourself? cur non emisti restim suspensio?*

*You deserve HANGING; crucem meruisti.*

*Worthy to be HANGED a thousand times over; a vile varlet that deserves the gallows; non uno dignus suspensio; dignus qui non simplici pereat suspensio tantus artifex.*

*You must need smart (be HANGED) for it; ut res prorsus sit vobis ad laqueum reditura.*

*We HANG those on a gibbet; hos in crucem suffigimus.*

*You must prepare for HANGING; the gallows groans for you; tibi potius parandus est funis.*

*He condemned him to be beheaded by the common HANGMAN; illum pro scario, securi per carnificem publice feriendum, condemnavit.*

*They HANGED him, or, made him die an ignominious death; publico et in infami (crucis) supplicio adigunt.*

*Brought to Tyburn, or gone to be HANGED; ad scalas Gemonias ventum est.*

*Nothing better than HANGING, or destruction, can be hoped for at their hands; a quo nihil melius molliusve sibi possunt promittere, quam (crux, sive) exitium.*

*Some are HANGED for what others are honored for; pretium facinoris ejusdem, sæpe alter crucem patitur, pro quo alter potitur diadema.*

*He HANGED himself; et nodum informis lethi trabe necit ab alta.*

*HAP, or chance; casus, eventus, successus, m. sors, fortuna, f.*

*Good HAP; fortunium, omen, sors prospera.*

*Ill HAP; infortunium, sors adversa.*

*By HAP, or as it happened; forte, for-Phrase.*

tuito.

*By good HAP; forte fortuna.*

*It is HAP hazard; in incerto est; quid casurum sit, incertum est.*

*To HAPPEN; evenire, obvenire, contingere, obtingere, accidere, cadere, succedere; fieri.*

*Whatever HAPPEN; in omnem eventum.*

*It HAPPENS well for me; hoc mihi accidit optato; confecta res est ex mea sententia.*

*It would never HAPPEN; nullo unquam tempore id fiet.*

*I cannot but bemoan his HAP; non possum ejus casum non dolere; Cic.*

*By good HAP my friend was there; forte fortuna adfuit amicus meus; Ter.*

*Every one praised my good HAP; omnes laudare fortunas meas; Ter.*

*By HAP I spied the soldier; forte aspicio militem; Plaut.*

*I HAPPENED to spy one young girl; forte unam aspicio adolescentulam; Ter.*

*What is every one's HAP to have, that let him hold; quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat; Cic.*

*I had as good HAP as could be; nihil mihi optatius cadere potuit; Cic.*

*HAP what hap can; utcunque casura res est; Tac.*

*All things do not HAPPEN well; non omnia cadunt secunda; Cæs.*

*Chidings sometimes HAPPEN to be needful; oburgationes etiam nonnunquam incidunt necessaræ; Cic.*

*It often HAPPENED among our ancestors; apud majores nostros sæpe fiebat; Cic.*

*If any thing HAPPEN more than usual; præter consuetudinem si acciderit aliquid; Cic.*

*This HAPPENS to none but wise men; soli hoc contingit sapienti; Cic.*

*We had not heard what HAPPENED since; ceteriora nondum audiebamus; Cic.*

*It HAPPENS ill; parum succedit; Ter.*

*So it HAPPENS; evenit; Ter.*

*I would it had HAPPENED so; velim ita fortuna tulisset; Cic.*

*I feared it HAPPENED; si quid accideret; Cic. Ter.*

*Had it HAPPENED as we would have had it; si cecidisset ut volumus; Cic.—otherwise than—; si cecidisset aliter, ac—; Cic.*

*A strange accident HAPPENED; casus quidam mirificus intervenit; Cic.*

*However that HAPPENED to him—; quoquo modo ea res huic quidem cecidit—; Cic.*

*It HAPPENED well for me; peropportune cecidit mihi hoc; Cic.*

*It HAPPENED as well as could be*; melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est; Ter.

*It very seldom HAPPENS*; quod perarum est; Boët.

*We much fear how that government will HAPPEN to fall out*; hæc dominatio quorsum eruptura sit, horremus.

*I will see how my tricks will HAPPEN to take*; expecto quo pacto meæ technæ processuræ sint; Plaut.

*I am very much afraid how these things will HAPPEN to fall out*; valde vereor, quo hæc evasura sint.

*For thus the nature and cause of all things HAPPEN to be, that—*; ea quippe rerum omnium ratio, atque natura est, ut—

*Which thing if it shall HAPPEN*; quod si fiet.

*It HAPPENS sometimes, that—*; fit interdum, ut—

*As it HAPPENS—however it happens*; ut fit, utut fit.

*As it often HAPPENS*; ut plerumque fit.

*Things which HAPPEN to fall out unexpectedly to one*; quæ nec opinanti accidunt.

*That HAPPENS very well*; hoc percommode accidit; bene et feliciter evenit.

*That seems to HAPPEN very well for me*; illud mihi videtur pervenisse cecidisse; valde ex voluntate mea accidit.

*To fall out or HAPPEN usually*; usu venire.

*So it HAPPENS to come to pass naturally*; ita a natura comparatum est, ut—

**HAPPY, or blessed**; beatus, felix, faustus, fortunatus, perbeatus. Timotheo, Polycrate fortunator. Cui fortuna favet, aridet, obsecundat, blanditur; ad voluntatem fluunt omnia, cedunt ex sententia, virgula divina eveniunt; nihil adversi accidit. Qui prospero, secundo fortunæ flatu vehitur; nihil requirit ut sit beator, omnia bene beatoque vivendi præsidia in se habet, nihil mali habet, nullum a fortuna vulnus accipit; omnia summa consecutus est, virtute duce, comite fortuna; in cælo est; digito, digitis attingit cælum; aliqueum in terris quasi Deus agit. Solus est quem diligunt dii. Cujus felicitati, cui ad felicitatem nihil deest; felices ter et amplius.—Felix et diis chara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam. Sublimi feriam sidera vertice. Gallinæ filius albæ. Ab, ex omni parte beatus. Non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, &c. Hor. Carm. 5. 9.—Cui Parcæ meliora

benigna Pensa manu ducunt hilares, et staminis albi Lanificæ. Sum felix: quis enim negat hoc? felixque manebo: Hoc quoque quis dubitat? tutam me copia fecit, Major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere, &c.; Persarum vigui rege beator. Summa votorum attigi. Æqualis astris gradior.

**HAPPY, or lucky**; fortunatus, faustus, auspiciatus, prosper.

**Very HAPPY or fortunate**; no man more happy than you; fortunatus. Tuas fortunas nemo superat; sequas omnium fortunas; prospere tecum agitur; sic, ut invidere nemini possis; felicitate conferri tecum fortasse multi, præferri tibi, anteferri, præponi, anteponi certe nemo potest; ea fortuna uteris quæ potest esse maxima; tam beatus es quam qui maxime; ita beatus es, ut nemo magis; iis vel ornamentis, vel præsidii redundas, quibus majora esse nulla possunt; nihil non optabile consecutus es, nihil ad felicitatem tibi deest; ea possides ac tenes, quæ beatam vitam efficiant, quæ sunt in vita expetenda, quæ qui possidet, fortunam accusare nullo pacto possit, nullius fortunam sibi exoptare debeat; nemo est paratior ab iis rebus, in quibus sita felicitas est; rebus omnibus affluus; non est, quod quicquam desideres; optimus est rerum tuarum status; tibi satis est vel ingenii vel fortunæ ad bene beateque vivendum; animi et fortunæ bona sic in te sunt, ut in nullo magis.

**I wish a HAPPY end**; eventum felicem opto. Quod actum est, dii approbent, succedat ex animi sententia, succedat optime, egregie, præclare cadat, procedat, optatum finem sortiatur; exitum habeat cum animo tuo congruentem, quem ipse vis eventum ferat; acta dii fortunent, confirmet, rata velint.

**The end shall be HAPPY**; eventus rei felix erit. Exitum res habebit, mea quidem ut spes fert, exoptatum, felicem, qualem volumus, et optamus; res ex animi nostri sententia succedet; successu res, quo volumus, eo concludetur ac terminabitur; eventus rei erit optimus, evadet res quo volumus; non aliter cadet ac volumus; sequetur id quod optamus, optatis fortuna respondebit; res consequetur exitum, eventum, finem exoptatum.

**The HAPPY life consists in virtue**; vita beata in virtute posita est. Bene sentire recteque facere, satis est ad bene beateque vivendum; unam qui colit probitatem, ei deesse ad felicitatem nihil potest, is ad felicitatem nihil desiderat, nihil requirit; quicunque rationem ducem in vita sequitur, ei ad felicitatem ample, maximeque certa patet via; probitatem qui possidet, simul is possidet summum

bonum; nihil ad felicitatem præterea requirit; boni mores et honestæ rationes felicitatem pariunt; felicitas integritate comparatur; siquis in colenda probitate totus est, feliciter admodum, ac beatissime cum illo agitur.

*That was a most HAPPY day to the city;* lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit.

*They account themselves so HAPPY, as if they were already half in heaven;* digito se cælum sperant attingere.

*To live HAPPILY even to death;* beatam vitam usque ad mortem præferre.

*He is only HAPPY whom God loves;* is solus est beatus quem diligit Deus; Ter.

*We were HAPPY men once; our good days are gone;* fuimus Troes; Virg. Fulsero nobis et nostri soles.

*He has what heart can wish of HAPPINESS;* fruique votis, usque ad invidiam felicissimus.

*Worth, and wealth, and honor, meet in his HAPPINESS;* cui dux est prævia virtus, et fortuna comes.

*He HAPPENED to die;* accidit ut moreretur.

*He lives most HAPPILY, and in great good fortune;* qui in deliciis fortunæ vivit; secundissimo fortunæ statu vehitur; cui jucundissime ludit benignior fortuna, et utramque præbet lactandam mammam.

*We live in most HAPPY days, and yet one would wish more happy;* fulsero nobis nostri soles felicissimi, optet tamen quis feliciora.

*By the good will of God, and by your virtue, ye are in great HAPPINESS and plenty;* virtute, ac Deo volente, magni estis et opulenti.

*Virtue and fortune seemed to strive together to make his government most HAPPY;* ad constituendum ejus imperium felicissimum, contendisse virtus et fortuna videbantur.

*HARD;* durus, edurus, solidus, præfractus, robustus.

*HARD, not easy;* difficilis, arduus, gravis.

*HARDLY, or with much ado;* segre, vix, vixdum, difficulter, laboriose, adv.

*A HARD thing, or troublesome business;* magnum quidem est, difficile, durum, arduum, operosum, laboriosum. Magnum opus et perdifficile, difficile factu; dignum Hercule, nostris impar viribus. Onus Ætnæ gravius. Res magni negotii, consilii atque artis; multæ industriæ et laboris magni; operis non exigui; operosa, et hominis perdifficilis; magnæ difficultatis, deliberationis, molis; anceps, dubia, incerta, impedita; multæ disquisitionis, in qua plussculum negotii est;

quam exercitatione non parva eget; gravissima; in qua sudandum, sustinendi labores, multum operæ ponendam sit, vigilandum; excubandum animo, non leviter laborandum; studii multum, industriæ plurimum sit adhibendum. Duram in se suscepit provinciam. Non est ea res quæ facile fieri possit, &c. Ardua res hæc est. Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

*HARD-hearted, and unmerciful;* omnīs humanitatis expertus; hominem prorsus exuens, induens feram; ferreo pectore.

*To fare HARD;* hard fare; victu inopi, villi, vicitare; assuetus stolidi mensæ.

*HARD to be understood;* res obcuræ, latens, abdita, involuta; cæcis obcuræ, tenebris verba.

*HARDENED against all pain;* contra pœnas, plagas, cruciatus obdurare se, obd firmare; duritiâ quadam armare; tegere, confirmare. Ad terrorem, contemptum pœnæ, ad dolorem novum diuturna desperatione rerum obdurescere, prorsus occallescere. Animo, doloribus callum obducere, seque contra omnes fortunæ impetus armare. Alacriter, prompte, expedito, intrepide, animose carnificinæ se cuius obicere, exponere, offerre. Non modo doloris stimulos, aculeos, sed etiam fortunæ fulmina facile contemnere et despiciere. Incredibilem rerum difficillimarum vim, impetum sustinere, subire; ferre, tolerare. Tormenta ipsa et tortorem defatigare. Animo duritiem induere. Cujus corpus ad omnem dolorem, sensum doloris occalluit. Malorum, calamitatum consuetudine, usu diuturno sensus amittitur, adimitur sentiendi vis, occallescit animus, obdurescit, callum contrahit. Quid superest quod jam patientia nostrâ recuset? Cladibus asper.

*It was not so HARD a matter as—;* minus est negotii quam—; Cic.

*It is no HARD matter;* non difficile est; facile est; Cic.

*I thought it a very HARD case;* durum admodum mihi videbatur; Cic.

*This is HARD, goes hard;* durum hoc sane; Cic.

*It is HARD to say;* dici vix potest; Cic. Non facile dictum est; Colum.

*It were the part of a HARD father;* iniqui patris est; Ter.

*HARD to be come at;* aditu difficilis; Flor.

*They hold that HARD, i. e. stiffly, strongly;* illud arcte tenent; Cic.

*They hold their own HARD;* suum diligenter tenent; Cic.

*HARD by us;* in vicinia nostra; Cic.

*He sits HARD by you;* propter te sedet; Cic.

*He (it) is HARD by;* præsto (in

propinquo—proximo) est; Ter. Liv. Curt.

*I saw a certain girl here HARD by;* quandam vidi virginem hic vicinam; Ter.

*You have a little field here HARD by the town;* agelli est hic sub urbe loculum; Ter.

*To be HARD at one's heels;* instare fastigiis; Flor.

*It was a HARD matter to take them;* habere eos, ardui erat operis; Plin.

*As if it were any HARD matter;* quasi vero difficile sit; Cic.

*It is a very HARD thing to find it;* nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire; Cic.

*A HARD student;* homo in libris atque literis assiduus; Gell.

*To be put HARD to it;* egre sustinere; Cæs.

*He saw them put HARD to it;* eos laborantes conspexit; Cæs.

*To be too HARD for—;* vincere, superare; Cic. Cæs.

*You have undertaken a HARD task;* durum cepisti provinciam; Ter.

*He has gardens HARD by Tiber;* habet hortos ad Tiberim; Cic.

*He received a wound in his head HARD by his ear;* vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem; Cic.

*He lodges HARD by;* in proximo divortitur; Plaut.

*A somewhat HARD wine;* vinum austerrimum; Colum.

*One HARD to learn;* hebes et indocilis; Quint. Hebeti ingenio est; Cic.

*You are too HARD for me at fighting;* pugnis plus vales; Pl.

*He laid him over the face with his hand as HARD as he could strike;* os hominis palma excussissima pulsavit; Petron.

*Set HARD against hard hap;* tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito; Virg.

*It is HARD to kick against the pricks;* si stimulos pugnis cædis manibus plus dolet.

*He HARDLY eats a bit of good meat in his house in a twelvemonth's time;* hic rex cum aceto pransurus est, et sale.

*HARDLY to taste of;* digitulis duobus sumere primoribus.

*To drink HARD;* strenue potare. *HARD (as drink;)* præ vetustate acidus.

*His mind is HARDER than iron, steel, or the adamant;* chalybem, et adamantum citius emolliris, quam illius animum; ferri, et chalybis vincit duritiem.

*Of so HARD a skin, that no stroke or shot will pierce it;* tantæ firmitatis et duritiei cutis, ut ictus quovis tormento

adactos repercutiat; Sôlin. de Crocodilo.

*No dart will pierce their back, it is so HARD;* tergi duritia omne telum respuunt; Idem de Tauris Indiciis.

*That is a HARD and difficult work;* hoc opus est onus; plurimum habet difficultatis; plenum laboris, et periculorum negotium; opus multi audoris et laboris; hoc multi est negotii; longi temporis, et magnæ arduæque cogitationis indiget; divinæ cujusdam virtutis esse videtur; huic rei Herculeis opus est viribus; opus est ingenio, et industria ad hanc rem; res operosa est; magnum opus, et arduum.

*This is the HARD part and difficulty of the work;* hoc opus, hic labor est.

*The way of virtue is very HARD, difficult, and full of thorns;* via virtutis petrosa, difficilis, aspera, ascensu difficilis, obstructa sentibus.

*The passage from earth to heaven is HARD and difficult;* non est ad astra mollis e terris via.

*A work HARD and difficult, above our strength, which though you think to be strong enough, yet I often find by experience much weakness in it;* spissum opus, ac difficile, non nostrorum nervorum, quos tu putas esse satis firmos, ego quam sunt imbecilles experior sæpe, ac sentio; Man. Ep.

*How HARD a work I have in hand, it is not easy to think;* quantum negotii sustineam; opinione asperius est; Sell.

*He has taken a HARD and difficult work in hand;* durum in se provinciam suscepit; incidit in salebras; in nodum difficilem.

*The precepts of virtue have many great and HARD difficulties;* præcepta virtutis multis et magnis sunt obstructa difficultatibus.

*Virtue's castle is high, HARD and difficult to come at;* arx virtutis difficili ascensu est, et ardua.

*It is no HARD matter to keep those in good order whom you govern;* nihil negotii est continere eos, quibus præsis; ad hoc opus nihil aut parum est negotii.

*An open field not HARD or difficult to come at;* campus multis apertus.

*But I know not by what usage the incredible patience of the city was HARDENED, and almost stupified;* sed nescio quo usu obdurerat, et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia; Cic.

*Toil and labor HARDENED the grief, and made it insensible;* labor callum obdixit dolori.

*Daily use has now HARDENED my stomach to digest any thing;* consuetudo diuturna callum jam obdixit stomacho meo.

*But now we are HARDENED against all these things, and have laid aside all humanity; sed jam ad ista omnia obduruimus, et humanitatem omnem exuimus; Cic.*

*His body is HARDENED for all labor; cujus corpus ad omnem laborem occalluit.*

*After that you have HARDENED your mind; postquam animum obfirmasti.*

*Finally, if you have so HARDENED or fixed your mind, and that you cannot be broken off from that resolution; postremo, si adeo obfirmasti animum, neque potestis avocari ab isto consilio.*

*For good men are daily more and more HARDENED at the very noise of a law; obdurescunt enim inagis quotidie boni viri ad vocem tributi.*

*This is fixed HARD and immovable in my mind; hoc animo infixum, immotumque sedet.*

*His mind is more HARD than any iron, and cannot be turned; cujus animus quovis ferro durior, inflecti nequit.*

*Which is very HARD and difficult to the most learned men; in qua eruditissimis saepe viris aqua hæret.*

*He imitates the HARD and difficult riddles of Sphinx; tenebrosæ Sphingis verba ænigmatica æmulat.*

*It is as HARD and difficult as to wrest Hercules's club out of his hands; clavamentum extorquebis Herculi.*

*You talk of your brother's HARD task; durum fratris partem prædicās; Ter.*

*They say they have a HARDER work than they can accomplish; onus se Ætna gravior dicunt sustinere; Cic.*

*It is a more HARD and troublesome work than to gather together the leaves of Sibylla; laboriosus est, quam Sibyllæ folia colligere.*

*HARDY, or valiant; strenuus, interitus, fortis, animosus, audax.*

*HARDY, i. e. that can endure hardship; patiens, tolerans.*

*Fool-HARDY; præceps, adj.*

*HARDY to endure cold and want, and all sorts of pains and labor; patiens inedia et algoris; patientissimus laborum; indefatigabilis; cujus corpus ad omnem laborem occalluit; Socratis callus, vel callum; Prov. in nudos, et inopes; constat enim Socrates patientissimum fuisse laboris, nubi ambulasse pedibus, dormivisse humi, &c. Ut hinc manarit jocus in ipsius callum, &c.*

*HARM, or hurt; damnum, incommodum, noxa.*

*Out of HARM's way; extra periculum, extra teli jactum, post principia.*

*To get HARM; injuriam accipere, incommodo affici.*

*To save one HARMLESS; prestare ali-*

*quem indemnem.*

*You shall receive no HARM by me; nihil tibi erit a me periculi; Ter.*

*You have had no HARM by me; tibi a me nulla est orta injuria; Ter.*

*A storm can do you no HARM; nihil damni erit ex tempestate; Cato.*

*He is afraid of HARM; formidat malum; Plaut.*

*I complain not of the wickedness of this loss and HARM; non queror flagitium hujus jacturæ atque damni; Cic.*

*I will keep here out of HARM's way; hic ego ero post principia; Ter. Extra periculum;—teli jactum; Sen.*

*To suffer HARM; incommodo affici; Cic.*

*I have received HARM by them; ab his injuriam accipi; Cic.*

*See you not what HARM they do? videmus quid mali afferant? Cic.*

*No HARM; salva res est.*

*It is no HARM to try; sed quid tentare nocebit?*

*I am got out of HARM's way; ego in portu navigo.*

*HARM watch, harm catch; sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat.*

*You do a great deal of HARM both to him and yourself; pessime in te atque in illum consulis; Ter.*

*What HARM have I done? quid ego emerui adolescens mali? Plaut.*

*A HARP; lyra, cithara; testudo, ex qua scil. Mercurius citharam fecit.*

*To HARP always on the same string; eandem canere cantilenam, eandem inquam tundere.*

*To play on the HARP; ludere cithara; pellere lyram; percutere pectine citharam; pectine, i. e. plectro, pulsare, apud Virg. Sonoræ citharæ fila tangere.*

*To teach one to play on the HARP; docere aliquem fidibus.*

*To HASTE, or make haste; festinare, properare, accelerare, appropere, deproperare, trepidare, maturare.*

*To HASTEN (act.); urgere.*

*To be HASTY, or testy; ardere, ardescere, ferocire.*

*To be in HASTE; urgeri festinatione.*

*To HASTEN, or make speed; festinare; properare, accelerare, appropere, volare, evolare. Magna, summa, mira, incredibili festinatione, celeritate, raptim, properare, properiter, properato, properanter, properatim, cursim, mature, maturissime, curriculo, subito, confestim, cito, citatim, tumultuose, tumultuario, festinanter, festinato, celeriter, velociter, ocyus, perceleriter; sine mora, cunctatione, dilatione, procrastinatione opus facere, conficere negotium. Celeritatem summam, omnem festinationem adhibere. Passim, velis, ve-*

lis remisque, remis ventisque, omni festinatione properare. Remigio veloque quantum poteris festina et fuge. Cuius, altis quadrigis persequi. Hoc cito et cursum est agendum, properato quantum potes. Dicto cuius factum est. Dictum ac factum reddidi. Ocyus rem expedi; move te; hinc amove. Properans adveni, percurrere: quid stas, cessas, respectas, moraris? Nullam moram interponere, facere; omnes moras rescindere, tollere, abrumperere; non producere, protrahere, &c. 413. negotium. Maturare, ocyus exequi. Cursu corrigere tarditatem. Veni, vidi, vici. Properare citato cursu. Celerare gradum. Celeres movere pedes. Viam corripere, præcipitare. Præcipitare moras omnes. In me mora non erit ulla.—Non est mora libera nobis. Pelle moras, subitoque celer delatere cursu.—Remis adice vela tuis.—Celeri subdere calcar equo.

*Make HASTE; propera, matura; Ter.*

*Make more HASTE; move vero ocyus te; Ter.*

*To HASTEN his journey. flight; maturare iter, fugam; Gell. Virg.*

*Why make you no more HASTE? quid cessas? Ter.*

*She makes HASTE to—; adproperat; Ter.*

*What, in all HASTE? hui tam cito? Ter.*

*The letter comes in post-HASTE; præcipiti venit epistola penna; Juven.*

*He seems to make but small HASTE; parum properare videtur; Cic.*

*I made all HASTE, and came running to you to the Forum; continuo ad te properans, percurro ad Forum; Ter.*

*Make HASTY, sirs; festinate viri; Virg.*

*You should have made the more HASTE; eo tibi celerius agendum erat; Cic.*

*In all HASTE; quam maximo posset cursu; omni festinatione; Curt. Cic.*

*Why in such HASTE? quid festinas? Ter.*

*With all the HASTE that may be; quantum potest; Ter.*

*To make what HASTE one can to come back; quam primum reverti; Cæs.*

*He HASTENED to his army; ad exercitum contendit; Cæs.*

*He made all HASTE (what haste he could) to see him; pergit eum propero videre; Gell.*

*He made HASTE to go to Rome; Romam profectus maturavit.*

*You make more HASTE than good speed; citius, quam melius, pensum absolvis.*

*A HASTY running; gradus præceps.*

*A HASTY mind; fervens animus, fer-*

vens animi, animo.

*Too much HASTE, more than good speed; temeraria, præpropere, nimia festinatio. Cavendum est in festinationibus, ne auscipiamus nimias celeritates. Nequid præpropere. Festina lente. Præcipitatio, præcipitancia. — Male cuncta ministrat impetus.*

*If you will not make HASTE to us, we will make haste to you; si tu minus ad nos, accurremus ad te.*

*To make HASTE in a journey, with great speed; celerissime conficere spatium: as, Magno spatio incredibili celeritate confecto, apud Cæs. Celeritatem in itinere adhibere magnam, apud eundem; Facere se celerem, apud Plaut. pro festinare; vorare viam, apud eundem; evolare per viam.*

*To make HASTE to the market; ruere ad forum.*

*Unreasonable HASTE; præpostera festinatio.*

*I have written these things in HASTE; hæc scripsi raptim, festinans, propero.*

*Except he had made HASTE; ni maturatum ab eo esset.*

*My discourse HASTENS to declare; festinat oratio ad indicandum.*

*To undertake a business in all HASTE; omni festinatione, atque omni procrastinatione sublata negotium suscipere; mira celeritate se ad opus accingere.*

*To perfect or accomplish a business with great HASTE; magna expeditione rem ad exitum perducere; Cæsariana celeritate uti.*

*To go to a place in great HASTE; locum aliquem rapidis cursibus petere.*

*He made great HASTE, marching both by day and by night, to the enemies; neque diurno, neque nocturno itinere intermisso, ad hostes contendit; Cæs.*

*Return with as great HASTE as you can; Pegasus gradu, et vorans viam, redi; Plaut.*

*There is need of HASTE; maturato, properato, opus est.*

*The more HASTE, the worse speed; quo magis properare studeo, eo me impedio magis.*

*HASTE makes waste; quinimis propere, minus prospero.*

*He HASTENED his journey day and night; continuo die nocturnaque iter properabat; Tac.*

*He came in HASTE, galloping to me; ad me confestim advolvit.*

*I would have you do it with all HASTE and speed; quam mox istud expedias velim.*

*In post-HASTE; currente rota.*

*Must he not needs make HASTE and run whom the devil drives? quid adeo currit*



lepus pro canibus?

*What! do you make no more HASTE, you loitering lad? etiam hic stas, cessator? jam te rediisse oportuit.*

*See that you make HASTE back; fac maturos reditum.*

*Tell them I will make HASTE, and be with them by and by; dic illis me mox adfuturum.*

*He made HASTE, and brought it presently; incunctanter ille perduxit.*

*Make HASTE, sirrah; run every foot; quid cessas, asine? vola furcifer.*

*No HASTE but good speed; what haste? ne quid præpropere.*

*All in good time yet, for all the HASTE; precipitatusque moras omnes, opera omnia rumpit.*

*HASTILY, or hand over head; tumultuaria opera.*

*What small HASTE he makes! How like a snail he goes! He moves like a mill-post; move te ocyus, ut incedit testudo!*

*Not too much HASTE; soft and fair for fear of falling; sensim, ac pedetentim.*

*In this extreme HASTE, that forced me to—; in hac tam precipiti festinatione, quæ me rotæ, pronive gurgitis ac vorticis morio, nusquam patitur consistere.*

*In more than post-HASTE; quam rapidissime raptius.*

*More HASTE than good speed needs; dum nimium properant initio, serius perveniunt ad finem.*

*You do no good with all your HASTE; moves equidem, sed nihil promovet.*

*Many came, in all HASTE, running by whole troops; multi procurrentes catervatum.*

*The business required HASTE; res non patiebatur lenta consilia.*

*Make more HASTE, man; apage cum testadineo illo, cum formicino gradu.*

*A business that must be HASTENED and despatched out of hand; negotium quod nullam patitur dilationem.*

*Be not too HASTY, let not your heels outrun your head; cave præter casam, quod aiunt, fugias.*

*HASTE, spare not horse-flesh, switch and spur; Triptolemi currus ascende.*

*HASTY, or choleric; in iracundiam præceps.*

*He HASTENED to enact that law; præoccupavit legem ferre; Liv.*

*There are many things to be done beforehand, which else would require to be done with great HASTE in fine weather; multa forent quæ mox cælo properanda sereno maturare datur.*

*To HATE; odisse, odio habere, abominari—each other; mutuo odio flagrare.—one, as a great mischief, or, as an un-*

*happy and unlucky fellow; tanquam auspicium malum aliquem detestari; Cic.—one, as an enemy; in hostium numero aliquem habere.—worse than a toad, dog, or serpent; rubeta, cane pejus, et angue, odisse.—one bitterly; odisse, detestari acerrime, acerbissime, cane pejus et angue odisse; odio habere, odio capitali, novercali, plusquam Vatiniano, hostili animo et odio prosequi, insectari aliquem; ita odisse, ut ejus nomen auribus respuat, ejus memoriam animo excreetur; in hostium numero ducere, habere. Ab aliquo abhorrere, capitali odio dissentire, disside. In aliquem odio flagrare; odium acerrimum, acerbissimum concipere; hostili odio et crudelitate esse. Hostile odium alteri denunciare. Hostis habere loco. Exercet pretiosa odia; Ovid. Epist. 7. Odium reponere. Differre graves in idonea tempora pœnas: To reserve hatred for revenge.*

*I HATE you deservedly; or, you have deserved my hatred; tuo merito te odi. Ita de me meritis es, ita te gessisti, ea commisisti, eum te prebui. præstitisti; ut minime mihi curæ sis, nullo apud me loco sis, minimum te curem, minimum de te laborem, nullam prope tui curam geram, in minimis te ponam.*

*My blood rises at such lewd companions; I HATE liars; sic horreo natura venos, ut conspectis illis sentiam totum corporis habitum commoveri.*

*He HATES honest men to death; odium erga bonos internecinum gerit.—and injures them all he can; odit eos, et rodit aliquatenus.*

*Who now HATES you mortally in his heart; qui nunc animo te iniquissimo infestissimoque intuetur.*

*One that HATES learning and studies; a musis aversissimus.*

*Know you that there are some men who so much HATE your order, that—; homines scitote esse quosdam, quos tantum odium vestri ordinis tenent, ut—.*

*Seeing all these nations naturally HATE the very name of the Romans; cum insitas inimicitias istæ gentes omnes, et habeant, et gerant, cum populi Romani nomine.*

*There are some men who are extremely grieved at and HATE me for my honors in this commonwealth; sunt quos meus in hac republica splendor, dignitas offendat, angat, urat, torqueat; excruciet, male habent.*

*At first those great gains, which men generally HATE, are complained of, or spoken against; primum improbantur questus ii, qui in odia hominum incurere solent.*

*All men, by nature, HATE destructive*

*beasts; in lupum vero, velut in publicum humani generis hostem, amantur omnes.*

*They HATE me so, that they would be glad to see an end of me; adeo mihi male voluit, ut cuperent extinctum.*

*We all have foes that HATE us, as well as friends that love us; qui neminem habet inimicum, is nec amicum, habet quempiam.*

*What they HATE, or fancy not, let them not follow; quisque ab eo vitæ genere absteineat, a quo tacito naturæ sensu abhorreat.*

*By sighing and sadness he declared how greatly he HATED slavery; gemitu et moestitia declaravit, quantum haberet odium servitutis.*

*He HATED him more than any other; illum adeo exosum habuit, ut vix alium magis.*

*To be HATED; odio esse.—by one; odio esse alicui. In odium alicujus acerbissimum venire, incurrere. Odio laborare, flagrare. Magno esse in odio apud aliquem. Alicujus gratia et benevolentia excidere, odium in se acerrimum concitare.—by the city; in odio esse civitatis, seu apud civitatem.—thoroughly by his own folks; pessimo odio apud suos laborare.*

*Such a saying made him to be HATED; tale dictum illi peperit invidiam.*

*He made himself to be HATED a great deal more; magnas odii sui fecerat accessiones; Cræ.*

*He made himself HATED by a bitter word; verbo sibi conflavit odium amaro.*

*He is HATED by every one; terræ odium ambulat.*

*I hope that men will understand how much cruelty is HATED, and clemency and meekness loved, by all; spero homines intellecturos quanto sit omnibus odio crudelitas, et quanto amorì probitas et clementia.*

*They are HATED generally; qui nunc apud omnes fere summa laborant invidia.*

*He was HATED extremely by all the city; omnia in illum odia civium ardebant.*

*Therefore when at that time Galba was both HATED and envied by the people of Rome; itaque cum, et invidia, et odio, populi Romani, tum Galba premeretur.*

*HATED by all; omnibus in odio esse; apud omnes ordines invidiosus.*

*For what cause are we so mortally HATED? qua de causa excitatum est in nos tam infestum odium?*

*To cause one to be HATED, or envied, by a false accusation; in invidiam aliquem falso crimine adducere.*

*If I saw myself so grievously suspected and HATED by my fellow-citizens; si me civibus suspectum tam graviter, atque infensum viderem; Cic. in Catil.*

*They endeavored to turn my great affection and love of you into HATRED; hand mediocres mei in te amoris scintillas extinguere, et in odium detorquere studuerunt.*

*They occasioned him much envy or HATRED; magnam illi invidiam confluxerunt.*

*Mortal or deadly HATRED amongst kindred or relations; internecinum odium, et calcata sanguinis fœdera.*

*To hate HATRED against one; odio detestationi sibi aliquem habere; parum, male, alicui favere.*

*The HATRED by degrees grew more and more between them; gliscibat paulatim magis atque magis inter eos odium.*

*His heart is full of bitter HATRED; cui pectus felle madente fuit.*

*He had a long and old HATRED against Cæsar; veteres inimicitias cum Cæsare gerebat.*

*To bring one into HATRED; aliquem reddere invisum, gratia et amore privare; odio, invidiam et contemptui objicere, subijcere, exponere; in odium, invidiam trahere, vocare, adducere. In aliquem invidiam concitare, odia populi convertere. Odium et invidiam alicui creare, conflare, struere, parare, concitare, cumulare.*

*To wrest HATRED against oneself; detorquere in se odia.*

*He brought himself into envy and HATRED; cumulare sibi invidiam et odium.*

*To turn away HATRED from himself on others; odium a se dimovere, et in alios struere.*

*To allay, or quite take off, the HATRED of the people; odium populi sedare, restringere, extinguere.*

*To be quite free from all fear of HATRED or envy; ab omni invidiæ metu prorsus abesse.*

*They say this is out of HATRED against me; hoc dicunt animo a me alienato.*

*Their hearts are wounded, and swell with HATRED or envy; saucia sunt eorum corda, et tument invidia.*

*HATRED is anger long entertained and kept; odium est ira inveterata.*

*He does not escape HATRED; or, hatred or envy does also reach him; attingit eum invidia.*

*Those men seem, of set purpose and design, to rush, or run into, the HATRED and enmity of the Romans; isti, quasi de industria, in odium offensionemque populi Romani, irruere videntur.*

*This authority is so placed, and raised on*

*high, that it seems to be tossed round about with all the storms of HATRED or envy; sic est hæc dignitas quasi præposita atque edita in altum, ut ab omnibus invidiis ventis circumfari videatur.*

*If he had publicly killed you, he had turned against himself not only the HATRED, but the arms of all nations; si palam te interemisset, omnium in se gentium non solum odia, sed etiam arma convertertasset; Cic. pro Deiot.*

*You and they will never agree, because of your HATRED; iis cum nullus amor vobis, nec fœdera sunt.*

*At deadly HATRED, or feud, with; capitali odio prosequitur; odio plusquam Vatiniano. Odium namque Vatinianum sumitur pro capitali, ac vehementer acerbo. Vatinius, in quem acerrimo M. Tullius invectus est, in tantum odium populi Romani pervenerat, jam detectis illius flagitiis, ut in proverbium cesserit, odium Vatinianum.*

*HATE cannot hurt him, he is above the reach of envy; extra aliam invidiam positus.*

*The name of the empire has become generally HATEFUL to the world; nomen imperii in commune odium orbis terræ vocabatur.*

*It scarcely can be told how HATEFUL we are to foreign nations; difficile est dictu quanto in odio simus apud externas nationes.*

*To make any thing HATEFUL to the citizens; odio civium aliquid subjicere.*

*In a HATEFUL and hostile posture he opposes us; animo plane digladiatorio insolente nobis adversatur.*

*To HAVE; habere, tenere, possidere. —a care, thought, &c.; curare, cogitare, &c. —to take, or carry; ferre, auferre. —or obtain; potiri, consequi. —a foresight of what will follow afterwards; in posterum prospicere; Cic.*

*Make haste to HAVE away the woman; propterea mulierem abducere; Ter.*

*They can ill away with it, to HAVE wives appointed by others; graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt; Ter.*

*We are likely to HAVE war; impendet nobis belli timor; Cic.*

*He will go near to HAVE me decide this; aberit non longo. quin hoc a me decerni velit; Cic.*

*HAVE him away; auferre, abducite. —in these things; vos istac intro auferre; Ter. —a good heart; animo virili præsentique sis; Ter. —you any thoughts to—; cogitas—; Ter. —me excused; excusatum habens me; Mart. Fac mihi hujus rei gratiam; Sueton. —your wits about you; ingenium in numerato habe; fac apud te sis.*

*HAVING his sword by his side; accinctus gladio. —a coat on; indutus tunica.*

*I HAVE it by me; est in manibus; Cic. —him sure; meus hic est, hamum vorat.*

*You HAVE had an ill journey of it; tibi hoc incommodum evenit iter; Ter.*

*What HAVE you to do with me? quid mecum est tibi?*

*What master have you? quo magistro uteris?*

*He HAS the wind with him; secundo vento cursum tenet.*

*We HAVE good tribunes; bonis utimur tribunis; Cic. —those things within ourselves; domi nobis ista nascuntur.*

*Of which we HAVE been speaking a great while; de quibus jam diu loquimur; Cic.*

*It ought to HAVE been done long ago; quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit; Cic.*

*I will go and see what we HAVE for supper; ego ibo intro, ut videam nobis quid cœnæ siet; Ter.*

*We must HAVE a care lest—; videndum est ne—; Cic. Cautio est ne; Ter. Plaut.*

*But we must HAVE a care we do not; sed fugiendum illud, ne; Cic.*

*They HAVE no teeth; dentibus carent; Col.*

*Who HAVE it—; penes quos est; Cic.*

*Let him HAVE his deserts; quod meritis ferat; Ter.*

*He will not let him HAVE his daughter; suam gnatam non dabit; Ter.*

*It is all one to me, so I may but HAVE her; mea nil refert, dum potiar modo; Ter.*

*If a man HAVE these things; si cui hæc suppetunt; Cic.*

*He may think you will make him a cuckold if he HAVE her; te arbitretur sibi paratum mæchum, si illam duxerit; Ter.*

*If you HAVE Cæsar's book, let it be brought out; si Cæsar's liber præ manibus est, promi jubeas; Gell.*

*So you may but HAVE your mind, will—; dum efficias id quod cupis—; Ter.*

*I shall HAVE a care of that; illud erit nobis curæ; Cic.*

*He shall HAVE a kind futher in me; facili me utatur patre; Ter.*

*They will HAVE themselves to be had in fear; se metui volent; Cic.*

*As I would HAVE it; ex voto, ex animi sententia.*

*To do as one would HAVE him; morem gerere.*

*But if it happen as I would HAVE it; sin eveniat quod volo, ut; Ter.*

*You do as I would HAVE had you; quod te fecisse velim, facis; Martial.*

*He speaks just as one would HAVE him; loquitur ad voluntatem; Cic.*

*I would HAVE you write; velim scribas; Cic.*

*Say what you would HAVE; loquere quid velis; Ter.*

*Since you would HAVE it so; postquam ita vis; postquam tantopere vis; quando visis tantopere, accipio; siquidem vobis placitum fuerit; postquam ita infixum in animo habes; cum ita sis animo affectus; frater si ita facturus es.*

*What would you HAVE? quid vis? quid quaeris?*

*He would HAVE her to wife; hanc uxorem sibi dari vult; Ter.*

*He would HAVE me let him have it as I thought it; tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradi; Ter.*

*If he would HAVE any thing with me; siquid me velit.*

*He would HAVE nothing set; noluit quid statui; Cic.*

*I should do as they would HAVE me; illis morem gesserô; Ter. Ut voles me esse, ita ero; Plaut. Parebo, auctoritati tuae; Cic.*

*Not to HAVE; carere.*

*A HAVEN, or harbor; portus, m.*

*To arrive, or come to, a HAVEN; appellere.*

*To enter into the HAVEN, or port; tangere littora ponti, ostia maris; littora tenent fauces; accipere tellurem, arva tenere, carpere; rates arenâ inferre; advertere proras; ripam felici tangere portu; littora prærîpere; ad littus pervenire; vertere ad littora puppes; provehi portu; portas intrare, portu subire, considerare; anchora de prora jacitur, stant littore puppes; deferri in portus; littora subire; oram solvere, funes, naves, retinacula, elassem, vela; portu se condidit alto; plenis subit ostia velis; iniqua tuo celerem littore siste gradum; sese ad littora præceps cum fletu precibusque tulit; stabilire navem anchoris; in anchoris subsistere; applicare se navi ad ripam; recipere se in portum, &c.*

*To depart from the HAVEN; ab littore funem rumpere; digredi oris; littore deducere naves; littora deserere; allabi oris.*

*To HAUNT; frequentare, celebrare, consecrari, adventare. —as spirits do; inquietare, infestare.*

*To be HAUNTED with spirits; a spectris, et larvis, infestari.*

*They HAUNT my house; frequentant domum meam; Cic.*

*The house is as much HAUNTED as ever; domus celebratur ita, ut cum maxime; Cic.*

*He returns to his old HAUNT; rursum ad*

*ingenium suum rediit; Ter.*

*To HAZARD; periclitari; mittere in discrimen; subire aleam.*

*I will not HAZARD the commonwealth; nolo rempublicam in discrimen adducere. Nolo summam reipublicæ, publicam rem in discrimen, in dubiam fortunam adducere, deducere; non committam, ut incertam fortunam reipublicæ subeam, ut periclitetur reipublicæ salus, ut in dubiam vocetur, in periculum, in discrimen veniat.*

*HAZARD nothing to fortune; hortor, suadeo, ne fortunæ fidem habeas, confidas; &c. See FORTUNE.*

*A HEAD; caput, n.*

*To draw to a HEAD, or to sum up; recapitulari, in summam colligere.*

*To put it in one's HEAD; suggerere, admonere.*

*To lose his HEAD; plecti capite.*

*They will run off their own HEADS; sponte sua properant; Ovid.*

*He came of his own HEAD to her; ultro ad mulierem venit; Cic.*

*He was the HEAD man of the town; in civitate sua regnum obtinuerat; Cæs.*

*One of the HEADS of the people; princeps populi; Cic.*

*HEAD men of the city; summo loco in civitate præditi; Gell.*

*In the HEAD of the army; primam ante aciem; Flor.*

*You have hit the nail on the HEAD; rem acu tetigisti. Rem tenes; Ter.*

*He set a fine on his HEAD; muletam irrogavit; Cic.*

*This mischief will light on my HEAD; istæc in me cudetur faba; Ter.*

*Some mischief or other will light on their HEADS; hisce aliquid eventum est mali; Ter.*

*To make (gather—get to a) HEAD in one place; unum in locum convenire; Cæs.*

*I will break your HEAD; diminuat ego caput tuum; Ter.*

*How came that into your HEAD? qui istac tibi in mentem venit? Plaut.*

*They lay their HEADS together; consilia sua conferunt; Ter.*

*Over HEAD and ears in love; in amore totus; Ter.*

*They made HEAD against the Suevians; Suevorum impetum sustinuerunt; Cæs. —against us for a little while; paulisper nostris restiterunt; Cæs.*

*To give one his HEAD; laxas alicui dare habenas; Virg.*

*Hand over HEAD; temere, tumultuario; fortuito.*

*It was out of my HEAD then; fugit me tum; Cic. Non occurrit animo.*

*To go with HEAD bare; capite aperto ambulare; Petr.*

*Who put it into your HEAD?* quis tibi suggestit?

*From HEAD to foot;* usque ab unguiculo, ad capillum summum.

*To bring a sore to a HEAD;* ulcus maturare.

*To bring a discourse to a HEAD;* in pauca rem conferre.

*To HEAD an army;* exercitui se ducem præbere. — *a party;* præesse, imperare; præesse cum imperio.

*To give a horse the HEAD;* equi habenas laxare.

*A logger-HEAD;* capito, caput turpe, gravatum, tardum.

*A HEAD-cut off;* avulsisque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

*To cover the HEAD;* caput velare, tegere; capite aperto easce.

*To poll the HEAD;* caput tondere, onere crinium, comarum levare.

*To HEAL, or cure;* sanare, curare, medicari, relevare. — *the sick;* morbo laborantem, ægrotum curare, sanare; sanitati, pristinae valetudini restituere; ad sanitatem, salutem medicina reducere; revocare; in sanitatem reducere, restituere; pharmacum, medicinam, curationem, medicamentum, corpori ægro, affecto, languido adhibere, quæ malum sanare possit. Morbum, ægritudinem leniter, molliter indulgendo, tractando, foveendo, accipiendo evocare, ejicere, educere, abigere, elicere, amovere, auferre, levare, removere, repellere. Malo, morbo, ægro mederi, medicari, remedium ferre, salutem reddere. Medicinam facere, adhibere. Pestiferos morbos exquisitis salutaribus remediis propulsare, depellere. Febrem in imis ossibus hærentem, letalique æstu fibræ vitales urentem expellere, medicamentis evellere, profigare. Ad curandam valetudinem remedium subministrare. Medicæ ferre artis opem. — *Salutifero morbum depellere succo.* Omni medicinæ munere fuugi. — *Habes qui Assideat, fomenta parat, medicum roget ut te Suscitet et redat natæ charisque propinquis.* Desperatas ægro cito reddere vires.

*She has all the tokens of HEALTH;* signa ad salutem omnia huic sunt; Ter.

*Let us drink six HEALTHS to Nævia;* Nævia sex cyathis bibatur; Mar.

*I wish you much HEALTH;* salvere te plurimum jubeo; Ter.

*As far as may stand with his HEALTH;* quod cum salute ejus fiat; Ter.

*I am in good HEALTH;* valetudine utor bona. Bene me habeo, mihi bene est, satis commode, satis belle habeo, bene valeo, commode valeo; valetudine bona utor, mihi est ut volo; quales cupio, vires posideo, viribus utor firmis, roboris, virium, valetudinis habeo satis.

*HEALTH restored or recovered after sickness;* valetudo restituta. Ego te languentem, jacentem, male affectum, ad pristinam valetudinem, virtutemque revocavi; meo beneficio pristinas vires recuperasti, recepisti, confirmatus es; factum est a me, ut ex morbo plane convalesceres, ut ex infirmo validus fieres, ut amissam valetudinem recuperares, ut in statum valetudinis pristinum, optimum restituereris.

*I take great pleasure in hearing of your HEALTH;* ex valetudine amici voluptas. Tua mihi valetudo magnæ voluptati erit, afficiet me voluptate, asseret mihi voluptatem, lætitiæ pariet, gaudium, jucunditatem, oblectationem, hilaritatem, voluptatem capiam, suscipiam, percipiam, sumam, colligam, hauriam ex tua valetudine, corpore tuo confirmato.

*In the study of virtue, our HEALTH is not to be neglected;* in virtutis studio valetudo curanda. Ita sequi virtutem debemus, ut valetudinem non in postremis ponamus, valetudinis cum virtute ducenda ratio est, sic ad studia virtutis debemus incumbere, ne valetudo negligatur; plurimum virtuti, aliquid tamen valetudini tribuatur; spectanda virtus est, cum ea tamen ne despiciatur valetudo; excubare virtutis in studio præclarum est, indormire tamen valetudini minime debemus; excolatur animus virtutibus, nonnihil tamen corpori serviatur.

*By using your studies moderately you shall have your HEALTH better;* moderans studiis valebis rectius. Si modum studiis impones, facies, statues, si tibi moderaberis in studiis, si studia moderabere, si tibi parces in studiis, valetudine melior fies; valetudinem confirmabis, convalesces quotidie magis, firmior ac validior fies; bonæ valetudinis, firmitatis, virium, roboris quotidie plus asequeris; ad perfectam valetudinem quotidie propius accedes.

*It is against my HEALTH, or makes me sick;* obest valetudini. Igne uti sine valetudinis damno mihi non licet; si ad ignem accedo, obest valetudini, valetudinis cum detrimento sit, læditur valetudo, damnum facit, infirmatur, incommodo afficitur.

*To be in good HEALTH;* bene, optime, quam rectissime, ex animi sententia valere, habere, habere se. Valetudine optima, integra esse; bona, recta, inoffensa, prospera, secunda, secundissima, incorrupta uti, frui. Confirmatam sanitatem, firmam corporis valetudinem, vires firmatas obtinere, habere. Valenti, sano, integro esse corpore. Nulla parte, nulla morbi difficultate laborat. Omnis expertus ægitudinis, vitam sine ullo corporis languore tra-

ducere. Non se tedia lectuli calentis expertum meminit die vel uno. Non est vivere sed valere vita.

To *HEAL wounds*; vulneribus mederi, medicari, opem ferre.

To *recover his HEALTH*; e gravi morbo recreari, convalescere, assurgere. Melius se habere. E faucibus fati, mortis evadere, emergere. Vires ab ægritudine recolligere, recipere, reparare. Valetudinem, sanitatem amissam recuperare, recipere. Bonæ valetudinis, firmitatis, virium corporis plus quotidie assequi. Ad perfectam valetudinem quotidie propius accedere, aspirare. Ad pristinam sanitatem restitui. Morbo levati, relevati, liberati. Confirmata valetudq; a morbo. Revallescere.—Tristes evincere morbos Convaluit. Morbo levatus est. Redderis heu quanto fatorum munere nobis. Gustata Lethe pene remissus aqua, &c. Mart.

To *drink HEALTHS*; æqualibus haustibus pocare, provocare, invitare, respondere.

To *have an especial care of his HEALTH*; valetudinem, corporis sanitatem sedulo, diligenter curare, sustentare, tueri, confirmare. Valetudinis rationem habere. Valetudini, sanitati corporis operam dare, prospicere, consulere, molliter indulgere, diligentissime servare. Salutem corporis non negligere. Illam, incorruptam corporis sanitatem conservare. De salute sollicitum esse. Curare, operam dare ut convalescat, ut sanitate fruatur, ut rectissime valeat. In valetudinem, ad convalescendum diligentiam adhibere, conferre. Pacem ab Æsculapio petere, ne quod sibi malum eveniat.

Tenuem, imbecilem, parum validam sanitatem cura, diligentia restituere, confirmare. Valetudinem offendere. Sibi, valetudini non parcere: to *wrong his HEALTH*.

To *HEAL every part of his body*; membris ægris omnibus morborum genus omne deducere.

To *restore one to former HEALTH*; sanitati pristinæ aliquem reddere, restituere.

They *say we are in good HEALTH, and live well*; præclare et bene dicitur nobiscum agi.

One *in good HEALTH*; ægritudinis expertus; virium satia habens; cujus bona integraque valetudo est; cujus firma est corporis affectio; qui firmam corporis valetudinem obtinet; optima valetudine affectus; nulla morbi difficultate laborans.

When *he was in very good HEALTH*; cum corporis valetudine uteretur optima.

Use *that discretion and prudence which you make use of in all other things, especially to recover your HEALTH*; quam ad omnes res adhibes, in primis ad con-

valescendum adhibe prudentiam; Cic.

*In that consists the HEALTH and safety of your familiars and friends*; in hoc salus sociorum, atque amicorum agitur.

When *he began a little to recover his HEALTH*; cum jam meliuscule se haberet.

When *you have recovered your HEALTH, then come to us*; cum te bene confirmaveris, ad nos venias.

Unless *you have recovered your HEALTH, I would not you should go to sea*; nisi corpore confirmato, nolles navigare.

Until *I recover my HEALTH*; quoad vires integras colligam, recolligam.

If *I shall get any good HEALTH*; si quid firmitatis nactus ero.

I *have been long sick, but now I have recovered my HEALTH*; mea valetudo diu jactata, tandem se in tranquillum recepit.

To *grow better in HEALTH daily*; ad valetudinem propius indies accedere.

I *am very glad (as I ought to be) both that you have recovered HEALTH from your fever, and that the country is freed from that deadly pestilence*; gratulor etiam (ut debeo) vehementer, et te a febris convalescere, et exitiali illa lue provinciam esse liberatam.

To *begin to recover HEALTH*; ex valetudinis incommodo emergere, gravitate valetudinis levare.

How *have you had your HEALTH all this while? this many a day?* ut valuisti usque? hactenus?

I *take as great care of my HEALTH as I can, though I do not so well as I could wish*; valeo ut possum, quando ut volo non licet; quam mea me fortuna sinit.

Have *a care of the HEALTH both of body and mind*; cura ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.

His *body HEALTHY, plump, and well-conditioned*; corpore salubri ac succulento.

Great *hopes of a happy recovery of HEALTH*; certissimam vitæ spem ostendunt.

Your *hand feels more HEALTHFUL and more juicy than usual*; manus tua solito est succosior.

How *find you yourself in your HEALTH?* quomodo tibi placeas?

I *have been sometimes in good HEALTH, sometimes in ill*; valui varie.

My *body is HEALTHY, but my purse is sick*; I lack money; corpus valet, sed ægrotat crumena.

I *recovered the HEALTH of my body, but my mind was sick*; my health is pretty good, but my mind is troubled; a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui; corpus equidem belle habet, sed animo male est.

*Have a care of your HEALTH whatever you do*; valetudinem tuam velim carere quam diligentissime; habenda est ratio valetudinis.

*A sickly man, and of very little HEALTH*; a crazy body; valetudine plusquam vitrea; quam imbecilli, quam tenui, aut nulla potius valetudine.

*As you love me, look well to yourself and your own HEALTH*; da operam ut convalescas; quantum me diligis, tantum fac ut valeas.

*I am glad to see you all as well in HEALTH as I am myself*; quando ego incolumis, vos incolumes offenderim, laetor.

*You must not fast so much for your HEALTH's sake*; valetudinem jejuniis non attenuandam.

*I thank God I am in HEALTH*; as sound as a bell; *I will nothing*; sum equidem, Deo gratias, valetudine basilica, pan-cratia, athletica, pugilica.

*He gathers up his crumbs, and recovers his HEALTH now every day*; reviviscit jam indies.

*If my HEALTH will give leave, if God send health*; si per valetudinem licebit.

*I hear you are not HEALTHFUL, but somewhat sickly*; audio valetudinem tibi esse non prorsus adamantinam.

*My HEALTH is very bad, I am ever and anon at death's door*; vitam traho toties nutantem.

*He is much weakened in his HEALTH by a fever*; graviter febre laborat.

*Are you in HEALTH yet? I have held it out stoutly*; valuitin' usque? sustentavi strenue.

*Have a special care of your good HEALTH*; valetudini tuæ inservias; corporis sanitatem tuearis sedulo.

*Months pass away before the wound is HEALD*; aliquot menses transeunt, ad sanitatem dum venit curatio; Phaed.

*To HEAR*; audire; auribus, aurium sensum percipere; imbibere, haurire quem dicantur. Cæpio quid dicas. Non surdo loqueris.—Si vestras forte per aures Nomen sit.—Creber ad aures Visus adeo pedum sonitus. Vox reddita fertur ad aures.—Arrectas sonus impulit aures.—a cause as a judge; cognoscere.—it of some-body; ab, vel ex, aliquo accipere.—one's cause; alicujus causam cognoscere; Gell.—to perceive, to understand; tenere, auscultare, cum accus. auditione accipere aliquid, apud Cic. Ex rumore cognoscere; populi niti rumoribus; Cic. accipere fama aliquid, apud Plaut. Inaudire pro, perfecte audire, apud Cic. Ad vocem alicujus aures subrigere, animum ad-  
Phrase.

vertere; arrectis auribus stare; capere intelligere, percipere, sentire; exaudire nonnunquam pro simplice ponitur; persentiscere, accipere; auribus haurire, capere, accipere; demittere in aures; aures patofacere, pro, audire, seu credere, apud Cic. Dase aures verbo Dei, fabulis; aures arrigere, accommodare, admovere, adhibere, applicare, attentam advertere mentem; figere animo dicta alicujus; animos adhibere; voces percipere mente; pendere ab ore narrantis; reponere sensibus; captare voces; auribus recipere, condere aures afferre, præbere, intendere dictis verbis, vocibus, bibere auribus; avide auscultare.—say, or, the rumor is; fortis; vulgo jactatur, circumfertur; hominum constans est fama.—a rumor, or report; aliquid fama, auditione, ex rumore, ex ore populi, accipere, cognoscere, discere.

*Hear a little, if it be no trouble to you*; ausculta paucis, nisi molestum est; Ter.—you; attende sis; animum advorte; Plaut. Ter.—attentively what I shall say; quem dicam, animis advertite vestris: accipite animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta: accipe hæc animis lætasque adhibete mentes.—and mark well what I say; attende tantum et intende.

*To give one the HEARING*; exaudire.  
*To be condemned without being HEARD*; indicta causa damnari.

*Thick of HEARING*; surdaster.  
*To be thick of HEARING*; obsurdescere.  
*A HEAR-say*; rumor, rumuscūla.

*To speak by HEAR-say*; loqui ex auditu, nihil præter audita referre.

*I will HEAR what you will say*—give you the hearing; aurium operam tibi dico; Plaut.

*I am glad to HEAR it*; voluptatem magnam nuncias; Ter.

*My father will HEAR of it*; recisces rem pater; permanabit hoc aliqua ad patrem; Plaut. Ter.

*Will you HEAR a fool's counsel?* Vir tu homini stulto mihi auscultare? Ter.

*If we will HEAR the truth*; si verum admittimus; Juv.

*Lest they come to HEAR of their own faults*; malefacta de noscant sua; Ter.

*He was favorably HEARD in the senate*; conatus ei dabatur; stetit in senatu.

*He was not HEARD to speak for himself*; indicta causa damnatus est.

*I never HEARD of this before*; nunc demum istuc nata oratio est; Ter.

*We HEARD it for certain*; nos quidem pro certo habebimus; Cic.

*He HEARD somewhat of him*; de illo aliquid acceperat; Cic.

*He said he HEARD it of—*; se accepisse  
2 F.

dicabat ex—; Cic.

*I HEARD the news of—; renunciatum est mihi de—; Cic.*

*I cannot stay to HEAR you now; non est mihi otium nunc auscultandi; Ter.*

*He makes way for himself to be HEARD; facit ipse sibi audientiam; Cic.*

*He will not HEAR what you speak; verba sicut mortuo.*

*He cannot HEAR on that ear; surdo canis, fabulam narras.*

*He tells every thing he HEARS; rimarum plenus, hac illac perfruit.*

*Come to a HEARING; ad cognitionem delatus.*

*In my HEARING; me audiente.*

*I commended her in the HEARING of three of her sons; eam collaudavi auditibus tribus ejus filijs.*

*He has it by HEAR-say; auritus testis est; nihil præter auditum habet.*

*Do you HEAR and mind this? audin' hæc?*

*I have HEARD it, I perceived it; olfecci, accepi, didici. —often; increbuit apud me.*

*When I came to Rome, I HEARD a little of that affair; Romam cum venissem, tenuem quidem auditionem ea de re accepi.*

*I saw it, I do not speak by HEAR-say; vidi, non ex auditu arguo.*

*I have often HEARD that; sæpe venit id ad aures meas.*

*I have HEARD nothing concerning them; nihil ad aures meas de iis pervenit.*

*They speak many things of your discipline, which we also often HEAR; efferunt multa de vestra disciplina, quæ ad nostras etiam aures sæpe promanant.*

*The people HEAR nothing more willingly; nihil tam populare ad populi aures excedit.*

*I HEAR every where such reports; talibus aures meæ rumoribus undique circumsonant; personant aures meæ his rumoribus.*

*I would not have you stop your ears, that you may not HEAR; tuas obturare te nolim aures.*

*Here we HEARD that Sylla was dead; nos hic Syllam mortuum habebamus.*

*Whoever, or, did ever any one HEAR the like? quis unquam fando audivit, accepit?*

*He made as if he HEARD not; auribus prætendebat suis.*

*We have HEARD that often; id ad aures nostras percerebat.*

*I would gladly HEAR those excellent sayings, or discourses; nectar illud sermonum haurirem avida aures.*

*He HEARS excellently well, or, he has neat and curious ears for HEARING; aures*

*habet eleganter teretes.*

*Hard of HEARING; qui aures hebetiores habet.*

*I bespeak your diligent HEARING and attention in this behalf; ergo hic estote omnes, aures simul adhibentes, et animos.*

*To HEARKEN; auscultare, aurem præbere, admove, aures advertere, attendere.*

*HEARKEN a while, listen a few words; adesdum, paucis te volo. Ehodum ad me. Audias obsecro, ausculta, paucis audi. Ocyus accede. Tu huc. Atque audin? Licetne pauca? —Nisi quid te detinet audi.*

*HEARKENERS after news and tales; rumorum aucupes.*

*HARK you, sirrah! heus! eho! eho-dum!*

*HARK, you hangman! heus, tu furcifer! Ter.*

*To HEARKEN, or attend diligently; discenti auscultare; aures vacuas, purgatas, attentas, faciles dare, commodare, accommodare, dedere, adhibere, applicare, intendere, arrigere, admove, patefacere; adesse animo; dare operam et cum silentio attendere. Attente bonaque cum venia audire. Ad præcepta alicujus animum attendere. Animo erecto esse ad audiendum. Præcepta alicujus cum silentio animadvertere; attentis auribus excipere; avidissimis auribus baurire. Quæ quis proponit, quæ dicuntur, studiose, diligenter, libenter, sure non aversa accipere, percipere, audire. Præcipienti aures bibulas, patulas, erectas præbere; aurium operam dicare; purgatis auribus operam dare, aures copiam facere. Dicentis, præceptoris voces, verba auribus silentibus captare, imbibere, devorare, condere. Aures alicui substringere, præbere, iustas dare vocibus, aurem culturæ patientem accommodare; pronam monitis advertere. Verba, dicta, voces alicujus vigili anre trahere; auribus, aures suspensas bibere. Conticuisse omnes, intentique ora tenebant. Attentam, vigilem monitis advertere mentem. —Silent, arrectisque auribus instant. Accipite animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta. Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes. Sensibus hæc imis, res est non parva, reponas. Imbibe pure pectore verba puer. Narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri. —to flatterers; assentationis escam hamumque devorare. —negligently; quæ magister legit negligere. Magistro legente aures et animum remittere. Doctoris præceptis aures obstruere, non præbere; hebetiores, minime attentas dare. Magistri præcepta oscitanter, duris auribus, invitæ, oberatis, surdis accipere. Aures claudere ad voces doctissimas; alio divertere. Aures peregrinatur. Perfruit aures dicta. —Mea dicta*



negat duras demittere in aures. Afferre quæ odiosas verbis.—Dictis avertere mentem. Aurea Attica, teretes, religiosæ, fastidiosæ, delicatæ. *Curious hearers after news; inanes rumores aucupari; rumusculos imperitorum hominum aucupari; hinc, rumorum aucupes; Bud. rumores excipere.*

*HARK, a word in your ear; sed admovere aures, insusurrabo tibi tria verba.*

*They HEARKENED very attentively; suspensa bibebant aures.*

*HEARKEN well; be attentive; mind what I say; tu fac utramque aurem attigas; meaue devorato verba.—and listen a little; auscultâ paucis.—and lend me your ears a while; aurium a te copiam peto.—diligently, vouchsafe your attention; linguis favete, atque animis.—to us; attendite nos.*

*You HEARKEN not at all; vestrum pergrinantur aures.*

*Now HEARKEN, Pamphilus; nunc arripe aures, Pamphile.*

*All of you who are present, HEARKEN attentively; adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus.*

*The HEART; cor, pectus, n. animus, m.*

*With all my HEART, and willingly; libens, libenter, haud gravate.*

*HEARTILY, from the bottom of my heart; animitus, ex animo, sincero, integre, medullitus.*

*My HEART is so light beyond what it uses to be; ita animus præter solitum gestit.—was at my heels; cor in genus mihi concidebat, decidebat.*

*It went to the HEART of me; percussit mihi animum; Ter.*

*It grieves me to the HEART; I am sorry at my very heart for it; hoc mihi vehementer dolet; me ex cruciat animi; Ter.*

*I will vex all the veins in your HEART; ego te commotum reddam; Ter.*

*I am vexed at the HEART; discrucior animi; Ter. Ardeo iracundia; Ter.*

*From the HEART; more Romano.*

*At (from) my HEART; ex animo; Cic.*

*I wish you well with all my HEART; tibi bene ex animo volo; Ter.*

*To say by HEART; memoriter memorare, recitare; proferre; ex memoria exponere; Plaut. Ter. Cic.*

*Come, take a good HEART; animo virili, presenti ut sis para; Ter.*

*Never take it to HEART; noli te properea macerare; Ter.*

*On this the besieged took HEART; hinc animus crevit obsessis; Curt.*

*By HEART, or without book; memoriter, adv. adungem.*

*To get by HEART; ediscere, memoris*

*mandare. Indipisci animo; Gell.*

*I got it by HEART; memoris mandavi; Cic.*

*The field by tillage grows out of HEART; ager ex frequente cultura sterilescit; sit effectus.*

*A kind of land left untilld, by reason of its being out of HEART; genus agrorum propter sterilitatem incultum; Cic.*

*After he had lost his boy, he grew quite out of HEART; postquam puerum perdidit animum despondit; Plaut.*

*Have a good HEART; habe bonum animum; Plaut.*

*Taking HEART; collecto in vires animo; Boet.*

*You put me in good HEART; tu mihi bonum animum facis; animum reddis; Plin. Ter.*

*Yes, with all my HEART; ego vero, ac lubens; Ter.*

*My dear HEART, do not grieve yourself; anime mi, noli te macerare; Ter.*

*Be of good HEART; bono animo facis; Ter. Quin tu animo bono es; Ib.*

*My HEART always begins to ache, when—; horresco semper ubi—; Ter.*

*He knew my very HEART; intestina mea noverat; Petron.*

*He was HEART of oak; Cornelius fuit. Now I begin to take HEART again; remigrat animus nunc demum mihi.*

*To be of good HEART against all the assaults of fortune; contra omnes fortunæ impetus armari.—and free from fear; omnem animosæ metum depellere; erectiorem animo esse; expedire animum metu.—and courage, against imminent evils; stare animis; se adversus malâ imminentia confirmare.*

*The soldiers had good HEARTS in the war; animos in bello milites exaruebant.*

*By long and frequent use of these things we kept good HEARTS, or our hearts were hardened; his jam inveteratis consuetudine, obduruimus.*

*As soon as I took HEART; ut me collegi, recollegi, recepi.*

*My HEART beats high; micat animus; Liv.*

*To HEAT; calefacere, calfacere, fervescere.*

*To put into a HEAT; bilem alicui movere, commotum reddere; alicui stomachum facere, bilem movere; Cic. Mart.*

*In the HEAT of your business; in summa occupatione tua; Cic.—of the day; in meridie ipso; Ter.*

*The HEAT of his youth is over; deservet adolescentia; Ter.*

*Great, or vehement HEAT; calor vehemens; sol acer, fervens, flagrans; solis flagrantis ardor; incitissimus calor; item, soles, pro æstu,*

HEAVEN; cælum, n. cæli, pl. m. Supera, pl. n. Olympus, m.

To contemplate HEAVENLY things; cœlestia, divina; res cœlestes; divinas contemplari, insectari, indagare, perquirere, investigare, intentis oculis intueri. Ascendere in contemplationem rerum cœlestium. Aciem mentis ad res cœlestes, divinas, religiosas convertere, adicere, applicare; erigere mentem a terrestribus, a rebus terrenis. Ad cognitionem divinam penetrare, contendere. In res divinas toto animo intentum esse, incumbere. Ad divinarum rerum cogitationes, contemplationem magno studio incitari. In res cœlestes, supernas, spem, oculos, animum deflectere. Ex hujus vitæ angustis ad cœlestia, altiora, magnifica aspirare, se accingere. Æterna moliri, alta spectare, et in cælum velle migrare. Cœlesti contemplationi totus addictus, deditus. Nihil non divinum mente agitare. Eo est animo natus, ut humana omnia inferiora se esse existimet, et solis divinis insistat; ad sola divina pernosceda, capessenda animum inflectat. Supera, superiora semper appetere. In sublime, in loca cœlestia efferrî, subvolare; a terra longissime se efferre. Aëria tentasse domos, animoque rotundum percurrisse polum. Licet cœli regibus remotus, Mente Deos adiit, et quæ natura negavit Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit. Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere primum, Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit.

To go to HEAVEN; e terra in cælum, e corporis diversorio in cœlestem domum migrare, demigrare, volare, evolare, ascendere. Ab exilio terreno in patriam supernam, cœlestem redire, revocari. Gloriæ perpetuæ, sedis et salutis æternæ portum feliciter attingere, intrare, tenere, introire. Ex procellis et tempestatibus humanæ vitæ, in felicitatis æternæ portum appellere. Ad cælum transire, recta contendere. Superas angelorum beatorumque hominum sedes capessere, obtinere. Hierosolymis supernis, cœlestibus municipem fieri, gaudiorumque immortalium participem. Ex omnibus diaboli velis, insidiis; ex venenatis faucibus magni Draconis eripi, eximi, liberari, et cœlo frui libero. Ad habitandum, incolendum cœlesti domicilium, paradisum, ipsam Dei aulam, regiam, atque palatium proficisci. Supernas, lætas, lucidas, æthereas, superas inire sedes. In magni tecta tonantis, Regalemque domum ascendere, traduci.—Ab humana cessit in astra via.—Rutili signa beata, culmina celsa poli, æthereas plagas, Cœlestis autem regiam, domum convexam, iaclytam adire. Astra subire, scrutari; superos petere; superas evadere ad auras; beatorum conjungi consortio;

cœlestis patriæ munera læta subire; æternæ vitæ exordia sortiri; astriferas post funera scandere sedes; sedis et securitatis æternæ portum petere; æthereas post fata subire domos; inferri Abrahæ sinu; astriferum ire in axem; stola immortalitatis indui, vestiri; ad cœli palatium ascendere; ad feliciora regna transire; æternæ gloriæ coronam accipere; cœlesti gloria coronari; perpetuum transire ad vitam; æternæ beatitudinis mansionem recipere; æthera petere; abjecto corporis exuvio, in angelorum demigrare consortium; Elysios invisere campos, et fortunatæ regna beata plagæ; recta in campos Elysios demigrare, abire, ut poetæ arri-trantur, putantes animas e corporis hujus domo migrare ad campos Elysios.

To take into HEAVEN; gloriam Olympi facere participem; ad sedes beatorum, ad æterna gaudia transferre; in beatorum recipere coloniam; mundi prætoris eximere; venenatis diaboli faucibus liberare; laqueis secularibus exutum paradiso restituere; cœlo accipere, apud Virg. Astriferæ aulæ limina pandere.

To good, just, holy and virtuous, men; the way to HEAVEN is ready and open; viris bonis, justis, piis et virtute præditis; ad cælum patet aditus expeditissimus.

To be placed amongst the saints in HEAVEN; in cœlitum numero, in superam statione, reponi, locari; in cœlestium animarum cœtu collocari.

In HEAVEN the saints enjoy eternal rest; in cœlo beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur.

I see you mind HEAVENLY things, and that you would fain go to heaven itself; video te alta spectare, et velle in cælum ipsum migrare.

Not to mind HEAVENLY, but earthly things; humi volutari; a rebus cœlestibus ad res humanas se referre, mentis aciem convertere; in rem vilem et contemptam cogitationes rejicere; quæso, inquit, quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. de Somn.

He is gone to his long home; to the city of HEAVEN, or happy habitation; ad civitatem beatæ eternitatis emigravit.

I doubt not but he is now in HEAVEN; fidelissime spero, sum illum corona fidei, siderea immortalitate jam præmiatum.

To place HEAVEN, hope of happiness and salvation, in mortified and subdued passions; salutis suæ proram et puppim, in correctis affectibus collocare.

I look to HEAVEN for help; opem cœlitus votis exposco meis.

Having triumphed over death and hell, he went to God in HEAVEN; effractis inferorum mortisque repagulis calorum teudebat.

*His soul is at rest in HEAVEN; ex hac lutea compage adernos illos Elysios emigravit.*

*Having conquered all, and himself too, he mounted to HEAVEN; victor omnium, ac sui, vitam immortalis capitolium ascendit.*

*None go to HEAVEN on a feather-bed; non est ad astra mollis e terra via.*

*HEED; cura, cautio, cautela.*

*To HEED, or give heed; attendere.*

*To take HEED; cavere, prœcavere, curare, attendere.*

*To take good HEED to a thing; accurere.*

*To take no HEED; negligere.*

*Take HEED what you do; vide quid agas; Ter. Vide quam rem agas; Ter.*

*He says I must be taken HEED of; me vero etiam cavendum dicit; Cic.*

*If you take good HEED; si advigilaveris; Ter.*

*Let them take HEED that they offend none; animadvertant, ne quos offendant; Cic.*

*There must also good HEED be taken; danda etiam opera est; Cic. 2. Off.*

*We must take HEED that we do not say; cavendum est ne dicamus; Cic.*

*I must take HEED they be not marred; mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est; Ter.*

*Good HEED has good hap; non facile labitur, qui sic incedit pedetentim.*

*I took HEED of nothing less than of that; nihil minus sensi quam isthuc.*

*I did not HEED, nor so much as dream of that; quidvis potius quam istud, suspicabar.*

*I must take HEED; cautio est; agendum est cautum.*

*Let good HEED be used here; curentur hic recte omnia.*

*I am more HEEDFUL than to let you catch me so; talibus me pedicis non capies.*

*To be very HEEDFUL; tu cave sis ne; sententis Argi oculis observare.*

*A HEEL; calx, d. g. calcaneus, m.*

*To follow at the HEELS; prosequi, persequi.*

*To take to his HEELS; conjicere se in pedes.*

*To be at one's HEELS; instare.*

*Let us take to our HEELS and run away; in pedes nos demus; Plant. conjiciamus. Nos fugam mandamus; Cæs.*

*He is at our HEELS with an army; cum exercitu supra caput est; Sal.*

*My heart was at my HEELS; cor in genua mihi concidebat.*

*The whole army was at their HEELS; agmen instabat; Cæs.*

*You tread on my HEELS; calces dete-*

*ris; Plant.*

*To trip up the HEELS; supplantare.*

*The ship HEELS; inclinat navis, seu vergit in alteram partem.*

*As HEIR; hæres, c. g.*

*To make one of his HEIR; scribere hæredem.*

*One that designs to make himself some old man's HEIR; hæredipeta, m.*

*To disinherit the right HEIR; exhæredare, hæredem abdicare; hæredi bonia paternis interdicare.*

*HELL; gehenna, f. infernum, n. inferi; pl. m. Tartarus, Orcus, Erebus, Avernus, m.*

*To go to HELL; ad inferos, umbra, Tartarus, in Tartara, Erebum, Gehennam Orcum; in loca ponarum, damnatorum tenebrarum, in Chaos tartareum, in puteum, carcerem, barathrum infernum; in sedes inferas, infernas, accleratorum; in ignis æterni abyssum demigrare, descendere, precipitari. Infernas, Tartarus sedes, nigri ostia Ditis;—chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni; loca plena timoris; tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida adire. Sub Orcum, sub tristia Tartara mitti. Ad Stygium paludem, Phlegethonis lacum, Acheronta, Coccyum; ad domum exilium Plutonium, tristem, sine luce domum; inamabile regnum Ditis; atram Plutonis aulam, januam nigram; umbras loca, nigri regiam cœcam Dei; Tartara nigra, tenebrosa dejici, demitti, deturbari. Nigros visere manes. Plutonis sub terra invisere sedes. Loca infera, inamœna, tristia, inœsta silentibus umbris, regna Ditis magni horrida, pallida, inania, obscura, opaca, diis invisæ, luce carentia subire. Ditis, defunctorum accedere regna. Ad manes, inferos; ad Orco malas tenebras descendere. Est via declivis funesta nebula taxo, &c. Ovid. Metam. 4. 12. Virg. Æneid. 6. Tendimus huc omnes, hæc est domus ultima, &c. Ovid. Met. 10. 1. Nunquam Stygiæ fertur ad umbras incluta virtus.*

*HELL fire; ignis Gehennæ; Tartarus flamma; ignis infernalis; æternum, extremum supplicium; horrenda extremaque internecio; Bud.*

*To throw down to HELL; in Orcum, in Tartara, ad inferos; ad manes, umbras mortuorum demittere, dejicere, precipitare, deturbare. Tenebrosa in Tartara mittere.—Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, Pallentes umbras Erebi noctemque profundam. In Tartarus sedes et formidabile regnum Mortis inextinguibile,—loca muta, et inane severæ Persephones precipitem dare.*

*They offer, or dedicate temples to the devil of HELL; summano templa ferunt.*

*To live, or be in HELL with the devil;*

apud Plutonem agere; apud inferos habitare; colere regiones Acherontis.

*To suffer the torments of HELL; in stagnum igneum, lacum sulphureum, inferiorem; in vallem tenebrarum, caliginis, in externas, extremas tenebras, in ignem Gehennæ, flammam Tartareas, æterna supplicia precipitari, demergi, corrucere. Pœnas apud inferos æternas dare. Eternis suppliciis, malis in Tartaro excruciari. Cunctas Erebi consumere pœnas. Severi sectus Eæci loris delamset omnes fabula poetarum.*

*I have been in Styx below, in the mouth of Acherus, and have seen what there is done underground in HELL; enavigavi paludem vere Stygiam; descendi in fauces Averni; vidi quicquid apud inferos geritur.*

*To HELP; auxiliari, juvare, adjuvare, opitulari, subvenire, adjutare; unui, adjumento esse. —up, or out; sublevare, expellere. —one to money, &c.; suppeditare nummos. —forward, or further a work; laborantem juvare, adjuvare, adjutare, sublevare. Negotium per se arduum opera opeque sua promoveri, provehere, expedire. Difficultate, magnitudine rei suspensus, hesitanti succurrere, opitulari, adjutorem offerre se; præsto esse; suppeditas ferre, auxiliares manus præbere; subservire, operam suam dare, commodare; opem conferre; subsidium præstare; adjumentum suppeditare, apportare; magno usui, adjumento, adminiculo, auxilio esse. Magna momenta ad aliquid peragendum, perficiendum afferre. Rogestum laborem quid juveni meo. —the afflicted; calamitosis, afflictis misero statu, gravi conditione, opitulari, subvenire, succurrere; subsidio venire; præsidio et salutis esse; fidem et dextram porrigere; suppetias, opem, auxilium ferre. Afflictos ope sublevare; a naufragio vindicare, a rerum asperitatibus eximere, eripere, liberare. Calamitosorum querelis vacare. Miseriorum et sordidatorum lamentis aures suas patefacere. Sollicitudinem, moestitiam, squalorem laborantium, rebus suis diffidentium, de spe meliore desperantium, sublevare, reficere, sustentare, recreare. In communi incendio, naufragio subvenire; mederi hominum incommodis; providere miseriorum salutis. Præsidio esse solitudini et inopie. Naufragis anchoram præbere. Mederi ægris. In rebus incommodis indigentiam alicujus sublevare. Excitare jacentes. Salutem insperantibus reddere. Calamitate aliquem prohibere, liberare; a morte ad vitam, a desperatione ad spem, ab exitio ad salutem revocare, fractum et pene dissipatum restituere. Hominum innocentium, indignorum calamitatem levare, sublevare.*

*Propensa benignitas esse debet in calamitosos. —Rebus succurre lais. Prod-esse miseris, supplices fido lare protegere. —Afflictis addere rebus opem. Deserto mite levamen, salutaris opem dare, ferre. Te mea supposita veluti trabes fulta ruina est, &c.; Ovid. Trist. 1. 5. Excipit, ac fœnos opibus solatur amicos. Lapeo quam potes affer spem. —Nec insequere desere navem. Quassatis pelago portus et aura veni. Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis; auxilium miseros levare. —one; alicui opitulari; Cic. Auxilium ferre; Plaut. Opem ferre; Ter. Subvenire; Ter. Alicui auxilio esse; adesse; Plaut. —one another; mutuo opem juvare; succurrere mutuo; mutuas tradere, commodare, operas; ve invicem mutuis juvare officiis; condicere operam, (to promise help;) ut et, offerre auxilium, i. e. polliceri. —one speedily; quam celeritimo, quam primum, alicui subvenire. —carefully friends in their business; negotiis amicorum studiosè inservire. —or defend a friend constantly and faithfully; constanti fide amicum tueri.*

*HELP me in; fac ut admittar.*

*By God's HELP; Deo juvante.*

*To desire HELP; suppetias; auxilia, vocare, invocare, advocare, implorare, operam alicujus poscere.*

*I could not HELP (i. e. prevent) it; præcavere non potui; Plaut. Cæs. Necessitatis crimen erat, non voluntatis; Cic.*

*There is no HELP for it; or it is past help, cannot be helped; actum est; conclamatum est; Ter. Ei rei nullam reperitur auxilium; Cæs.*

*Destitute of any HELP from man; omni humana destitutus ope.*

*We are not able to HELP ourselves; nobis præsidii est nihil in nostris rebus.*

*I am able to HELP myself in this; egomet possum in hac re medicari mihi; Ter.*

*Here is HELP coming—at hand; adest auxilium; Plaut.*

*One that stands in need of HELP; opis egens; Cic.*

*He cannot rise without HELP; non potest nisi adjutus exurgere; Sen.*

*Without the HELP of God it cannot; non potest sine adminiculo nuninis; Senec.*

*She had nothing to HELP out her beauty with; nihil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem; Ter.*

*What HELP shall I now find out for this mischief? quod remedium nunc huic malo inveniam? Ter.*

*I will HELP you out with it; ego expediam; Ter.*

*I cannot HELP it, or it is not in my*

power to help it; non in me situm est; in manu non est mea; Ter.

*Sometimes this HELP is necessary; nonnunquam subsidium hoc necessarium est; Cic.*

*They are some HELP; adjuvant aliquantum; Cic.*

*If you stand in need of my HELP; si quid est quod mea opera opus sit vobis; Ter.*

*I have no need of his HELP; ejus opera nihil mihi opus est; Cic.*

*When will you HELP me? quam mox mihi operam das? Plant.*

*I will HELP all I can; quam potero adjutabo; Ter. Eis onera adjuncta (help them with their loads); Ter.*

*Unless you HELP, I shall be deceived; circumvenior, nisi subvenitis; Cic.*

*To cry out for HELP; invocare quiritium fidem; Petr.*

*I am undone if you HELP me not; prope adest exitium mihi, nisi quid mihi est in te auxilii; Plant.*

*As God HELP me, I believe you; medius fidius, ita me dii ament, credo; Ter.*

*By the HELP of his ring, all on a sudden he started up King of Lydia; repente anuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae; Cic.*

*He HELPED him with (or to) money in his flight; ejus fugam pecunia sublevavit; C. Nepos. Sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit (—helped them in their need); C. Nep.*

*It HELPED me well in—; fuit mihi magno usui in—; Cic.*

*I HELPED him as far as I was able; pro mea parte adjuvi; Cic.*

*There was no HELP near; nobody near to help; sed nec in auxilio erat quisquam; Petr.*

*We had not a penny to HELP ourselves with; nihil ad manum erat; Petron.*

*Apollonius was a great HELP to Crassus in his studies; Apollonius Crassi studiis aptus; erat Apollonius ad Crassi studia vehementer aptus; optima suis in studiis Crassus Apollonii opera utebatur; egregiam Crasso in studiis operam nava-  
bat Apollonius; erat Apollonius utilis, Crasso in studiis, admodumque commodus; utebatur multum Apollonio Crassus; fructum Crassus in suis studiis capiebat optimum ex opera Apollonii.*

*HELP your own country; auxilium fer patriæ. Per opem occidenti patriæ; exipice cadentem patriam; medere, consule, patriæ gravissime laboranti; eripe summis e miseris patriam; auxiliare, auxilium offer, auxilio sis patriæ; adjuva patriam; noli patriæ decere, noli committere ut*

*patriam decernas, ut auxilium tuum patriæ desideret in adversa fortuna, in tantis malis, calamitatibus, miseriis, tam duris, miseriis, tristibus, perditis temporibus.*

*It is meet, or we ought to HELP our friends; decet amicis sublevare. Laborantibus amicis opem ferre, optulari, auxilium ferre, auxilio esse, præsto esse, subvenire, subsidio esse, adesse, minime decesse debemus; amicos miseriis oppressos levare æquum est, jus est, decet, convenit; si quid malum acciderit amico, accurrere, et erigere jacentem debemus.*

*HELPED at a dead lift; inter sacrum saxumque salvas.*

*Not by your own HELP alone; non tuo Marte.*

*Not without the HELP of Theseus; non sine Theseo.*

*To ask HELP of God; optulamen a Deo rogare; a superis poscere opem; queritare, apud Apul. et alios; solicitare Deum; vocare auxilio Deum.*

*He calls to the hard-hearted country clowns for HELP; auxilium vocat et duros conclamat agrestes.*

*You were a HELP to me when I was in trouble; tu mihi præsto fuisti laboranti.*

*I am ready to HELP all with all my pains and endeavors; labor meus pristinus, sollicitudo, officia, opera, vigilie, præsto sunt omnibus.*

*Very ready to HELP you in all your advantages; quam maxime paratus servare commodis vestris; Ter.*

*To be ready to HELP the poor and distressed, when they complain; pauperum, calamitosorum, queretis vacare.*

*We chiefly HELPED in that affair; huic rei subventum est maxime a nobis; Cic.*

*Unless they had HELPED seasonably; nisi subsidiariam tempestive opem præstiterint.*

*He most faithfully and constantly HELPED and assisted Brutus; adjutorum se Bruto fidelissimum, et constantissimum præbuit.*

*In all things he has me ready to HELP and assist him; in omnibus rebus me ille sibi habet affixum; Cic.*

*Greece HELPS and promises assistance to Italy; Græcia tendit dextram Italiæ, suumque ei præsidium pollicetur.*

*That great and unconquered right hand HELPED and protected every supplicant and distressed citizen; cui civi supplicis non illa dextra invicta, et fidem porrexit; et spem salutis ostendit; Cic.*

*What is so truly royal, so ingenuous, and so magnificent, as to HELP the distressed, and raise up the afflicted? quid tam proprio regium, tam liberale, tam*

magnificum, quam opem ferro supplicibus, et excitare afflictos?

*He HELPED the state of Rome magnificently, at all times, and in all places; rem Romanam, omni tempore, ac loco, munifice adjuvavit.*

*I account him a father and a patron to HELP me in my estate and credit; quem ego patronum, et parentem statuo, fortunæ, ac nominis mei.*

*He HELPED and assisted Cæsar greatly, with his friends and their riches; qui suis, et suorum opibus, Cæsarem omnino juvabat.*

*To afford ready HELP to one; porrecta manu aliquem sublevare.*

*When I departed, he HELPED, assisted, and followed me, not only with his tears, but with his mind, body, and wealth, riches, or forces; is me in discessu meo non lacrymis solum suis, sed animo, corpore, et copiis prosequutus est.*

*I have now neither any place left for counsel, nor advantage of HELP; neque pol consilii locum habeo, neque auxilii copiam; Ter.*

*He HELPED me much in my petitions; fuit mihi magno usui in meis petitionibus.*

*There was great and ready HELP and safety in his wisdom and prudence; erat in illius prudentia paratissimum perfugium.*

*I come to you for HELP; ad te venio, auxilium expetens; Ter.*

*To give oneself up to any one's trust, HELP, and assistance; in fidem et clientelam alicujus se conferre.*

*To betake himself for HELP to one alone; in aliquem solum intueri; auxilii gratia ad aliquem solum confugere.*

*To place all hope of honor, safety, and life, in the HELP and assistance of another; omnem dignitatis, salutis, et vitæ spem in alterius ope collocare.*

*HELP us, and do us what good you can; Deum te mortalem et tutelarem præsta; quantum potes nos adjuva.*

*HELP a lame dog over the stile; modo tu me tuo juves suffragio.*

*I will HELP you; ego tibi hoc effectum dabo.*

*He would lend him his hand and HELP, if need were; suppetias illi laturus est, si ejusmodi subsidiis indigeret.*

*What HELP can you afford us? quid ostendis remedium?*

*They that need not our HELPING hand, but can do all by themselves; qui ejusmodi adminiculis minime indigent, atque suapte, quod aiunt, cortice natæ possunt.*

*None would HELP him; nemine manum adutricem porrigente.*

*I trusted to his HELP; hujus auxilio fretus sum.*

*He may thank this man's HELP, or else he had fared worse; periclitanti simplicitati suo opitulatus est patrocinio.*

*Who will HELP you out? non est ab Orco qui te reducat Orpheus.*

*He alone can heal and HELP; pæonium is remedium præstare potest.*

*Unless some HELP had been at hand; ni celeri remedio succursum fuisset.*

*Lend your friendly HELP; data operam amicabilem.*

*I beseech you lend me what HELP you may; humilitatem quæso nostram, tua ut subleves humanitate.*

*When he was almost out of all hope, HELP came in; pereunti jam ferro, præsentaneam afferebat opem.*

*I did for them, till I undid myself; I HELPED while there was any hope; set, patriæ, Priamoque dedi.*

*Well fare a friend in a corner (for HELP); non absque apud Theoo.*

*There is no HELP now; vanum nunc est auxilium omne et consilium.*

*What HELP against God's hand? venit summa dies, et ineluctabile fatum.*

*We may hurt ourselves, but not HELP our dying country; teipsum citius extinxeris, quam lacrymis tuis, hunc publicum patriæ ignem.*

*No HELP but in him that harmed me; inde aliquod fomentum procellæ petens, unde totus tempestatis impetus eruperat; qui mihi vulnera fecit, solus Achilleo tollere more potest.*

*No man felt his power, unless either by HELPING out of danger, or by addition of honor; cuius potentiam nemo sensit, nisi aut levatione periculi, aut accessione dignitatis.*

*HELPLESS; homo derelictus ab omni spe; auxilii et amicorum inops; omnium egenus.*

*To do a thing without HELP; suo Marte perficere quid; sine cortice nare.*

*I have no need of your HELP; minime mihi necessaria est tua industria.*

*The HELVE of an ux; securis manubrium.*

*To throw the HELVE after the hatchet; post omnia perdere naulum.*

*HENCE; hinc, adv. — away; apage.*

*Some years HENCE; post aliquot annos.*

*HENCE-forward; deinceps, quod superest, quod reliquum est.*

*I. HENCE, properly signifies from this place, and is rendered by hinc; as,*

*Will he carry her away HENCE? i. e. from this place; an illam hinc abducat? Ter.*

*II. HENCE, coming after words of time,*

signifies the bring or doing of something at or near the end of that time, and is rendered by *ad*, or *post*: as,

*I know not what matter it is whether I come thither now, or ten years HENCE*; *nescio quid intersit, utrum illuc veniam, an ad decem annos*; Cic.

*Not many days HENCE*; *non post multos hos dies*; Hier.

III. HENCE sometimes denotes the original, or cause of a thing, and then is rendered by *hinc* or *ex hoc*: as,

*HENCE those tears*; *hinc illæ lacrymæ*; Ter.—*it comes to pass, that*—; *ex hoc evenit, ut*—; Cic.

IV. HENCEFORTH is rendered by *posthac*, *quod superest*, *dehinc*, and *porro*: as,

*I sweep to think what a life I shall have HENCEFORTH*; *lacrymo, quæ posthac futura est vita, quum in mentem venit*; Ter.

*HENCEFORTH write, I pray you, very carefully*—; *quod superest, scribe, quumso, quam accuratissime*—; Cic.—*I will put all women out of my mind*; *dehinc omnes deleo ex animo mulieres*; Ter.

*What remains but that HENCEFORTH I become a miserable wretch*! *quid restat, nisi porro ut sum miser*! Ter.

From HENCEFORTH; *posthac*; Rev. 14. 13. *Id quod superest*; Heb. 13. 13. *Jam nunc*; Joh. 14. 7. *De cætero*; Gal. 6. 17. *Ab hoc tempore*; Luc. 5. 10. *Ex hoc tempore*; Luc. 1. 48. *Cicero in this sense uses de reliquo. De reliquo si id quod confido fore, dignum cum tua amicitia cognoveris, peto ut*—.

V. HENCEFORWARD is rendered by *deinceps*, *quod reliquum est*, &c.: as,

*HENCEFORWARD we will speak of those that follow*; *quæ sequuntur deinceps dicemus*; Cic.—*you shall have letter-carriers every day*; *quod reliquum est, quotidie tabellarios habebis*; Cic.

Other phrases:

HENCE is *that*—; *hoc nimirum est illud*—; Cic.

Twelve months HENCE; *ad annum*.

From HENCEFORWARD I am resolved to be good; *bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse*; Plaut. Pers.

HERE; *hic*, adv.

HERE and there; *passim, hic, illic, hinc, illinc, sparsim*.

HERETOFORE; *olim, quondam, prius, antea, antehac*.

HEREAFTER; *posthac, deinde, dehinc, in futurum, olim*.

HEREABOUTS; *locus hæc circiter*.

HERET, i. e. at this thing; *ad hoc*.

HERETO; *ex hoc*.

HERETO; *in hac re*.

HERETO, herewith, hereupon; *hinc*.

HERE, i. e. take; *hæc tibi*.

HERE's to you; *propino tibi*.

I am HERE; *adeum*.

I will be HERE again presently; *mox hæc revertar*.

I. HERE, standing alone, signifies in this place, and is rendered by *hic*: as,

*I have been HERE a great while*; *ego jamdudum hic adeum*; Ter.

II. HERE, in composition, signifies this, but with reference sometimes to place, sometimes to time, and sometimes to thing, accordingly as the particles are that it is compounded with: for instance;

I. HERE, compounded with *about*, signifies *nigh*, or *near*, or in some part of this place; and is rendered after the examples following:

HEREABOUT I lost it; *locus hæc circiter excidit mihi*; Plaut.

HEREABOUTS; *in his partibus*; Cic.

II. HERE, compounded with *before* or *after*, signifies *before*, or *after this time*, and is rendered according to the following examples:

This is not the first time that he has heard of it, but HERETOFORE—; *non hoc nunc primum audit, sed antea*—; Cic.

What he has done HERETOFORE is nothing to me; *quod antehac fecit, nil ad me attinet*; Ter.

HEREAFTER I will write more plainly to you; *posthac ad te scribam planius*; Cic.

What letters I shall send you HEREAFTER—; *quas ad te deinde literas mittemus*—; Cic.

Note: *Olim* is applied both to the time past, and to the time to come, and so signifies both heretofore, and hereafter. *Olim truncus etiam scilicet—; Heretofore—; Hor. Nunc mihi in mentem venit, olim quæ locuta est*; Ter. *Olim cum honeste potuit, tum non est data*—; Id. *Hæc olim (hereafter) meminisse juvabit*; Virg. *Non si male nunc, et olim sic erit*; Hor. *Hither refer præterhæc*: as, *Præterhæc mihi non facies moram*; Plaut. *Hereafter you shall not make me stay*.

III. HERE, compounded with *at*, *by*, *in*, or, *on*, *upon*, *unto*, *with*, signifies *at*, *by*, *in*, *of*, &c. this thing, and is rendered by such case of *hic* as those particles are signs of, or the prepositions made for them, govern.

HEREIN you have done foolishly; *stulto egisti in hac re*; Jun.—*is love*; 1 Joh. 4. 10.; *in hoc est charitas*; Bes.

HEREBY shall ye be proved; *hæc res probabimini*; Jun.—*know ye the Spirit of God*; *ex hoc cognoscite Dei Spiritum*; Bes.

Yet am I not HEREBY justified; *sed non per hoc justificatus sum*; Bes.

For even HEREAUNTO were ye called;

nam ad hoc vocati estis; *Bez.*

*Proce me now* HERewith; probate me jam in hoc; *Jun.*

*Yet you are not satisfied* HERewith; sed ne hoc quidem satias; *Jun.*

*Other phrases:*

HERe is honey for you; hem tibi mel; *Plaut.*—he himself; lupus in fabula; *Ter.*—Davus come; hem Davum tibi; *Ter.*—to you; propino tibi. propino hoc pulchro Critio; *Cic.*—a miserable man; ecce hominem miserum; *Cic.*—the crime, here is the cause of the servant's accusing his master; en crimen, en causa, cur dominum servus accuset; *Cic.*

*I am* HERe; coram adsum; *Virg.*

*That my being* HERe be no hindrance, but that—; ne mea presentia obstet, quin—; *Ter.*

*There is no coming for you* HERe, *i. e.* *Aliter*; hic tibi aditus patere non potest; *Cic.*

*If I had him but* HERe now—; qui nunc si mihi datur—; *Ter.*

*I will be* HERe again by and by; mox ego huc revertor; *Ter.*

HEReupon grew great dissensions; hinc magnas discordie ortu; *Cic.*

HERetore, in times past; antiquitus, bonis temporibus, apud *Cic.* Apud majores nostros; memoria patrum; olim, præteritum tempus significans sicut, quondam; *Cic.* Jam olim, et olim jam, long before; quampridem.

HERAFTER, in time to come; inde, deinceps; ex hoc tempore; post, posterius; postea; olim, futurum tempus significans; posthac, postmodum, postmodo; amodo; in futurum, in posterum; demum, denique; dehinc; ultra, post hoc tempus.

*Such and so great virtue was in this commonwealth* HERetore; fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus.

HERAFTER better success, better times, &c. as we hope; posthac meliora speramus; spes meliora dabit; tempestatem excipiet serenitas; post tenebras lux, atque serenus dies; succedet tranquillitas; illucescet optata tranquillitas; post nubila Phœbus; tempora post mœsta læta fuit et erit dies; læta tristibus succedent; post tempestatem, noctem, diei serenitas illucescet; grata superveniet, quæ non sperabitur, hora.

*This and beginning will have better success* HERAFTER; (hoc) febile principium melior fortuna sequetur; *Ovid.*

*God will change these troublesome commotions to quietness and rest* HERAFTER; turbulentos hæc motus convertet Deus in tranquillitatem.

*God will* HERAFTER put an end also to these miseries and mischiefs; malis da-

bit Deus his quoque finem; *Virg.*

*The golden age will yet* HERAFTER return to the world again; aurea posthæc remeabit Saturni ætas.

*Glad and joyful times may be* HERAFTER in better years; forsân melioribus annis sæcula læta aderunt.

*A fair and joyful morning may* HERAFTER arise, to lighten eyes dim with weeping and grief; oculis mœstitia caligantibus, grata aura illoccescere potest.

AN HERITAGE; hæreditas, patrimonium.

*Greedy after a* HERITAGE, or of another man's estate; hæredipeta; vultur; capator testamentorum; inhians testamento; moriturum blanditiis, muneribus, aut aliis quibusvis artibus, subornans ut hæres instituat; obire hæreditates, fundus, arva vicini, &c. pro, aucupari, captare, dicitur, apud *Cic.* Peræqui hæreditatem, apud *Ter.* Hæreditates captans alienas.

To HIDE; occultare, abdere, abcondere, abstrudere, occultare.—himself, or live privately; in tenebris, sylvis, occulte, locis aditibus, desertis latere, latitare, celare se; in latebris occultare se; in loco occultiore, se parietum umbris, presidio tueri; latebras, recessus, diverticula, recessus, solitudinem querere; celebres hominum cœtus, conventus, lucem, conspectum, commercia, frequentiam, celebritatem, oculos hominum vitare, odiasse, fugere, effugere, relinquere, desorare, declinare, devitare; a civium oculis, conventu, cœtu, a consuetudine hominum, et frequentia se abducere, subtrahere, subducere, avocare, amovere, removere, removere, longius diffugere; in solitudinem tanquam in portum concedere, secedere, se recipere, tenebras captare; non comparere in foro; carere, abstinere publico; domi apud se inclusus et abditus delitescere; intra suas domesticas parietes quiescere, se abdere, tegere, continere, includere, perpetuo desiderare; vitam umbratilem, domesticam amplexari, agere, transigere; nullius societate, familiaritate, congressu, gaudere, uti, frui; nunquam e nido evolare; domo exire, egredi; e limine pedem efferre; in aperto esse, in occulto; in tenebras, in angulos, se abdere. Quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies; latet ut marinæ filium dicunt Thetidis; hominum vestigia vacat; conspectum lucemque fugit; obstructus lumine tecti; cæcis se condidit umbris; Oderat hic urbes, nitidæque remotus ab aula, Secretos montes, et inambitios colebat Rura, nec Iliacos cœtus nisi rarus obibat Æscus; *Ovid. Met. 11. 11.* Clausum cava se condere terra; nigris, cœcis, obaculis, speluncæ tenebris, latebris, inclusus, occultus delituit; ubi me recon-



dam, quave tellure obrum, occultem? Ille me abscondet locus. —or keep himself close from the public; ab oculis hominum se removere; abstrudere se in angulum; abdere se in tenebras; fugere vulgus; cavere publico foro; fugere congressus hominum; Cic. Non venire in forum; conicere se in tenebras; publico abstinere: item, fallere; ut; qui per biennium fefellerat, i. e. latuerat. —himself at home, in the country, in the woods, in caves, and other lurking places; abdere se domum, rus, in sylvas; abdere se domo, speluncis; confugere in cavernas; querrere latebras, diverticula, &c. —any thing in darkness; aliquid tenebris mandare. —any thing out of another's sight; aliquid oculis alterius subtrahere. —or keep close and secret, any thing in one's heart, or mind; aliquid in latebris abscondere pectoris penitissimè.

He Hides his appetite; occultat et dissimulat appetitum; Cic.

He Hides his anger; iras celat; Ter.

I have used him not to Hide those things from me; ea ne me celet consuefeci filium; Ter.

They search whether some weapon be not Hidden in their garments; ne quod in vestimentis occultetur telum, exquirunt; Cic.

They Hide themselves in the thick woods; se in densissimas sylvas abdiderunt; Cæs.

Why did you Hide yourself at home? quid domi te inclusisti?

Wild beasts Hide themselves in their dens; fera latibulis se tegunt; bestium in latibulis delitescunt.

In the morning I Hid myself in a thick wood; mane me in sylvam abstrusi densam atque asperam.

To discover Hidden things; opertas res, latentia, abscondita in medium, in apricum, in vulgus proferre, proulgare, patefacere, detegere.

I will warn your Hide for you, I will give your hide a warning; ego te faciam hodie ferventem flagris; Plant.

HIGH; celsus, altus, editus, sublimis, arduus, excelsus.

To be breast-HIGH; assurgere pectori.

To be HIGHER by head and shoulders; collo tenus supereminere.

A HIGH hill; mons excelsus, altus, altissimus, celsissimus; summæ altitudinis, celsitudinis; qui eo usque ascendit, penetratque nubes, quo ne oculi visus pertingunt humani; aciem oculorum superat altitudine. Montis in auras It caput, et nullo admittit culmine visus. Stat sublimis apex, ventosque imbresque serenus Despicit, &c.; Stat. Thebaid. 2. Mons ibi verticibus petiit arduus astra duobus.—

Superatque cacumine nubes. Mons erat audaci reductus in æthera dorso; qui celo minatur, sidera contingit, attingit vertice nubes; sublimique ferit sidera vertice. Aeriæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus. Rigit ardua montis aerii, ætherii facies, surgentique obvia Phœbo, Duratas neacit flammis mollire pruinas. Quantum Tartareus regni pallentis hiatus. Ad manes imos atque atræ stagna palodis. A suprema tellure patet; tam longa per auras Erigitur tellus. Cœlumque intercipit umbra.

They are carried on HIGH; in sublimè feruntur; Cic.

To mount HIGHER; se altius affecto; Cic.

The wind began to be HIGH; æthere ventus cœpit; Cæs.

It is too HIGH for us to discern; altius est quam ut nos perspiciamus; Cic.

They aim at HIGH (great) things, matters; magna sibi proponunt; Cic.

The HIGHER we are, the more lowly let us behave ourselves; quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos summissius geramus; Cic.

At HIGH noon; meridie ipso; Ter. Mero meridie; Petron.

I fell from the HIGHEST degree of dignity, into the lowest or meanest condition; from the court to the cart; a summo dignitatis gradu ad infimum decidi. Sodebam in puppi, clavumque tenebam, nunc vix est in centina locus; libertatem servitutis commutavi; a summo potestatis ad infimum servitutis locum decidi; dejectus, deturbatus, detrusus, depulsus a fortunæ sum; imperandi meum erat jus, nunc me serviendi necemitas premit; dominatum et cum dominatu libertatem peridi; tantum abest ut imperem, ut nec liber sim.

The HIGHEST officer or magistrate; magistratus summus. Penes eum est potestas, omnia sunt, est imperandi jus, est in omnes imperium; dominatur, imperat, regnat, tenet omnia, rem tenet publicam; arbitrato suo cuncta moderatur ac regit, ejus in manu sunt omnia; ejus ita potestas late patet, ut omnia complectatur; ejus dominatu nihil vacat, ad eum omnia sunt delata; ejus voluntas pro legibus est, ab ejus voluntate ac nutu pendent omnia, omnia posita sunt in unius voluntate; tanti non est, multis mortalibus imperare, quanti nobiscum hic vitam ducere.

To appear or seem HIGH; elacere, emergere, excedere, prominere, eminere; minari, pro, imminere: æs, geminique minantur in cœlum scopuli, apud Virg. Assurgere, in altum surgere, efferri in altum, in ærem; in luminis auras alte subvehi.

To be HIGHER than another. by the

*head; aliquem toto capite superare.*

*To be HIGHER than others; ceteris eminere.*

*The HIGHER standing, the lower fall; tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviore ruant.*

*To HINDER; impedire, præpedire, obstare, inhibere, prohibere; occupato moram, tarditatem afferre, impedimento esse; negotium facere; molestiam exhibere, inferre, creare, addere, obstare, obistere quo minus, &c. magna incommoda, impedimenta objicere; magnas difficultates opponere; eripere bene gerendæ rei facultatem. Propter viam obstruere, iter intercludere, moras facere. Eantem, serils negotiis intentum impedire, præpedire, perturbare, interpellare, retardare, morari, remorari, reprimere, prohibere, detinere, perturbare, destinere; deterere quo minus pergat, procedat, progrediatur; tardiorē, segniori facere; difficultatibus implicare. Alicujus studia, impetum, celeritatem retardare, impedire; opus inchoatum interrumpere, per eum stetit quo animo id fieret. Non sinis pervenire quo volo. Cursus alicujus tenere. Obstare volenti, eunti.—Lusuque suo mirabile patris impediebat opus.—one that is speaking; interpellare.—or stop one's way; viam alicui obstruere.—or interrupt one's discourse; cursum orationi intercideret; orationis filum alicui præcidere.—one's endeavors; alicujus constibus obviam ire.—one's progress; aliquem a progressu arce.—quite, or to break off any thing; irritum aliquid facere.—one's journey; iter intercludere, obstruere, interceptare; alicui in itinere, alicujus itineri præpedimentum objicere.—one's profit; alicujus rebus, rationibus observari; contra alterius rem venire.—one's sleeping; somnum infestare, perturbare; nullam dare quietem, requiem.*

*Do not HINDER us; in te nihil sit moræ; Ter.*

*You shall not be HINDERED by me; solo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier; Ter.*

*Ye HINDER me; mihi impedimento estis; Ter.*

*He will not HINDER you; per hunc nulla est mora; Ter.*

*We HINDER them not; illis nulla est in nobis mora; Ter.*

*Nobody went about to HINDER his triumphing; triumphum ejus nemo interpellavit; Patere.*

*The winds HINDER them from carrying; venti ferre prohibent; Virg.*

*A little water HINDERS us; exigua prohibemur aqua; Ovid.*

*I have so many cares to HINDER me; tot me impediunt curæ; Ter.*

*They are HINDERED by their studies;*

*studiis suis impediuntur; Cic.*

*Afranius HINDERED it from coming to a fight; per Afranium stetit quo minus prælio dimicaretur; Cæsar.*

*You may HINDER it, if you will; tibi in manu est, ne fiat; Ter.*

*I will not HINDER you; nihil impedio; Cic.*

*This HINDERS me; hoc mihi moræ est; Ter.*

*You have HINDERED me while one might have gone a mile; mille passuum me commoratus es.*

*The tribunes did much hurt and HINDERANCE to the commonwealth of Rome; tribuni pl. republicæ Romanæ nocuerunt. Multa mala, damna, detrimenta, incommoda, infortunia urbi Romanæ peperit, attulit, intulit, tribunorum plebis creatio, damna tulit, pertulit, sustinuit, passa est, perpassa est, cepit, accepit, damnis affecta est, in damna incidit, incurrit, magnam sui jacturam fecit, gravissimis afflictis malis est, vehementer vexata, valde comminuta urbs Roma ex creatione, ob creationem tribunorum.*

*That HINDERS the digestion; illud non conducit stomachi cocturæ: Nam, non conducere, si referatur ad naturale temperamentum, ac corporis accidentia, ponitur pro, impedire, impedimento esse, obesse, officere, nocere, incommodare.*

*This HINDERS health; hoc lædit, offendit, valetudinem.*

*Let him come when he pleases, so that he be no HINDERANCE to me; veniat quando vult, atque ita ne mihi sit moræ.*

*Fear HINDERS the speech; timor præpedit dicta lingue.*

*Poverty HINDERS many from preferment; multis ad honorem aditus intercludit inopia.*

*That embassy will HINDER, or delay the war; ista legatio moram et tarditatem afferet bello; Cic.*

*Fear HINDERS so much; tantum facultatis timor detrahit.*

*We are afraid lest winter coming on may HINDER the passage of the cavalry; veremur ne equorum transitum hyemis adventus excludat.*

*This HINDERS, and cuts the throat of your plea; prenit hoc fances defensionis tum.*

*What has HINDERED you so long? quæ te tantæ tenuere moræ?*

*They were HINDERED by the wind, so that they could not sail by the same harbor; vento tenebantur quo minus per eundem portum pervenire possent; Cæsar.*

*I would not be your HINDERANCE; non lim tibi esse moræ.*

*What HINDERANCE was in your way? quid te remoratus est?*

*He HINDERED me from writing; litterarum alas retardavit.*

*That you may be at no HINDRANCE, or lose nothing by my company, I will go whither you go; nihil ut loqueris dispendii, ego te comitabor quo properas.*

*What HINDERS? quid obstat cur non? Quid obstat quo minus? Non obstante.*

*I shall be no HINDRANCE; per me non stabit quo minus.*

*I hoped for help, but I found HINDRANCE; querens compendium, invenio dispendium.*

*Although malice and envy HINDERED our process at law, yet he paid the cost and damage; etiamsi nostra iudicia malignitas et invidia tardaverit, damnum tamen ille dedit.*

*That HINDERS, or takes away my advantage; commodis meis illud officit, obstat.*

*All which arts covetousness HINDERS, and disturbs or puts a stop to all truth and goodness; quas omnes artes avaritia præpedit, et ab omni vero bonoque impedit.*

*The progress and growth of that so frequent and common viciousness must be HINDERED, and stopped by the curb of more severe discipline; disciplinae severioris suffamine, stringendum est hoc proclivis vitii curriculum.*

*To put a violent HINDRANCE, or stop to any thing; prærupto obice lassare.*

*The HINDMOST dog may catch the hare; aliquam testudo vicit.*

*To HINT; suggerere, innuere, significare.*

*A HINT; indicium, n.*

*The old woman gave me that HINT; anus indicium id fecit mihi; Ter.*

*We have got a HINT of it; quasi per nebulam scimus; Plaut.*

*Had he given but never so little a HINT, it might easily have been done; si innuisset modo, facile perfici posset; Cic.*

*He seems to have HINTED thus much to me; hoc mihi significasse ut et annuisse visus est; Cic.*

*He gave me a HINT; summonxit me; Ter.*

*HIRE, or wages; merces, -edis, f., stipendium, n.*

*To HIRE, or take to hire; locare, elocare. —out himself; operam locare.*

*Hired soldiers; milites stipendiarii, mercenarii, conductitii.*

*An Hired horse; equus conductitius, sive meritorius.*

*The HIRE of a house, or lodging; locatorium.*

*A day's HIRE; diarium, n.*

*Waggons to be HIRED; vehicula mortoria.*

*Honestly not HIRED; gratuita prohibitus. Phrase.*

*What do you HIRE, or let it for? quantum istum locas tandem?*

*I HIRE it for so much; conducō tanti.*

*I value not the money, for HIRE; contemnendum censeo tantillum pecunie.*

*I cannot HIRE, let, and lease out my grounds at so dear a rate as formerly; locavi olim agros multo pluri in singulos annos, quam nunc.*

*I will not HIRE at that rate; give so much; ego tanti non conducam.*

*You may let it alone then, if you will not HIRE it; quin tu igitur missum facias.*

*I have HIRED it, agreed for the price of it; I have struck the bargain; conventum est de pretio; transegi.*

*HIS; ejus, illius.*

*HIS own; suus.*

*I. His, her, their, its, &c. before a substantive with own expressed or understood, are rendered by the reciprocal suus: as,*

*He paid me the money with HIS own hand; argentum ipse mihi adnumerat sua manu; Plaut.*

*HER own mind infected her; sua mens infecerat illam; Ovid.*

*They do not do THEIR duty; illi suum officium non colunt; Plaut.*

*Envy is ITS own punishment; supplicium invidia suum est; Ovid.*

*II. His, her, their, its, before a substantive without own, are rendered by the genitive case of a pronoun relative, ille, ipse, is, &c.: as,*

*His coming to you will sufficiently commend him; adventus ipsius ad te satis eum commendabit; Cic.*

*Here were HER arms; hic illius arma; Virg.*

*I preferred THEIR play before my own business; postposui tamen illorum meam soria ludo; Virg.*

*For ejus, Terence, as Donatus tells us, used ab eo, or ea. Ab eo hanc gratiam inibo, i. e. ejus. Id. Fores crepuere ab ea, i. e. ejus. So, ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est. So Petron.: Ancilla vini certe ab eo, (i. e. ejus) odore corrupta, &c.*

*1. Note: A relative is sometimes used for the reciprocal suus: as,*

*His own manners and life would convince him; eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent; Cic.—Si non poterit causam defenditare, illa præstare debet, quam erunt in ipsius potestate; Cic. Ipsius, hoc est, sua, says Vossius. Timens ne facinorū ejus (i. e. sua) clara nobis essent; Cic.*

*2. Note: The reciprocal suus is sometimes used for a relative: as,*

*They so behaved themselves, that THEIR counsels were approved of by the better sort; ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia op-*

timo cuique probarentur; Cic.—Helvetii Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant, ut per suos (i. e. ipsorum) fines eos ire paterentur; Cæs. Vineæ si macra erit, samenta sua (i. e. ejus) concidito; Cato. Ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in oculis omnium sua (i. e. ejus) furta atque flagitia defixurus sim; Cic. Respice Larentem, ut jam sua (i. e. ipsius) lumina condas; Ovid.

III. HIM, her, them, it, with self, in the nominative case, are rendered by a pronoun relative, ipse, &c.: as,

Jupiter HIMSELF is my father; pater est mihi Jupiter ipse; Ovid.

The commonwealth ITALY has brought me back into the city; me in civitatem republica ipsa reduxit; Cic.

IV. HIM, her, them, it, with self in the oblique cases, are rendered by the pronoun reciprocal sui, &c.: as,

Not so much to save THEMSELVES—; non tam sui conservandi causa; Cic.

He sets too much by HIMSELF; nimium tribuit sibi; Quint.

Of ITSELF it pleases us; per se nobis placet; Cic.

This she believed would be the end of HIMSELF; hunc sui finem crediderat; Tac.

V. HIM, her, them, it, without self, are rendered by some pronoun relative, viz. hic, ille, ipse, is, or iste: as,

His own citizens cast him out of the city; hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt; Cic.

1. Note: The reciprocal sui is sometimes used for a relative: as, This she is afraid of, that you will forsake HAN; hoc times, ne se (i. e. ipsam) deseras; Ter. Aut ille tibi luctum pariet, aut tu sibi; Petrarca. Lepidus urait me, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem; Cic.

2. Note: A relative is sometimes used for the reciprocal sui: as, He desires not that you would think HIM miserable, if he be not also innocent; non petit, ut illum (i. e. se) miserum putetis, nisi et innocens fuerit; Quint. Factus est alter ejus sistendi vas, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendam esset ipsi, i. e. sibi, &c. vadi; Cic. Non si nuper repugnasset, si illum (i. e. se), tributus voluisset occidere; Quintil. Perfuga Fabricio pollicitus est, si premium ei (i. e. sibi) proposuisset, si Pyrrhum veneno necaturum; Cic. Neque ignoravit, quæ manerent eum (i. e. se), pericula; Quintil. Abisari Alexander periculi jussit, si gravaretur ad se venire, ipsum (i. e. se) ad eum esse venturum; Curt.

3. Note: There is an elegant construction made of the relative ipse in the nominative case, with the reciprocal sui

in an oblique case, when the construction could permit that they might both be of the same case: as, ut Fannius ipse peremit; Mart. Sequæ ipse per ignem Principiti jecit saltu; Virg. Quoniam se ipse consulto ad mianiarum genera causerum limaverit; Cic. See more in SALL.

Some other Phrases:

I saved HIM twice, once by himself, another time together with others; bis a me servatus est, separatim semel, iterum cum universis; Cic.

If she shall commend His beauty, do you again commend hers; si laudabit hæc illius formam, ut hujus contra; Ter.

A wise man does nothing against His will; sapiens nihil facit invitus; Cic.

She made HIM look like himself again; totam illi formam suam reddidit; Petron.

A HISTORY; historia.

To write a HISTORY, or chronicle; rerum gestarum historiam conscribere, contexere; commentarios conficere; memoriam consignare literis, prodere posteris, æternitati commendare, ad posterum transmittere. Res memorabiles literis, scriptis mandare, prodere; annalium, literarum fidei, monumentis consecrare; commentariis, annalibus tradere, inserere; literis celebrare. Rerum gestarum seriem conscribere, narrare; memorie tradere, prodere; chroniciis, historiis mandare; oculis subjicere, in acta referre; libris, chartis committere, consignare. Charta tradere victuri legenda temporum acta. Bella quis et paces longum diffundit in ævum?—Non ego te meis chartis inornatum sileri, Totque tuos patiar labores Impune carpere lividas obliviones.

HISTORIES, or chronicles; historiæ, commentarii, registra; diaria, annales; monumenta rerum veterum, temporum, locorum, hominum, rerum gestarum; libri exemplorum, rerum memorabilium; anniversaria; ephemerides, pl. f.

The study of HISTORY; rei antiquariæ studium: hinc historicus dicitur antiquarius.

The memory of your nobility must be brought or searched out, from ancient HISTORIES and monuments; ex annalium vetustate et monumentis erunda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ; Cic.

Atticus compiled in one book the HISTORY of seven hundred years; Atticus annorum septingentorum acta et monumenta in uno libro colligavit; Cic.

To HIT, or strike; ferire, percutere.—the nail on the head; rem acu tangere; rem ipsam pulsare; Ter.—the mark; scopum, vel scopulum ferire, figere, tangere, assequi; ictu directo ferire, sagitta contingere; notam attingere.—the bird in

*the eye*; cornicum oculos configere. — *the white*; collimare, figere album. — *a box on the ear*; incutere colaphum. — *one a dash on the teeth*; pugnum in os impingere.

*This way is easier (not so hard) to HIR*; hac minor est aberratio; Ter.

*It HIR pretty luckily*; cecidit bello; Cic. Feliciter cecidit alea. — *as I would have had it*; to my mind; sane ita cadebat ut vellem; Cic. Peropportune cecidit mihi hoc; Cic. Quod melius caderet nihil vidi; Cic.

*The ship HIRs against the rocks*; puppis offendit in scopulis; Ovid. Alliditur ad, illiditur in scopulos; Cms. Virg. Illiditur scopulus; Virg.

*I cannot HIR on it*; non occurrit animo; Cic. — *on my brother any where*; fratrem nusquam invenio gentium; Ter.

*You HIR on some things*; incidisti in quendam; Cic.

*Can you not HIR on it?* in mentem tibi non venit? Cic.

*You and I do not HIR it*; disconvenit inter meque et te; Hor.

*My brother and I cannot HIR it about these things*; hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt; Ter.

*For fear I HIR any body, as I run, on the head or elbow*; ne quem cursu, capite aut cubito offendam; Plaut.

*You have HIR the white*; collimasti probe; Collimare, inquit Stephanus, significat id, quod nunc figere album dicunt; as, *He is a poor archer, who shoots all the day, and does not once HIR the white*; quis est qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collimet?

*He HIR on his mother*; incidit in matrem; Ovid. — *the mast with his arrow*; the pigeon flying in the air; volucris fixit arundine malum; nigra figit sub nube columbam; Virg. — *his head against the arch*; caput ad fornacem offendit; Quint. — *his toe against the threshold*; limini pollicem incussit; Plin.

*Not to HIR the door*; aberrare a janua.

*He cannot HIR the door*; aberrat a janua.

*He could not HIR the bird herself*; avem ipsam contingere ferro non valuit; Virg.

*They do not HIR it*; inter se dissident atque discordant; Cic. — *half hit it*; leviter inter se dissident; Cic.

*They often did not HIR it about*; dissenserunt aspernamento de—; Gell.

*Who so sharp-sighted as never, or nowhere to HIR, or stumble, against some thing?* quis tam lynceus, qui nusquam incurrit? Cic.

*He was HIR with an arrow*; sagitta ic-

tus est; Curt. — *on the leg with a stone*; saxo crus ejus affigitur; Curt.

*A lucky HIR*; sors prospera.

*HITHER*; huc.

*HITHERWARD*; horsum, adv.

*HITHERTO*; hactenus, huc usque.

*The HITHER-side*; ceterior pars.

*I. HITHER, signifying hitherward, or toward this place, is rendered by horsum: as,*

*They came HITHER*; horsum pergunt; Ter. Surrexit, horsum se capessit, salvas; Plaut.

*II. HITHER, signifying to this place, is rendered by huc: as, Ho! call Davus out hither*; Heus! evocate huc Davum; Ter. Huc deducta est ad Thaidem; Ter. Sed huc qua gratia te accersi, jumi, ausculta; Ib.

*For huc anciently hoc was used. Hence Virgil*: Hoc tunc ignipotens colo descendit ab alto, i. e. huc; Planc. ad Ciceron. Hortor te, mi Cicero, exercitum hoc trahendum quam primum cares. Hoc advenienti quot mihi Mitio dixere? Ter. *Terence seems to use horsum also for huc*. Noctu te adigent horsum, h. e. ad urbem agent; Donat. in Loc.

*III. HITHER, applied (as sometimes it is) to a substantive, is an adjective, nothing the nearer of two, and rendered by ceterior: as,*

*He wrote me word that Pompey was fled into the HITHER Spain*; ad me scripsit, Pompeium fugisse in Hispaniam citiorem; Cic. Sum in expectatione omnium rerum, quid in Gallia citiore, quid in urbe Januario mense geratur, ut sciam; Cic.

*IV. HITHERTO either signifies to this time, and is rendered by adhuc, or usque adhuc: as,*

*Nevertheless I will entreat Cæsar for you, as HITHERTO I have done*; ego tamen Cæsari pro te, sic ut adhuc feci, supplicabo; Cic.

*HITHERTO we have loitered*; cœsumus est usque adhuc; Ter.

*Or else thus far, or to this term, or place, and is rendered by hactenus: as,*

*HITHERTO I have spoken of the tillage of fields*; hactenus arvorum cultus; Virg. — *Hactenus mihi videor de amicitia, quid sentirem potissime dixisse*; Cic. Quam obrem hæc quidem hactenus; Cic.

*Note: This difference between adhuc and hactenus is not so perpetual, but that hactenus is also applied to time*; hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres illis de rebus—; Cic. Tolle fuga Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis: Hactenus indulsisse vacat.

*Some other phrases:*

Come HITHER; adesdam, ehodam ad me; Ter. Huc ades; Virg.

HITHER and thither; huc illuc; Tacit. Huc et illuc; Cic. Huc et huc. Hor. Nunc huc, nunc illuc; Virg. Ultro citroque.

HITHERTO, until now, to this present time; in hanc usque horam.

A HOG; porcus, m.

You have brought your HOGS to a fair market; tibi ad restim res reddiit.

To HOLD; tenere, amplecti.—a senate; habere senatum.—a town by force; obtinere urbem armis.—fast; arcto tenere.—in the reins; premere habenas; Virg.—for done; pro facto habere; Cic.—an opinion obstinately; mordicus tenere animum, sententiam.—or keep himself at home; tenere se domo.—against right; usurpare aliquid ex alterius bonis; alienam rem nullo jure invadere.

He is so drunk, he is hardly able to HOLD open his eyes; prae vino vix sustinet palpebras; Macrobr.

I am hardly able to HOLD my feet; pedibus insistere vix queo.

I HOLD it better; satius esse credo; Ter.

They could hardly HOLD their feet; gradum firmare vix poterant; Curt.

I can HOLD (i. e. hide or conceal) nothing; plenus rimarum sum; Ter.

They HOLD their own hard; suum diligenter tenent; Cic.—up their hands to Caesar; manus ad Caesarem tendere; Cæs.—them at a great rate; magni aestimant; Cic.

He HELD the tales near Sicily; tenuit insulas propter Siciliam; Cic.

He HELD on in the same course, or way, which he had taken from his childhood; eundem tenebat cursum, quem a prima etate susceperat.—out unconquered to the last; invictus ad ultimum permanavit; Liv.—on his purpose for all that; tamen propositum nihilo secius peregit; Corn. Nepos.

Torquatus's cause HELD me in hand; me Torquati causa tenuit; Cic.

Would you not have HELD the province against him? annon contra eum provinciam retenturi fuissetis? Cic.

With much ado I HELD from laughing; nimis ægre risum continui; Plaut.

They are HELD in by reason; a ratione retinentur; Cic.

It has been HELD the part of a wise man; sapientis est habitum; Cic.

He HOLDS the chief rule; principatum (Imperium) obtinet; regni potitur; Cæs. Patere.—nothing for well done, but what he does himself; nisi quod ipse facit, nihil rectum putat; Ter.—with the hounds, and runs with the hare; duabus collis se-

det.

I ask why he HOLDS me; rogo quam obrem retineat me; Ter.

You HOLD on your old custom; antiquum obtines; Ter.

You are the old man still; morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines; Ter. Eandem illam rationem antiquam obtines; Ter.

I will lay HOLD on you; ego in te manus injiciam; Plant. tibi—; Petron.

HOLD in your breath; animam comprime; Ter.—your tongue; tace; Ter. Lupus in fabula; Ib.—your hands; inhibete manus; Petron.—on in these ways; cursus hos retine.

They HELD their peace; conticuere; Virg.—that honor during life; dum viverent, eum honorem usurpabant; Patere.

Can you HOLD your tongue? etiam taces? Ter.

You would cry out, that things could not any longer HOLD; exclames, necesse est res (Romanas) diutius stare non posse; Cic.

They are driven from their HOLDS; sedibus suis pelluntur; Cic.

He could not HOLD from railing on him that was dead; non temperavit quin mortuum laceraret; Suet.

I know our house will hardly HOLD them; sedes nostras vix capient, scio; Ter.

To lay HOLD of an opportunity; uti occasione; Petr.

Will you not HOLD off your hands? non manum abstinere? Ter.

He will HOLD his hands if he be wise as ille continebit manus, si sapiat; Ter.

My mind has all this while been HELD between hope and fear; animus in spe, atque in timore, usque antehac attentus fuit; Ter.

He gave not so much to the rest that what he had intended to give might HOLD out; ceteris minus dedit, ut destinata summa sufficeret; Suet.

He thinks no law can take HOLD on him; non legem putat tenere se ullam; Ter.

If you will stand to what you HOLD; si tibi constare vis; Cic.

He cannot HOLD a horn in his mouth, but must blow it; rimarum plenus est, hac illuc perfluit.

There is no more HOLD to be taken of his word, than of a wet cel by the tail; anguilla est, elabitur.

There is no HOLD to be taken of a woman's word; mulieri ne credas, ne mortuum quidem.

HOLDING their arms over their heads; levatis super capita armis; Curt.

*There was no HOLDING him; tormento non retineri potuit ferro; Ter.*

*To cease from, or to give over, HOLDING in his work; labore et opere supersedere.*

*A HOLE, or hollow place; cavitās, caverna.*

*A HOLE to creep out at; diverticulum, anfractus suffugii.*

*It is an easy thing to pick a HOLE in any man's coat; malefacere qui vult, nusquam non causam invenit.*

*It is as full of HOLES as a riddle; perlucet quam cribrum crebrius.*

*To find a HOLE to creep out of; rimam invenire.*

*HOLY, or godly; sanctus, sacer, sacrosanctus.*

*To keep HOLIDAY; festos dies, ferias solennes, sanctum quoddam ocium agere, celebrare, in honore habere. Negotia profana, opera privata segregare, semovere, secernere, missa facere; a negotiis humanis, a cura studiorum, occupationum rerum humanarum requiescere, ferari; ut publicis, ut divinis vacet. Animo suis operibus impedito, occupato non detineri; supersedere aliis negotiis et operibus, ut memoriam mortemque Christi atque Sanctorum celebret. Diem aliquem celebrem, solennem, sanctum, religiosum facere, habere, otiosum, quietum traducere sine ullo labore, quo liberum sit opportunumque tempus, hominum piorum recolendi memoriam, numinisque divini laudem celebrandi. In festi celebritate, solennitate peragenda, rebus divinis operam dare, denegare humanis.—Festum genialiter egit. Immunes operum famule dominæque suarum Festum agitant, celebrant. Luce sacra requiescat ager; requiescat aratrum, Et grave suspensio vomere cesset opus.—Festus Dat veniam somnumque dies. Sacra, festa dies, lux. Alicujus nomina dies festos agitare; memoriam sanctorum celebrare; humana opera missa facere; alicujus solennem diem sedula religione celebrare.*

*How much more solemnly would I have kept the day of my birth for a HOLIDAY, if you had been with me; quanto luculentius, natalem mihi diem, si affuisses, egissem.*

*All days are HOLIDAYS to sluggards; ignavis semper ferie sunt.*

*A HOME; domus, f.*

*At HOME with me; apud me.*

*HOMEWARD; domum versus.*

*To come short HOME; deficere in via.*

*To hit one HOME; urgere, urere.*

*To begin at HOME; ab ipso lare incipere.*

*I will go HOME; ibo domum; Plaut.*

*I will be at HOME, if—; domi ero si—; Ter.*

*Let them go HOME; domum abeant; Plaut.*

*It is a great while since you went from HOME; jamdudum factum est, quum abisti domo; Plaut.*

*To carry provisions HOME; pabula domum ferre; Virg.*

*How long is it since you came HOME? quam dudum advenisti domum? Plaut.*

*He comes HOME from abroad; peregre redit; Ter.*

*In such a case I more gladly rehearse foreign, than HOME examples; externa libentius in tali re, quam domestica recordamur; Cic.*

*Charity begins at HOME; proximus sum egomet mihi; Ter. Tunica pallio propior; Prov.*

*You made it out by HOME proofs; in istis domesticisque probationibus explicabas; Boeth.*

*I will turn HOME—; get me home; convertam me domum; Ter.*

*The enemy is got between him and HOME; intercluditur ab hostibus; Cæs.*

*HOME is home, be it never so homely; domus amica domus optima.*

*Hankering after HOME; domesticam vitam appetens.*

*At HOME, or, in my house; domi, in domo; intra paternos parietes; intra domesticos parietes.*

*To tarry, or lurk at HOME; domi se continere; perpetuo domi desiderare; raro prodire; domi, concubare in morem, suo vivere sacco.*

*HONEST; honestus, liberalis, bonus, simplex, integer, probus, adj.*

*AN HONEST fellow; frugi homo.*

*AN HONEST good man; vir bonus, probus, pius, integer, probatus, spectatus, sanctissimus, plane bonus, et cum primis honestus; summa innocentia, integritate, probitate, candore, et perspecta morum probitate ornatus, optimis, et sanctissimis moribus; qui continentia, innocentiam sibi legem indixit; animi defæcati, excocti, perpurcati, cujus vita fidesque inculpata est, innocentia singulari præditus; qui sibi ab omni maleficio cavit; in officio nullo claudicat; nullius sceleris conscientia exalbescit, commoveatur, perterretur; dignus quicum in tenebris mices; sine macula, sine labe, expurgatus a vitiorum sordibus; genuina probitate; quem nulla conditio pecunie a summa integritate continentiaeque deduxit. Homo innocentissimus, ab omni non modo facinore, verum etiam minima errati suspitione remotissimus; antiqui officii, severitas inest in vultu, in verbis fides.—Est bonus, ut melior vir Non alius quisquam. Non illo melior*

quisquam nec amantior æqui Vir fuit.—Justissimus unus Qui fuit—et servantissimus æqui.—Vera simplicitate bonus. Cui conscia mens recti. Qui pejus leto flagitium timet. Cui pudor et justitia soror incorrupta fides nudaque veritas; quando ullum invenit parum; Tanta tibi est recti reverentia—et æqui, Quanta Numæ fuerat.—Qui vindice nullo Sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colebat.

*A downright HONEST man*; vir sine furo ac fallaciis; cum quo audacter possem in tenebris micare; Cic. Petr.

*No HONEST man will do it*; quod homines sancti non facient; Cic.

*She begs you would be HONEST to her*; fidem vestram implorat; Ter.

*Thou art an HONEST fellow*; frugi homo es; Ter.

*He is a real HONEST man*; nihil illo est sincerius.

*Every HONEST man will*; quibuscunque bonæ mentis cura fuit.

*An HONEST, well-disposed man*; hominem non omnino sinistri ingenii.

*He is an HONEST, good-natured man*; militionem quendam agit.

*An HONEST, true blade*; homo perfectus, quadratus, et omnibus suis numeris absolutus; limatæ probitatis.

*He is true as steel, HONEST and rightly principled*; incoctum generoso pectus honesto.

*He is an HONEST man*; you may build on his word; est homo certissimæ fidei.

*He has hardly his fellow for HONESTY*; par est homo paucorum hominum.

*A plain-hearted and downright HONEST man*; apertæ ingenuitatis homo.

*He regards virtue more than wealth*; he is a real and truly HONEST man; neglectis fortunæ commodis, bonæ tantum menti parandæ et promovendæ studet; genuina probitate vir.

*We must not act against nature, HONESTY, or civility*; a natura minimum, ab honesto minime, recedendum est.

*I know he is too HONEST to lie*; *I dare take his word*; he will do as he says; mihi sibyllæ folium est quicquid ille dixerit; bona fide præstabit omnia; ab omni facie terrena igne quasi divino excoctus; edecumate integritatis vir; vir consummatissimus, cunctarum virtutum conscientia et fama juxta beatus; qui teste cælo vivit.

*He is so HONEST that he knows no tricks or cheats*; insolens malarum artium.

*An HONEST man never does any thing well, that he may be seen to do it, but because he cannot do otherwise*; he cannot do but what he ought to do; vir probus et honestus nunquam recte facit, ut facere videretur, sed quia aliter facere non po-

test, nescit posse, quod posse non debet.

*An HONEST man, though he be not one of his own age, yet he is the best of every age*; vir probus licet non sit seculi sui vir, attamen omnis ævi est optimus.

*A worthy HONEST man, born to all the examples of virtue*; vir ad omnia virtutis exempla genitus.

*To give testimony of another man's HONESTY*; virtutis testimonium tribuere.

*HONOR*; honor, honos, existimatio, cultus, veneratio, dignitas, amplitudo.—*done to one*; reverentia, dignatio, f.

*Born to HONOR*; ad honorem, decus, dignitatem natus, factus, susceptus, formatus. Ab ipsa natura ad splendorem, celebritatem institutus. Habilem, idoneum, aptum, alacrem, erectum, compositum esse natura ad honores assequendos, gerendos. Alto ingenio et ad res præclaras, ad laudem et gloriam, ad decus et dignitatem nato. Ab ipsis incunabulis virtutem excoluit, amplexus est; præclara sibi proposuit; ad summa contendit.

*To HONOR, esteem, and reverence*; honore afficere. Etsi te in tuenda, colenda, conservanda amicitia satis levem, parum constantem, minus firmum cognovi, a me tamen omnia ornamenta proficiscetur; nullum in te orando, honestando, colendo, locum aut tempus, nullum studii genus, officii, observantiam prætermittam; favebo tui dignitati, existimationi, honori; nullo non loco, nullo non tempore, quibuscunque rebus potero, conferam, referam, intendam ad honorem ac dignitatem tuam, omnia mea studia, officia, omnem industriam, curam, operam, diligentiam; figam et loco in tua dignitate omnia mea studia; augebitur, amplificabitur meo studio tua dignitas; accessio tibi dignitatis meo studio fiet; tuæ dignitatis accessiones meo studio consequeris; meum studium honori tuo nullo loco deerit.

*I will defend your HONOR*; honorem tuum defendam. Quod pollicitus sum, id re præstabo, ut honorem tuum defendam, tuear, ut honoris tui defensionem, contentionem, certamen suscipiam, ut pro honore tuo pugnem, contendam, certem, ut honorem tuum defendendum, tuendumque suscipiam.

*I will have consideration or regard of your HONOR*; honoris tui rationem habebō. Magnam omnibus in rebus tuæ dignitatis rationem habebō; semper mihi tua dignitas ante oculos erit, proposita erit; erit antiquissima; meæ cogitationes tuam laudem spectabunt; animus meus in honore tuo fixus erit ac locatus; in omni re quid honor tuus postulet, quid ferat, quid requirat attendam.

*To contempt HONOR, to live a private life*; de honoribus obtinendis parum esse



solicitem. Ab ambitionis aucupatione abstinere, abhorre. Delatas sibi faeces rejicere. Nullo regandi desiderio teneri. Honorum ornamenta prætermittere. Honores missos facere. Ad reipublicam non accedere. Nullam partem unquam reipublicæ attingere. Privatum otium publicis negotiis anteferre. A publicis negotiis se subtrahere, remove, et ad otium perferre, se conferre. Domi privatum delitescere, conquiescere, consensescere sorte contentum sua. Vitam perobscuram transmittere. Eum esse quem nulla ambitio, nullus honor moveat, quem Non levis ambitio, perfusaque gloria fuco, Magnatunquæ fames sollicitavit opum. Vive tibi, quantumque potes prælustria vita, &c.—jure perhorra! Late conspicuum tollere verticem, &c.; Horat. Carm. 3. 16. Sub lare privato latere. Latius regnes, avidum domando spiritum, quam si, &c.; Horat. Carm. 2. 2. Sed in litus amas. Beatus ille qui procul negotiis, &c.; Horat. Epod. 2. Omitte mirari beatæ Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ. Principibus invidia accrebit, privatis quæ minor esset. —Neque divitiis contingunt gaudia solis; Nec vixit male, qui vivens moriensque fefellit. Crede mihi, bene qui latuit bene vixit, &c.; Ovid. Trist. 3. 4. Non ego ventosæ venor suffragia plebis, Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ, &c.; Hor. Carm. 3. 2. Solutus misera ambitione gravique, &c.; Hor. 1. 6. Secretum iter, et fallentis semita vitæ. Stat quicumque volet potens Aulæ culmine lubrico; Me dulcis saturet quies. Obscuro positus loco. Leni perfruar otio; Nullis nota Quiritibus Ætas per tacitum fluat, &c.; Senec. Thyest. Act. 2. Chorus. Me nulla vocet turbæ potentem; Stringat tenuis littora puppis; Senec. Œta. Act. 2. Chorus. Offensus variæ tumidis terroribus aulæ, Privatus gaudet inde habitare lares. Non amet hanc vitam quisquis me non amat opto; Vivat et urbanis albus in officiis.

*He is an Honor to his neighbors; ornamento est propinquis.*

*Have regard to your Honor; existimæmioni tuæ consule.*

*Honors change manners; honores mutant mores.*

*Where Honor ceases, knowledge decreases; bonos alit artes.*

*A very Honorable court; curia amplissima.*

*We are born to achieve higher and more Honorable things; ad altiora quædam et magnificentiora nati sumus.*

*To entertain one Honorably; magnifice aliquem tractare.*

*To defend one's Honor; aliquem sartum, tectum conservare, quod est, alicujus honorem, ut vulgus loquitur, tueri: ut, M.*

*Curium sartum tectum, ut aiunt, ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestia, sinecurn integrumque conserves; Cic.*

*To get great Honor, glory, and praise; omne ferre punctum, quod pro, laudem omnium assequi, apud Hor.*

*To get Honor by his acts or deeds; extendere famam factis.*

*It is hard to know, whether he be more Honorable and famous, by the nobility of his race, or by his own virtues; vir, in quo dubium, clarior sit generis origine, an virtutibus.*

*Honorable for the various ornaments of virtue; diversis relucens virtutum ornamentis.*

*A man completely Honorable; vir numeris omnibus absolutus.*

*One most worthy of all Honor and favor; omni honore, et favore dignissimus.*

*The great Honor of his country; patriæ decus immortale.*

*One of Honorable fame; famam servans illibatam; famæ hactenus incontaminatæ.*

*One very Honorable for his manners and good life; moribus ac vitæ probitate admodum excellens; vitam degens nulla sinistri rumoris macula, aut labe aspersam; integer vitæ scelerisque purus, apud Hor.*

*A man high in Honor; sublimi qui fertur vertice; summæ dignitatis codicillis ornatus; ornamentis pulcherrimis cumulatus; magnificis ornatus præconiis.*

*I always Honored you; meum tuo honori studium nullo unquam loco defuit.*

*I have special care of your Honor and estate; mihi tuus honor et fortuna tuæ etiam atque etiam curæ sunt.*

*It may be you will wonder that I Honor you so much; tibi hunc honorem a me haberi, forte miraberis.*

*Let us Honor him being dead, whom we injured being alive; honorem mortuo, cui vivo injuriam fecimus, faciamus.*

*Lest any stain should be on your Honor; ne qua labe tuo honori aspergatur.*

*That most brave and famous man Lucius Sylla, whom I mention out of Honor and respect; vir ille fortissimus et clarissimus L. Sylla, quem, honoris causa, nomino; Cic.*

*A man much Honored by me; mihi eximia veneratione recolendus.*

*After Honor life is dearest, or, only Honor dearer than life; vita charissima post honorem. Omnium rerum, honore excepto, prima esse, charissima, antiquissima vita debet, secundum honorem, post honorem, honore excepto, si honorem exceperis, nihil esse debet vita prius, potius,*

charius, antiquius ; primas sibi partes post honorem vita vendicat ; primas partes vitæ debentur, honore tamen excepto.

*Life and Honor ought equally to be regarded ; vita et honor curanda.* Saluti pariter ac honori consulendum ; ducenda simul ratio est et salutis, et dignitatis ; non dignitatem magis, quam salutem spectare debemus ; salutis ratio cum dignitatis ratione conjungenda, querenda, amanda, expetenda sine salute dignitas non est, non est a dignitate vita sejungenda ; decet studere dignitati, cum ea tamen nec studium vitæ negligendum.

*The hazarding of your Honor ; periculum honoris.* Tuus honor agitur, honor tuus in discrimen adducitur, de honore periclitaris.

*These things impair your Honor ; hæc honori tuo obstant.* Hæc honori tuo, tum dignitati, tum laudi adversantur, adversa sunt, nocent, efficiunt, labem inferunt, maculas injiciunt, tenebras offundunt, damno sunt, detrimento sunt, jacturam afferunt, de honore tuo detrahunt, adiungunt, auferunt ; lædunt honorem tuum, imminuunt, turpi labe inficiunt, quasi tenebris circumjectis, circumfusa, offusis obscurant.

*Do your endeavor, that your Honor, or good name and report, be not stained ; vide ne honori tuo quid detrahatur.* De operam diligenter, enitere, conare omni studio, contende omnibus viribus, intende omnes nervos, incumbere toto pectore, elabora quantum in te est, studium adhibe quantum potes, confer luc omnia tua studia, omnem operam et industriam ; age hoc quam diligenter potes, ne quam tuus honor jacturam faciat, ne quod ferat detrimentum, ne quam injuriam accipiat, ne qua labe inficiatur, ne quam labem aut maculam suscipiat, contrahat.

*He Honors you greatly ; devotione vos veneratur. That affair was very Honorable to him ; ea res magno ei honori fuit.*

*From thence he was greatly advanced to Honor ; hinc summa illi facta est accessio dignitatis, ad dignitatem.*

*Whom he advanced to great Honors ; quem ad amplissimos honores produxit ; Cæs.*

*They appointed great and singular Honors for Cæsar ; multos, eximios, et singulares honores Cæsari decreverunt.*

*Whom, though absent, they received into the greatest Honor ; quem absentem in amplissimum honorem acceptarunt ; Cic.*

*Whom Cæsar always highly Honored ; quos præcipuo semper honore habuit Cæsar.*

*He raised his freeman to the Honor of a knight ; libertum suum equestri digni-*

*tate donavit.*

*Beware lest his Honor should be prejudiced ; caveat ne quid illius honor jacturæ faciat, subeat, ferat, patiatur.*

*In that business they would have stained Cato's Honor ; in eo negotio Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt.*

*But when Cæsar was so much Honored ; sed cum hic Cæsari homo est exhibitus.*

*It was lately very Honorable for Milo, that— ; honori summo nuper Miloni fuit, quod—.*

*Such an Honor is given to very few by the good will of the Roman people ; honos talis populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ; Cic.*

*When he saw me in so much Honor ; ubi me vidit esse in tantum honorem, vel, in tanto honore.*

*Yet for his great experience in war, he was advanced to that Honor ; tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris, ad eum est honorem evocatus ; Cæs. vel, eo honoris evectus est.*

*He is much Honored and esteemed by me ; apud me in honore, et pretio est.*

*They were so much Honored for their excellent virtue ; illi ob egregiam virtutem tali honore dignati sunt.*

*Let Marius be for ever Honored ; sit in æterna gloria Marius.*

*When we had discharged ourselves well, both in the greatest Honors, and in the greatest pains and labors ; cum et honoribus amplissimis, et laboribus maximis non male perfuncti essemus.*

*He had been more advanced in Honors, if he had not been always sickly ; is processisset longius honoribus, nisi semper infirma, atque ægra valetudine fuisset.*

*He conducted himself nobly and magnificently in all his Honors ; amplissime et magnificentissime omnes honores gessit ; Cic.*

*We have also been in some Honor and esteem ; nos etiam nomen aliquod decusque gessimus.*

*The glory of his name, or Honor, has filled the world ; implevit orbem terrarum nominis illius gloria.*

*When he was great and high, both in Honors and in the glory of his great acts ; cum et honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria floretet ; Cic.*

*It is a great praise for those that are Honorably minded, to sit down in the lower forms, if they cannot reach the highest ; præclara conantes in secundis tertiusque si consequi prima non licet, consistere laus est.*

*The height of Honor rather makes him more humble, than proud and high ; quem sublimitas honoris inclinat, non sublimat.*

*They are greatly to be HONORED, who have deserved well of the commonwealth; multis adorois cumulandi sunt bene de republica meriti.*

*To rise, or be raised up, to the highest pitch of HONOR; ad summum honoris culmen ascendere; in amplissimum ordinem adscribi, assumi; in purpure dominationem evehi.*

*To be greatly and deservedly HONORED; honoribus amplissimis pro merito suo augeri, ornari, cumulari.*

*To HONOR God; pie, sancteque Deum venerari, submisso adorare, fideliter et integro animo colere.*

*To degrade one from his HONORS; magistratu, honoribus, aliquem dejicere, exuere, deponere, &c.*

*To seek HONOR; honoribus inservire; Cic. Gloriam inhiare; Cic.*

*To HONOR, or reverence; aliquem venerari, revereri, colere, observare, suscipere.*

*To advance to HONOR; amphorem, illustriorem facere; tergeminis tollere honoribus.*

*To be advanced to HONOR; honoribus ornari, cumulari, efferi, affici.*

*A very HONORABLE man; auctoritate magna pollens vir.*

*A HOOK; hamus, uncus. A little hook; hamulus.*

*By Hook, or by crook; one way or other; any way; quo jure, quave injuria; opera bona, aut mala; Ter. Plaut. Per fas aut nefas; hac non successit, alia aggrediamur via. Viam clausam precibus, vi facere. Ubi lenitate clementique nihil proficitur; aevoritate aculeos atque stimulos adhibere. Vide quam iniquus sis pro studio, dum officias id quod cupis. Precario vel pretio, quo jure, voti se compotem facere.—Si possis recte, si non quocunque modo rem. Plectere si nequeo superas, Acheronta movebo.—Vos o mihi manes Este boni, quoniam superis aversa voluntas.—Nil intentatum, nil liquit insusum. Nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter. Quod virtute fieri non potest, fiat dolo.—Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat? Si non proficiunt artes, veniemus ad arma; Extricare nummos unde. Omnia movere lapidem.*

*To be off the Hooks, or out of humor; esse in fermento. My wife is quite off the hooks; mea uxor tota in fermentu jacet, est; Plaut.*

*He is Hooked in as sure as can be; certe captus est; Ter.*

*HOPE; fiducia, spes.*

*To HOPE; expectare; sperare, confidere. Bene sperare et bono animo esse. Spe teneri, niti, duci. In spem maximam adduci, venire; induci. Spem habere,*

*fovere, pascere, alere, nutrire. Fidentius esse animo. Ad spem erigi. Expectatione vera, constanti pendere. Magnam habere animum et spem bonam concipere. Expectatione, spe maxima rerum erigi. Anchoram spe figere. Magna me spes tenet. Spei non nihil affulsit, afflavit, aridet, blanditur. Spes est fore uti. Lux affulsit. Adhuc caelum volvitur; non omnium dierum sol occidit. Spe alendus est animus.—Sperare salutem—et Afflictis melius confidere rebus. Spes mihi magna subit. Fluito dubis spe pendulus homo.—well, of one; de alicujus virtute singulari optime, honorifice, præclare sperare, sentire. Præclaram concipere spem de aliquo. Ab aliquo maxima quæque, magnas res expectare. Inclinat animus ad optimam spem tuæ virtutis eximie, indolis egregiæ.—or trust wholly; spei figere anchoram; figere spei pedem.*

*To have good HOPE of a better condition; mentes ad melioris sortis spem erigere.*

*To put one in HOPE; reddere animum; spem afferre; in expectationem adducere; ad spem erigere. Lactare, ducere spe. Spem, optimam spem alicui ostendere, injicere, facere, dare. Alacritatem et summam spem afferre. Jacentem animam excitare, et inducere in spem meliorem. In summam expectationem adducere. Spemque dedit dubis menti.*

*I am in great HOPE; est mihi spes magna; magna me spes tenet; Cic.—Animum habet.*

*It puts me in great HOPE; spem mihi summam affert; me in summam expectationem adducit; Cic.*

*He was in so much the more HOPE; hoc plenior spem concepit; Petron.*

*I HOPE we shall be friends; spero inter nos gratiam fore; Ter.—it will happen so; spero ita futurum.—he will be here within this day or two; illum affuturum esse hic confida propediem; Ter.—well, or I trust confidently; maxima spe tenet; adducor in spem; spes mihi magna subit; spes est, futurum fore; arrecta spes est; adhuc aliquis Deus nos respicit; adhuc caelum volvitur; Prov. Lux affulsit, Prov. Spero hinc affari auram aliquam, i. e. spem ostendi; Cic. Affulgens lætior spei aura recreat animum meum; spem habeo; spem capio; spe erigor, trahor; venio in spem; spero fore; ducor, potior spe; affulget, aridet, adblanditur nonnihil spei; spes est, adest, superest, restat, relicta est; afflavit mihi spes melior; in spem vocor, erigor fore; summam, certam, non exiguum concipio spem futuram; animus mihi præagitur, fidem facit.*

*To be past HOPE, or out of hope; de-sperare, spe dejici; animum despondere.*

*To put one in vain Hope, and disappoint; vana, inani, falsa, vacua, obscura, cæca spe, expectatione; falso gaudio lactare, ducere, deludere, eludere, fallere, producere. Expectatione sua frustrari, defraudare aliquem. Promissis fallacibus imponere alicui. Spem alicujus eludere, fallere. Dolo in fraudem impellere. Alicui fraudem facere; inuidiose spem falsam ostendere, nihil nisi spem meram dare; verba dare; magna polliceri tantum, præstare nihil. Aliquem magna spe fraudare, ludificare; in lætitiâ frustra conjicere. Spei multum, rei nihil dare. Spe, promisso ludit inani, vano, irritò.*

*To be put in vain Hope; incertam, dubiam, cæcam, inanem opera spem quasi ducem sequi. Duci, illud spe vana, inani, &c. Disparem promissis fidem experiri. Spe non saginatur venter. Spem falsam alere, fovere, &c.—Animo spem pacere inanem. Spe captus inani.*

*To lose, miss, or fail of his Hope; spem susceptam abicere, amittere, deponere. De magna spe detrudi, depelli. Ex alta spe decidere, dejici, deturbari. Extenuatur et evanescit spes. Spes me fefellit, frustrata est, delusit. Falsa me lactavit, aluit spes. Infirma, qua nitebamur, spes est imbecilla, nulla.*

*To be quite out of all Hope; ab omni spe derelinqui, destitui; rebus suis penitus diffidere; nulla spe niti.*

*This is more than I can Hope for; nequaquam hoc est sperandum mihi.*

*I was out of Hope of peace; pacem desperavi; Cic.*

*There they skirmished with Cæsar's forlorn Hope; ibi cum antecursoribus Cæsaris prælium commissum est; Cæs.*

*The forlorn Hope; equites qui agmen antecedunt; Cæs.*

*I was in good Hope it would be; eram in magna spe fore, ut—; Cic.*

*There is no Hope of his safety; hujus salus desperanda est; Cic.*

*It is past Hope; there is no hope; conclamatum est.*

*Which they had no Hope of attaining; quum se assequi posse diffident; Cic.*

*As I Hope it is; quod ita esse confido; Cic.*

*All our Hope is in you; in te spes omnis nobis sita est; Ter.*

*Without Hope; out of all hope; ex spes; Hor.*

*He was out of Hope of life; ex spes vitæ fuit; Tac.*

*Deprived of all Hope; omni spe destitutus; Patern.*

*I am out of Hope; nullus sum; animo deficio; animum despondi; nulla est mihi reliqua in me spes; Ter. Cic. Plaut.*

*You have put me in Hope; reddidisti*

*animum; Ter.*

*The less Hope there is; quanto minus spei est; Ter.*

*Your letters put me in good Hope; litteræ tuæ me recte sperare jubent; Cic.*

*As I Hope to have my belly full of bread; ita satur pane sum, ut—; Petron.*

*Past Hope of that, which before they surely trusted on; spe dejecti. Ex magna spe deturbati, dejecti, detrusi, depulsi jacent; ex alta spe deciderunt; spem illam quam susceperant, abjecerunt, deposuerunt, omiserunt; spe non tenentur, ut antea, non pascuntur, non aluntur; non eos quæ antea spes tenet, pascit, alit; spes jam omnis abiit, discessit, evanuit, nulla prorsus jam est; firma se niti spe putabant, ea quam sit imbecilla, nunc intelligunt.*

*Hope of a good name; spes bonæ famæ. Si tuam consuetudinem tueris, si, ut instituisti, perges, optima consequetur fama, hominum existimatio, præmium feres famam.*

*Hope of the virtue of any one; spes de virtute alicujus. Spem affers eximiam summæ virtutis; adducis me summam in spem eximiæ virtutis; facis ut sperem de tua virtute, eaque minime vulgari; inclinatus animus meus, a te videlicet impulsus, ad optimam spem tuæ virtutis eximiam; ea tu quidem apud me in egregia spe virtutis prope singularis.*

*A vain Hope; spes falsa. Spes me frustrata est; aliter atque opinabar evenit, accidit, contigit, successit; non is quem volebam exitus consequutus est; successit præter sententiam, contra voluntatem, non ut volebam, secus atque opinabar; exitum sortita res est, alienum a sententia mea, dissimilem voluntati, minime cum animo congruentem, ab animo meo discrepantem, diversum, abhorrentem. Spes frustrata. Spes me fefellit, frustrata est, decepit, delusit; spem meam non is quem volebam exitus est consequutus; non successit ut sperabam, non processit ex animi sententia; aliter ac sperabam, contigit, accidit, evenit; exitum res habuit contra spem, alienum a spe; inanem fuisset meam spem exitus rei declarat.*

*Great things are Hoped for at your hands; summa de te sperant. Magnum quendam atque excellentem virum te sperant futurum; expectantur a te, quæ a summa virtute, summoque ingenio expectanda sunt; nihil humile, nihil vulgare, nihil angustum, omnia excelsa, ampla, mira, divina prorsus a te expectantur.*

*They put all their Hope and trust wholly in our protection, favor, and authority; omnem fixerunt cogitationem, omnia studia, omnem curam, operam, industriam,*

omnem denique mentem, in nostro patrocinio, favore, et auctoritate.

*I am out of HOPE that that can be done; excidit spes id posse fieri.*

*Doubtful delay draws foolish HOPE; stultum dubia spes trahit mora.*

*When all HOPE well; cum spes omnium animos erectos haberet.*

*Unless some HOPE of true praise had cheered him up; nisi verum laudis eum spes aliqua quasi elevasset.*

*Some HOPE appears; spes, vel spei, nonnihil affulget, ardet.*

*A sudden HOPE appeared that Sardinia should be taken; Sardinia recipiendam repentina spes affulsit; Liv.*

*As we think, conjecture, and HOPE; ut opinio, et spes, et conjectura nostra fert.*

*What HOPE of safety would remain to the rest? quomodo spes salutis ceteris residebit?*

*There appears no HOPE that it will be better; ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur fore melius.*

*They HOPE every day more and more for help; augebatur auxiliorum quotidie spes.*

*All my HOPE is in myself; mihi omnes spes in memet sitae.*

*What HOPE they have now before them, and what they design, I will briefly declare; quam spem nunc habent in manibus, et quid moliantur, breviter jam exponam; Cic.*

*I am in good HOPE the child will be safe; in summam spem venio servandi pueri.*

*The senate was raised up to the HOPE of its ancient authority; senatus ad auctoritatis pristinae spem reviviscit; Cic.*

*He entertained in his mind the basest HOPEs of other men's estates; in aliorum fortunas, impudentissimos oculos spe et mente designavit.*

*There is some HOPE appearing of good friendship hereafter; amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum.*

*The defence was grounded on that HOPE alone; hac unica spe defensio nitebatur.*

*My mind leads me to HOPE, or trust; animus mihi fidem facit, praesagit.*

*What led you to HOPE so? quae res te in hanc spem adduxit, impulit?*

*He has put me out of all HOPE, which is the only comfort to a man in misery; is eripuit mihi omnem spem, quae sola hominem in miseris consolari potest.*

*We greatly HOPE, and, as I trust, it will really prove so, that this very year will bring safety to the city; in spem maximam, et quemadmodum confido, varissimam, adducti sumus, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore.*

*HOPE dashed, and quite disappointed; spes exsanguis, et consternata.*

*Catiline being disappointed of his HOPE and design; Catilina de spe conatuque depulsus; Cic.*

*Having lost that HOPE; ea spe dejecti, deturbati; Cæs.*

*Our safety hangs on very small HOPEs; salus nostra spe exigua, extremaque pendet; Cic.*

*I earnestly entreat you, that his HOPE may not deceive him; quæ ne spes eum fallat, vehementer te rogo.*

*O how vain and deceiving have my thoughts and HOPEs been! O spes fallaces, et cogitationes inanes meae!*

*All hope has failed me; excidit mihi spes omnis; omnis me spes frustrata est; fefellit.*

*Therefore I perceived there was no HOPE of our doing any good office; itaque beneficii collocandi spem nostram evanescere vidi; Cic.*

*Distressed, and now destitute of all HOPE or safety; afflictus, et jam omni spe salutis orbatus.*

*How greatly were they disappointed of their HOPE! quanta ruebant de spe!*

*Lost and left destitute of all HOPE; perdit, et ab omni spe derelicti.*

*A HOPEFUL young man; eximia spe summæ virtutis adolescens.*

*HOPE keeps him alive; spes alit.*

*If it were not for HOPE, the heart would break; spes servat afflictos; dum spiro, spero.*

*If any HOPE of gain appear; si affulserit spes aliqua lucri.*

*To fall from a great and high HOPE or expectation; ex alta spe decidere.*

*Now they take away both your fortunes and your HOPEs; nunc res et spes abs te segregant.*

*I have now given over all good HOPEs; nunc spei salutiferæ renunciavi.*

*I cannot HOPE to have any supper any where else than there; est mihi illic una spes cenatica; Plaut.*

*If that HOPE fail me, I will come back here again; si ea spes decollabit, huc redibo; Plaut.*

*To entertain too sanguine a HOPE of success; spem temerarium habere.*

*Your HOPEs are but in the bud; tua mensis in herba est; Ov.*

*A HORSE; equus, caballus.*

*To ride on HORSE-back; equo in-vehi.*

*To leap on HORSE-back, or to get on horse; equum inscendere, ascendere, conscendere.*

*To put a HORSE on his full speed; admittere equum.*

*To sit a HORSE; equo hærere.*

*To set one on Horse-back; in equum tollere.*

*To give a Horse the head; laxare habenas.*

*We are strong in Horse; equitatu valemus; Cæs.*

*Let us take Horse; conscendamus equos; Liv.*

*I will win the Horse, or lose the saddle; aut ter sex, aut tres tessera; aut Cæsar, aut nullus.*

*When they had set him on Horse-back; quum illum in equum sustulissent; Cic.*

*He knows not how to sit a Horse; nescit equo rudis hærere; Hor.*

*It is a good Horse that never stumbles; humanum est errare.*

*He has taken my Horse, and left my bridle; nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina.*

*They cannot set their Horses together; discedunt inter se.*

*To break a wild Horse; indomiti equi ferociam, audaciam, refrænare.*

*HOSPITALITY; hospitalitas, hospitalium.*

*To entertain with HOSPITALITY; hospitio indulgere; dare tecta cibumque hospitibus.*

*Using great HOSPITALITY; perhospitalis; non habere fores advenis oppositas.*

*HOT; calidus.*

*To be very Hot in a matter; in causa incallescere.*

*To be very Hot, very cold; magno, maximo, nimio æstu, calore uti, incendi, ardere, exardescere, liquescere, æstuarè, sudare, sudorem plurimum emittere; intensi calor is vix sustinere vim. Ex æstu nimio laborare. Calere. Incallescere. Me calor Ætnæ non minor igne tenet. Frigidior glacie. Rigescere frigoris vi. Frigere. Algere. Frigescere, obrigescere algore. Concuti hyberno frigore, horrere. Rigere gelu. Gelidus, algidus.—Solidus concrevit frigore sanguis. Aspera sævit hyems in me—Boræ penetrabile frigus adurit. Dirigere.*

*An HOUR; hora, f.*

*In a good Hour; auspicato, bonis avibus, tempori, opportune.*

*In an ill Hour; haud auspicato, sinistro fato.*

*At an Hour appointed; tempore præstipito.*

*To the last Hour; usque ad extremum spiritum; Cic.*

*By the Hour's end; intra horam; Liv.*

*In an unlucky Hour came I hither; haud auspicato huc me appuli; Ter.*

*An Hour after; hora post; interposito unius horæ spatio; Cic.*

*To come at a good Hour; tempori*

*adesse, opportune venire.*

*A HOUSE; domus, ædes, pl. f.*

*To keep House; alere familiam.*

*To keep to the House, or within; abdere se domi.*

*Descended of a noble House; familia amplissima natus.*

*House by house; domatim.*

*To House one; accipere tecto, vel hospitio.*

*To repair a ruinous House; ædes, domus, muros, parietes ruinosos, inclinantes, labantes, senescentes, prope cadentes, ruentes, ad ruinam proximis, vicinos tegere, restituere, sarcire, fulcire, reficere, reedificare, extruere, restaurare, in integrum restituere. Ædificia consumpta, prope collapsa, longa annorum serie habefacta renovare, erigere, ædificare, in pristinum statum revocare. Domus, ad interitum ruentis, mœnia construere; pristinae integritati, nitore, decori reddere, restituere; veteres ruinas recreare, reconcinnare. Ædes labantes reficere.*

*To build a fair House; ædificium amplum, extruere; ædium regiarum magnificentiam æmulari.*

*To throw down, or demolish a House; domum magnificam, ædificia sumptuosam, ædes splendidas demoliri, dejicere, subruere, subvertere, evertere, prostrernere, solo æquare; penitus, funditus diruere; complanare, excindere, vastare, eradicare, disturbare, præcipitare. Ipsos prorsus parietes tollere. Ferrum, flammam, faces, tectis, ferro, saxis, ignibus, vastitatem ædibus inferre.*

*To break into a House by force; in ædes alienas irruere, invadere.*

*At my House; domi meæ.*

*At his House; apud illum.*

*Bring at his own house at Lavernium; cum esset apud se ad Lavernium.*

*When your neighbor's House is on fire, then look to your own; tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.*

*Come of a good House; loco non obscuro natus; clara familia natus.*

*To keep open House; exposita uti hospitalitate.*

*The House is thrown out at the windows; omnia miscentur.*

*To keep House; gerere rem domesticam; familiæ curam habere; curare domum, rem familiarem; solerter, provide, utiliter rem domesticam administrare; rem familiarem et parare, et conservare; parta tueri apteque impendere; domestici officii curis distringi; tueri rem familiarem, apud Cic. Gubernare domum vulgus dicit; rem domesticam, vel ad rem domesticam attinentia curare; frugivivere, to live soberly; primam rei familiaris curam inire.*

*They purposely kept themselves close within the House; consulto, arctius se domi continebant.*

*The doors being shut, locked, or bolted, he had hid himself in the inmost part of the House; oclusis foribus, obserata janua, in intima ædium se abdiderat.*

**HOW; quomodo, qui, qualiter, qua ratione; quo pacto; qua viâ; quemadmodum.**

**I. How, before an adjective, or adverb of magnitude, viz. great, greatly, &c., is rendered by quam: as,**

*Men understand not How great a revenue economy is; non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parimonis; Cic.*

*It is not to be said How greatly I fear; dici non potest, quam valde timeam; Cic.*

*Note: Quam, with its adjective or adverb of magnitude, may often be varied by quantus, quantum, or some derivative or compound of it: as,*

*Let it be marked How great a thing that is that we have a mind to bring to pass; animadvertatur, quanta illa res sit, quam efficere velimus; Cic.*

*As long as it shall not repent you, How much you profit; quoad quantum proficias non penitebit; Cic.*

**II. How, before an adjective of multitude, viz. many, &c. is rendered by quam: as,**

*How many things did Ulysses suffer in that long wandering! quam multa passus est Ulysses in illo errore diuturno! Cic.*

*Note: Quam with its adjective of multitude may be varied by quot, or some derivative thereof: as,*

*We must now tell How many ways they may be changed; nunc quot modis mutantur dicendum est; Cic.*

*A bank of I know not How many acres; ripa nescio quotenorum jugerum; Cic.*

*Hither refer quoties, How many times, or how oft? quoties vis dictum? or dicendum est?*

*How many times, or how often, must you be told of it? Plant.*

**III. How, before an adjective or adverb of quality, or measure, viz. long, short, &c. is rendered by quam: as,**

*How acceptable do you think this present is! quam hoc munus gratum esse arbitrare! Ter.—boldly! wilfully! impudently! quam audacter! quam libidinosè! quam impudenter! Cic.*

*Remember How short a time you have to live; vive memor quam sis vii brevis; Hor.*

*Ut is used in this sense; Cic. Ut ille Phrase.*

*turn humilis, ut demissus erat? How humble, how lowly, was he then! So Ter. Vide ut otiosus it, si diis placet! Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico!*

**IV. How, with much before a comparative degree, is rendered by quo, or quanto: as,**

*How much the greater a possession is, so much the more it requires to defend it; possessio, quo est major, eo plus requirit ad se tuendam; Cic.—fairer do you now seem to me than you did before! quanto nunc formosior videre mihi quam dudum! Ter.*

*Quam is also used thus sometimes, Plant. Trinum. Quam magis specto minus placet mihi hæc hominis facies.*

*Note: How much, not having a comparative degree after it, but referring to value or price, is rendered by quanti: as, Quanti is a civibus, quanti auctoritas ejus haberetur ignorabas? Cic. Did you not know How much—? So is how rendered when it is used in this sense without much: as,*

*How brought you this? quanti empisti?*

*It is also rendered by quo pretio.*

**V. How, before verbs of wishing, fearing, rejoicing, sorrowing, &c., is rendered by quam: as,**

*How fain would I that Menedemus were bidden; quam vellem Menedemum invitatum; Ter.—afraid am I lest—; quam timeo ne—; Juv.—I rejoice! quam gaudeo! Ter.*

*Alas! you know not How I grieve; ah! nescis quam doleam; Ter.*

*In this sense is ut also used; Plant. Ut dissimulat malus! How the crafty fellow dissembles! Cic.*

**VI. How, coming with a verb, and relating to means, or manner, is rendered by quemadmodum, quomodo, qui, quo pacto, qua, qua ratione, ut, uti, unde: as,**

*I would have you study How to make me a library; velim cogites quemadmodum bibliothecam nobis conficere possis; Cic.*

*There is no rule given How truth may be found out; nullum est præceptum quo modo verum inveniat; Cic.*

*I wonder How you could so easily persuade him; at hoc demiror, qui tam facile potueris persuadere; Ter.*

*He could not tell How to give up his account; non invenit quo pacto rationem redderet; Val. Max.*

*How should I come to know it? qua resciscerem? Ter.*

*I think you have heard How they stood about me; credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint; Cic.*

And I cannot tell How to avoid it; neque uti devitam scio; Ter.

How knowest thou that? unde id scis? Ter.

VII. How is sometimes used with, or for that, in relation of something as said, done, suffered, known, and is rendered by quod: as,

When he had written How he desired that I would come to town—; cum scripsisset, quod me cuperet ad urbem venire—; Cic.

Note: The use of quod in this sense is rare; and because it may be easily mistaken, therefore it will be better to omit quod, and vary the verb and nominative case, by the infinitive mood and accusative case: as,

He wrote How he heard, that he was dismissed by the consul; scripsit se audisse, eum missum factum esse a consule; Cic.

VIII. How sometimes is used interrogatively for what or why, and then is rendered by quid: as,

How (i. e. what) think you? quid tibi videtur? Ter.

How (i. e. why) so? quid ita? Plaut. Quid nunc? Ter.

IX. How, between a word of knowledge or ignorance, and an infinitive mood, is an expletive, and included in the Latin of the following verb: as,

The Lord knows How to deliver the godly; novit Dominus pios eripere; Bez.

If a man know not How to rule his own house; si quis propriæ domui præesse nescit; Bez.—Omnino irasci nesciunt; Cic. Fateatur nescire imperare liberis; Ter.

X. How, before a particle of time, (long, quickly, &c.) is rendered by quam: as, How long is it since you did eat? quam pridem non edisti? Plaut.—since you came home from the market? quam dudum e foro advenisti domum? Plaut.—soon will you help me? quam mox mihi operam das? Plaut.—quickly the women have overtaken us; quam cito sunt consecuta mulieres; Ter.

Note: How long is also rendered by quoad, quousque, and quamdiu: as,

How long is it ere you look for your old man? quid senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter.—will you abuse our patience? quousque abutere patientia nostra? Cic.

We must consider How long it may be retained; videndum est, quamdiu retinendum sit; Cic.

XI. How far, denoting distance of place, is rendered by quam longe: as,

I know not How far they are off; isti quam longe absint nescio; Cic.

Denoting term of proceeding, it is ren-

dered by quatenus: as,

They know what, and How far, and after what manner, they will speak; sciunt quid, et quatenus, et quomodo dicturi sint; Cic.

Denoting degree of excess or excellency, it is rendered by quanto: as,

It is not to be believed How far I surpass my master in wisdom; incredibile est quanto herum anteo sapientia; Ter.

XII. How is it that stands for why, and accordingly is rendered by some of these particles; quid? quare? cur? quomodo non? quid est quod? quid est cur? qui fit ut? as,

How is it that I am ignorant of that which all men know? qui fit, ut ego quod nesciam, sciant omnes? Cic.—you are sad? quid tristis es? Ter. Quid est quod sic gestis? Ter. Quid est autem cur? Cic. Illud quare Scævola negasti? Cic. Cur simulas igitur? Ter.

XIII. Howbeit signifies but yet, notwithstanding, for all that, or nevertheless, and accordingly is rendered by at, tamen, attamen, autem, sed, vero, verum, veruntamen: as,

Howbeit that was not first which is spiritual; at spirituale non est prius; Bez.

XIV. However and Howsoever are rendered by quomodo, quomodocunque, utut, utcumque.

But Howsoever the case be; quomodo autem res se habet; Cic.

However it be spoken, it may be understood; quomodocunque dicitur, intelligi potest; Cic.

But However you mean to do, I will not conceal this; verum utut es facturus, hoc non reticebo; Plaut.

Howsoever he will have himself appear to be affected; utcumque se affectum videri volet; Cic.

Other phrases:

I asked How your son did; quaivi de filii tui valetudine.

How dost thou? quid agitur? Ter. Ut valeas? Plaut. Pers.—have you done this long time? valustin' usque? Plaut.—do they sell swine here? quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? Plaut.—near your sauciness had undone me! quam pæne tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.

You see How all is (the case stands; things go) with me; quo in loco sint res et fortunæ meæ vides; Ter.

HUMBLE; submissus, humilis, demissus.

To HUMBLE himself; remittere spiritum, spiritus. Comprimere animos, nedare arrogantiam, ponere supercilium. Alicui supplicium esse, præbere se. Ali-cujus ad pedes volutari, accidere, stratus jacere, sese abicere; prosternere, pro-



jacere se, amplecti genua; ad genua accedere, pedes amplexari. Humili et supplici ratione petere ut sui misereatur quis. Fracto animo et humili supplicare alicui. Humiles et supplices preces fundere. Cedere cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti. Ponere fastus, supercilium.

*To be HUMBLE, lowly, or meek*; humiliter et demisso sentire, non ample et elate. Quanto quis major, superior est, tanto se gerere submissius. A supercilio fastuque omni longe abest, alius est. Vir humilis atque demissus, humili demissoque animo. Homo summa, singulari modestia demissioneque animi; sine omni fastu et superbia.

*To throw himself down and with a broken and HUMBLE mind to supplicate, or petition*; prosternere se, et fracto animo atque humili supplicare.

*They bring afflicted and in consternation by the stroke of God, become HUMBLE and cast down*; supplicantes demissique, Dei plaga percussu, afflictu, strati- que fuerunt.

*To please his own HUMOR*; animi causa.

*To be out of HUMOR*; in fermento esse.

*To HUMOR one*; obsequi, morem gerere.

*A pretty HUMOR of him*; nimium lepidum mihi memoras facinus; Plaut.

*I understand his HUMOR to a hair*; ego illius sensum pulchre calleo; Ter.

*You should have HUMORED the young blade, or—let him have his humor*; adolescenti morem gestum oportuit; Ter. *Esases morigeratus*; Ib.

*All men are not of one HUMOR*; non omnes eadem mirantur, amantque; Hor.

*Every man has his HUMOR*; velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno; Pers.

*It is for my HUMOR, to please my own humor*; animi causa; Cic. Plaut.

*Whilst I seek to HUMOR you*; dum studeo obsequi tibi; Ter.

*Of a good HUMOR*; alacer, lepidus.

*To follow one's HUMOR in all things*; se totum ad arbitrium et nutum alterius fingere, componere, comparare.

*To please himself in his own HUMORS*; sibi placere, assentari, animo obsequi, genio indulgere; sibi ipsi applaudere.

*To please another man in his HUMORS*; dare se alicui.

*If I had studied and applied myself to please him in his HUMORS*; si me ad illius mores aptassem, affinxissem, accommodassem.

*A HUNDRED, (adj.) centum.*

*Scarce one of a HUNDRED*; quotusquisque.

*To be a HUNDRED years old*; annis

durare, esse, centenis.

*Without you be told it a HUNDRED times over*; nisi idem centies sit dictum; Ter.

*HUNGER*; esuries, inedia, fames.

*To be very HUNGRY*; vehementer esurire. Fame, appetentia cibi, desiderio alimenti, victus teneri, laborare. Cibum requirere, alimentum desiderare; latrat, oblatrat stomachus. Adhæsit mihi ad infimum ventrem fames.—Quos improba ventris exegit cæcos rabies. Stimulante fame furens.—Furit ardor edendi, Perque avidas faeces, immensaque viscera regnat, &c.; Ovid.

*HUNGER is the best sauce*; optimum cibi condimentum fames, sitis potus.

*HUNGRY dogs will eat dirty puddings*; jejunos stomachus raro vulgaria temnit.

*To be as HUNGRY as a hawk*; milvianam habere appetentiam.

*As HUNGRY as a wolf*; rabidus fame, seu lupus.

*To starve, famish, or HUNGER one to death*; tenuem edendi concedere portionem, ut mori necessum sit.

*To assuage HUNGER*; comprimere ardorem edendi.

*A great HUNGER*; rabies edendi, vehementis edendi aviditas.

*I am very HUNGRY*; mihi jamdudum animus est in patinis.

*If you will find meat, my HUNGER will find a mouth to eat*; parabo ventrem, ac dentes exacuum.

*A fearful HUNGER and famine*; fames plane Saguntina.

*Must we have no dinner to-day? must we starve for HUNGER?* erit hodie perendum fame?

*When he could fast no longer for HUNGER*; quum non diutius ferebat stomachi latratum.

*He says not a word of getting any dinner ready to satisfy our HUNGER*; at interim de prandio nulla fit mentio.

*A bit to stay the HUNGRY stomach*; offam quam objiciant latranti stomacho.

*Till their HUNGER be somewhat satisfied, then comes in the roast*; donec probe domito stomacho carnes apponant assas.

*In the mean while the whole family, though HUNGRY, waited long for their supper*; interim tota domus cenaturabat.

*It were better to satisfy their HUNGER with any coarse fare at home, than to stand staring on such sights*; præstaret domi lenticula placare stomachum, quam inanibus spectris deliciarum.

*To satisfy his HUNGER*; placare voraciam jejunia ventris; cibo, carnibus vesci.

To HUNT; venari. Feras captare, agitare, indagare, cursu insectari. Venando sectari canes; feras persequi; exercere, oblectare se. Canibus lepores venari. Cum belluis audacter congredi. Canibus, ferisque operam dare. Per juga, per sylvas, dumos et saxa vagatur, Hortaturque canes, &c.; Ovid. Metam. 1. 10.—Laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco.—Canibus circumdare saltus, &c.; Virg. Æneid. 4. Venandi studium colere.—Retia ponere cervis, Auritosque sequi lepores, et figere damas; retia sæpe comes, &c.; Ovid. Epist. 5. In nemus ire libet, &c.; Ovid. Epist. 4. Insiidiis cursuque feras agitare. Trepidosis agitare in retia cervos. Saltus indagine cingunt.—Cervos jaculo cursuque fatigat.—Tradit acres hinc et hinc multa cane cervos in obstantes plagas. Feras insidiis, plagis, retibus excipere,—Incinctis studiis, exercere Dianæ.—Pavidum, pronum catulo leporem sectare sagaci, &c.; Ovid. de Remed. Amor. 1.—Cursu timido agitabis Onagros, &c.; Virg. Georg. 3.—Sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet. Dumque feras sequitur, dum saltus eligit aptos, Nexilibusque plagis sylvas ambit.—Volubilibus pulcos sylvestribus apros Latratu turbare, montesque per altos Exagitare feras. Dum insectaris apros.—after riches; opes connectari, divitiis inhiare.—after, or seek out; vestigare.—one out; perquirere, explorare.—wild beasts through the tops of the mountains; insequi vagas per juga summa feras.—the harts into the nets; compellere cervos in plagas.

To go a HUNTING; ire venatum.

To catch in HUNTING wild beasts, and to deceive them by nets, snares, and birdlime; laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco.

Speed in HUNTING, or to take the prey; to miss it; prædam venando capere; quam sectatus est, captavit. Ferarum spoliis potiri. Conspigit mihi præda quam venatus sum; præda onustus redeo. Irata Diana venari, prædam nullam capere, reportare, domum referre. A venando, e sylvis vacuum, nulla præda ditiozem, auctum redire. Præda omnis e manibus, e plagis elapsa est, evasit.

You shall HUNT the hart into the nets by hallooing; clamore preces ad retia cervum.

The HUNTED wild boar pierced through, falls down; cadit adversa cuspide fossus aper.

They HUNT round about the forests; saltusque indagine cingunt; Virg.

To HURT; nocere, lædere, obesse, infestare.

Cause of one's own HURT, or harm; temere sibi malum accersere, creare. Suo

se gladio jugulare. Incidere in foveam quam fecit. Ad interitum rueret voluntarium. Sibi atrahere mala, ut magnes ferrum, ut Ctesias nubes. Movere Camarinam. Quas gestat compedes fabricatus est, ut Perillus taurum quo combastas.

What could a siege HURT those? sed quid his obesset obsidio, qui?—Flor.

I shall never HURT you; nihil tibi periculi a me est; Ter.

This is no HURT to you; hic tibi nihil est quidquam incommodi; Ter.

He HURT his side grievously; latus vehementer offendit; Cic.

That it do no HURT either way; ne alterutro modo lædat; Cels.

They are very little HURT; levissime læsa sunt; Plin.

That no one do HURT to another; ne cui quis noceat; Cic.

Too happy to his own HURT; nimium felix malo suo; Patern. 1. 6.

He knows who HURT him; percussorem novit; Plin.

We shall both of us get more HURT than good by it; ex ea re plus mali est, quam commodi utrique; Ter.

More frightened than HURT; salva res est, saltat senex.

It was a great HURT to the cause; id maximo malo causæ fuit; Cic.

They look as if they would do some HURT; nocitura videntur; Cic.

We must take care our bounty do no HURT to them; videndum est ne obait benignitas is; Cic.

He caused so much HURT and damage to the king; qui tantum regi damnum comparavit.

To be very HURTFUL to one; damnum et detrimentum alicui afferre, inferre, invohere; aliquid calamitatis alicui struere, moliri; Cic. incommoditates lliademque malorum alicui inferre; magnum alicui dispendium afferre.

Verres did so much HURT and mischief in Sicily; Verres Siciliæ multum calamitatis importavit; Cic. in Ver.

For God will raise up HURT and damage to you out of your own house; nam Deus confabit tibi malum domesticum.

Neither did Euristheus do so much HURT to me; nec mihi Euristheus tantum innoxit mali.

That part of the commonwealth of Helvetia had done much HURT to the Romans; quæ parareipublicæ Helvetiis insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat; Cæs.

Many and great HURTS and damages were done by him to the commonwealth; plurima ab illo mala magna reipublicæ iniusta sunt.

That was fatal to the HURT, damage,

*or destruction of the city ; id fatale fuit ad interitum urbis.*

*Let any HURT or damage should be done us ; ne quid importetur nobis incommodi ; Cic.*

*For that cause the people of Rome sustained great HURT and damage ; ob eam causam populus Romanus maximam calamitatem cepit ; Cic.*

*He HURTS and nips my hand ; manum attrahat pressioscule.*

*You could not have done me a worse HURT ; quid hoc officio est inofficiosius ?*

*Instead of help, you do me HURT ; pro caule cicutam, pro remedio venenum porrigis.*

*Alas, poor pigmy ! what HURT could he do against a giant ? quid culex potest adversus elephantem ?*

*What did him HURT, must do him good ; offensus veneno, a veneno petit remedium scorpionis.*

*There is a salve for every HURT and sore ; cicutæ homini venenum est, cicutæ vinum.*

*I would but for HURTING him ; vellem, ni illi nocerem, vel, nisi quod illi nocerem.*

*To play the HYPOCRITE ; inanem pietatis speciem præ se ferro. Rugis supercilioque decipere ; homines in errorem, in fraudem inducere. . Fingere et simulare ; ostendere pietatem quam non habet. Simulatione tegere mores suos. Sub ficta severitate, e mentis virtute, obumbrata integritate, inclusas in animo libidines habere, continere, tegere. In falsa, vana virtutis specie delitescere. Frontis integumentis, involucris scelera execranda, flagitia nefaria contegere, occultare, removere ab oculis hominum. Fuco sanctionis personatus. Prætereunde vultum et tristitiam pessimis moribus. Moribus pessimi, solutissimi, vitiosissimi, vultus et vestium severitate viæ continentiam præferunt, simulant, mentiuntur. Aliud videri, aliud esse, ut Cumanus ille sub leonis pelle asinus, et purpurata simia. . Sic barba tenus philosophi, cucullo monachi, et sacro habitu sancti. Dealbati parietes, et picta ornatque extrinsecus sepulcra, aurum suberatum, et Gracculus Æsopi-ov. Introrsum turpes, speciosi pelle decoræ. Fronte vafer vapidò servat sub pectore vulpem.—Qui vultu torvo ferus, et pede nudo, Exiguusque togæ simulat textore Catonem, Virtutem moresque Catonis representat. Vir bonus, omne forum, &c. ; Horat. Epist. 1. 16. et 19. Cujus votum est,—Pulchra Laverna. Da mihi fallere, da justum sanctumque videri, &c. Nequitiam vultu tegit—et fronte serenat. Quod non es, non esse velis. Ficto vultu simulare pietatem ; aliud in lingua promp-*

tum, aliud in pectore clausum habere ; officio simulato officia melis commodis ; extare benevolentiam indices in amore ejus simulato ; simulatione officii latent insidias ; Catilina bonos viros specie assimilata virtutis tenebat ! Cæsar clementiam specie multos sibi devinxit ; in te nihil nisi falsum, et imitatione simulatum ; ficto officio me decipis ; majores nostri non fictæ et fallaciter populares erant, sed veræ et sapienter.

*A HYPOCRITE, a mere outside, a very cheat ; merus focus est. Foris aurei, intus scilnei.*

*HYPOCRITICAL dissimulation will vanish, as paint will wash off in time ; evanesit omnis ille magnificus gloriæ fumus, atque in fabulam vertitur.*

*HYPOCRITES are garnished sepulchres, full of stench and rotten bones ; they pretend religion and tender consciences, but make no bones of all villainy and impiety ; omnium flagitiorum mole cooperti, quæ puritatis et sanctitatis velamento obdumbrant ; conscientias enim delicatas et teneras se habere dictitant, quæ tamen camelæ deglutendi capaces esse possunt, dum culices eliquare se simulant ; extime linens, intime laneus. —are apes in religion, that make show, but lack the substance ; they have fair tongues, but foul hearts ; verò pietatis simii, quam simulant quidem, sed non præstant ; in melle sunt linguæ eorum sitæ atque lacte ; corda felle lita sunt, atque aceto. —set a fair face on a foul matter ; speciosò titulo facinus omnium turpissimum moliantur.*

*By HYPOCRISY, and under pretence of piety, we all put the best side outward ; obtentu pietatis, omnes proscenia sumus, celamus proscenia.*

# I & J.

*I ; ego, pron. I myself ; egomet.*

*I am as you see me, just so ; ita sum, sic sum, ut vides.*

*Who wrote that ? I ; quis hoc scripsit ? Ego hæc scripta feci.*

*I talk of chalk, and you talk of cheese ; ego de aliis loquor, tu de capris respondes.*

*To JAR, or disagree ; dissonare, dissidere, discrepare.*

*We must take heed there be no JARRING, or that nothing jar ; videndum est ne quid discrepet ; Cic.*

*If they JAR never so little ; quamvis paulum discrepant ; Cic.*

*This string JARS ; hæc chorda dissonat. IDLE ; desidiosus, ignavus, iners, piger.*

*Very* IDLE; in otio vitam degens; iners, male feriat; compressis sedens manibus; segnia ducens otia; vitam per otium ducens; solutus in otio; bos in stabulo.

*To be very* IDLE and slothful; otio, inertiae, indulgere; esse remissum a labore; otio torpescere, marcescere; otium captare; inertii otio contabescere; otio se dedere; otium colere; diuturno in otio versari; turpi otio et abdomini servire; nihil agere; feriatam agere vitam; Ter. Nullis se negotiis exercere; manum habere sub pallio: Item, conchas legere, dicitur qui in summo est otio.

*No man was ever so* IDLE or slothful, but that, &c.; nemo unquam erat tam tardus, aut frigidus laboris, quin, &c.

*We must take heed that old age be not given to* IDLENESS and sloth; cavendum est senectuti, ne languori deindeque se dedat.

*To spoil oneself with* IDLENESS; otio se corrumperendum dare.

*IDLE persons make every day holiday*; semper sunt otia pigris; ignavis semper feriae sunt.

*To spend time* IDLY; otio tempus fallere.

*To be at such work as is no better than to be* IDLE; operam ludere, perdere.

*He was abominably* IDLE and negligent; eo processit negligentiae, ut nihil supra.

*Nec to break his sleep; sick of the* IDLES; in utramvis aurem otiose dormire.

*If I have been* IDLE and truant-like, *I will be diligent hereafter, and make amends*; si quid hactenus cessatum est, post diligentia sarcietur.

*I have been* IDLE to-day; nullam hodie lineam duxi.

*They learn much harm that are* IDLE, and learn not to labor; nihil malorum non docet otium.

*An* IDLER; Vacuae sacris est operatus.

*To be a loitering fellow; a drowsy, IDLE drone*; dissoluto prorsus esse animo; negligentiae somnum cum Epimenide indormire.

*An holiday life, or* IDLE life; pingues agere serias.

*An* IDLE boy that thinks to get learning without labor; qui sibi nihil agenti devotaturam, calitus, in sinum, doctrinam opinatur.

*Quite given up to, or spoiled by, IDLENESS and pleasures*; ad inertiam et voluptates corporis pessundatus.

*They are gluttonous and* IDLE fellows; dediti sunt ventri atque somno.

*JEALOUS*; suspiciosus; de uxoris pudicitia, fide sollicitus, suspicax. Conjugis fidem, pudicitiam habere suspectam;

rivalem ferre non posse. Sed non fulvius aper media tam saevus in ira est, Fulmineo rapidos dum rotat ore canes, &c. Formina quam socii deprensa pellice lecti Ardet, et in vultu pignora mentis habet. O quam cruentus Forminas stimulat dolor, Cum patuit una pellis et nuptae domus, &c.; Senec.

*To live in* JEALOUSY; suspicionibus angere.

*Nobody looks with* JEALOUSY at my profits; non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat; Hor.

*To* JEER; subsannare, deridere, naso suspendere. — and mock one behind his back; postica excipere sanna.

*See how he* JEERS and flouts me to my face! ut me ludos facit!

*You* JEER me finely; salse me rides.

*Away with your dry jests, you but* JEER me; ludis me.

*What! at first dash so to* JEER your friend? itane me statim excipis scommate?

*I meant you no harm by my* JEERS; logismus iste meus charientismus fuit, non sarcasmus.

*Your* JEERS and gibes are biting; satyricum agis.

*Let him not think to* JEER, or make a fool of me; ut me naso suspendit adunco.

*They make us a common laughing-stock to* JEER at; nos plane pro delectamentis habent.

*Democritus here might* JEER and laugh his fill; ut nec mille Democriti ad tantos risus suffecerint.

*He* JEERS and jests wittily with me at dinner; qui mihi inter patinae exhibet argutias.

*A* JEERING company; gens nasuta.

*To* JEST; jocari, ludere. — wittily; belle, festive, scite, argute, facete, venuste, ingeniose, lepide jocari. Ludo et jociis uti; migrari. Jociis festiviis indulgere. Salibus et facetiis ludere jocosae, per jocum illudere. Ludicra jactare, agitare. Urbanitatis lepore tanquam sale peraspergere sermonem, orationem. Ita belle, scite, &c. jocari, ut singulis verbis risum excitet, moveat, faciat; ut audientes mira voluptate perfundat. Sale, lepore, facetiis politissimis singulas fere sententias, dicta sua omnia condere, imbuiere. Argutias facetias, facetias argutas exhibere. Dicendi sal facetisque. Agitare remissos jocos. — for sport and pleasure; joci causa, per ludum, animi gratia dicere.

*In* JEST; per jocum, joco.

*Without* JESTING; extra jocum: remoto joco; Cic.

*Full of* JESTS; jocosus, dicax.

*A witty, or merry* JESTER; homo ingenii festivi, amani. Gratiarum alumnus.

Vir facetus, et multi leporis; sale, facetiis, jociis, leporibus conditus. Urbanitatis et facetiarum artifex mirus. Homo lepidus, festivus, argutus, ingeniosus, saluus et perurbanus; argutiis et lepore plenus; cujus facetiis mure, mirifice omnes capiuntur, rapiuntur; salibus et facetiis fluens, abundans. Multo permadere sale. Palientes radere moras Doctus et ingenuo culpam defigere ludo. Homo facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus.

To speak JESTINGLY, or by way of jest; joco, jocose, per jocum; per ludum, animi gratia dicere. Ludicrum est, non serio et ex animo dictum. Quod lusi tecum, non par est serio vortier. Sic ut qui jocularia ridens Percurram. Ridentem dicere verum Quis vetat?

I promised in JEST; per jocum promisi; Plaut.

I spoke it but in JEST; joco id dixeram; Plaut.

Whether he speak it in JEST, or in earnest, I cannot tell; jocone, an serio illuc dicat nescio; Ter. jocansse, an ita sentiens; Cic.

He died with a JEST in his mouth; lussit extremo spiritu; Cic.

These things I spoke but in JEST; hæc jocatus sum; Cic.

He uses often to JEST with me so; solum joci a sepe mecum illo modo; Plaut.

To be full of JESTS; fluere facetiis; Plaut.

I love JESTS exceedingly; am mightily taken with—; mirifico facetiis capior; Cic.

I JESTED with you; lusi tecum; Plaut.

I was but in JEST before; superiora ista lusimus; Cic.

To break a JEST; risum joco movere; Hor.

One that loves to JEST; homo jocosus; Var.

To put a thing off with a JEST; aliquid responsione joculari eludere; urbano facetioque dicto diluere; Gell.

To play the JESTER or fool; motionem, mimum agere. Ridiculis dictis, jociis, stultis dictis morositatem moscitare, risum captare, hilaritatem concitare, excutere, excitare. Stulti sapiens imitator.

To be both in JEST and earnest, or to discourse both jestingly and earnestly; ludicra rebus seriis miscere.

To be much given to JESTING; fluere facetiis; indulgere festivis jociis.

To play upon one with enough of JESTS; satis jocoso aliquem ludere; cachinnum in aliquem tollere.

I had almost fallen unawares into a JESTING mischief, or on the ill mood of jesting; jocularium in malum insciens pæne incidi; Ter.

He is much taken with JESTS; mirifice facetiis capitur.

IF; si, conj.

To make as IF; simulare, speciem præbere.

IF it had not been for you; absque te esset.—you will; sis pro avis; sultis pro si vultis.

I. IF without not in the former part of a conditional speech, is rendered by si: in the latter by si, or sin: as, If those things were false, which you informed me of, what do I owe you? but if true, yourself can best testify what the people of Rome are indebted unto me; si falsa fuerunt, quas tu ad me detulisti, quid ego tibi debeo? sin vera, tu ea optimus testis, quid mihi populus Romanus debeat; Cic.

I leave you a kingdom strong, IF you shall be good; if bad, a weak one; ego vobis regnum trado firmum, si boni eritis; si mali; imbecillum; Sall.

II. IF with not in the latter clause of a sentence having but expressed before it, is rendered by sin aliter, sin minus, sin secus: as,

IF that be so, all will be the easier; but if not, it will be a hard task; id si ita est, omnia faciliora; sin aliter, magnum negotium; Cic. If I can finish it according to my mind, my labor will be well bestowed; but if not, I will throw it into the sea; si ex sententia successit, bene erit opera posita; sin minus, in ipsum mare deficiemus; Cic. If that fall out, which we desire, we shall be glad; if not, we shall be content; si illud, quod volumus, veniet, gaudebimus; sin secus, patiemur animis æquis; Plaut.

Note: if but come not before IF not, then if not may also be rendered by si non, or si minus; Si adsunt amici honestissimi sermones explicantur; si non, (if not) liber legitur; Plin. Si me putas te istio visurum, expectes; si minus, (if not) invisas; Cic.

III. IF not, where it may be varied by unless, is rendered by ni, nisi, or si non: as,

IF there were not that cause, that—; ni esset ea causa, quam—; Cic. If he had not demanded a night's time to consider on it; nisi si noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulasset; Cic. If the great names of my ancestors do not set me out; si me non veterum commendant magna parentum Nomina; Ovid.

Sometimes nisi in this use has si added to it: as, Pamphilum ergo huc redde, nisi si mavis, eripi (if you had not); Ter.

IV. IF not, having yet coming in a latter clause after it, is rendered by si non, or si minus: as,

Bear the want of them, IF not content—.

edly, yet courageously; eorum desiderium, si non equo animo, at forti feras; Cic.

*He should have been* *Ir* *not punished; yet secured*; si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat; Cic.

*So is* *Ir* *not also rendered, if it come in a latter clause after an affirmation in a former: as,*

*He is a great orator, Ir not the greatest*; is magnus est orator, si non maximus; Cic.

*It might ease your grief, Ir it could not cure it*; levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare potuisset; Cic.

*Note: Perhaps there may be this difference observed in this use of non and minus, that minus is applied to verbs or substantives, &c. but not to adjectives of the comparative and superlative degree; whereas non is applied to all: so as it might not be correct to say, Is magnus est orator, si minus maximus.*

*V. Ir, put for whether, is rendered by num, or si: as,*

*See, I pray, Ir he be at home; vido, amabo, num sit domi; Ter.*

*I will see Ir he be at home; visam si domi est; Ter.*

*Note: after dubito, nescio, quæro, hand scio, scire vellim, and the like, si is not used (unless some negative go before), but instead of it, an, ne, utrum, numquid; so that dubito si facere debeam is not to be said, but dubito an, or utrum, nor quæro si, but, an tibi placeant, says Parsons.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Ir that he be willing; si est, ut velit; Ter.*

*It is a wonder Ir I do not disgrace myself to-day; mirum, ni ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo; Ter.*

*I do not speak it, as Ir I made any doubt of your honesty; non eo dico quo mihi veniat in dubium fides tua; Cic.*

*They looked as Ir they had run away; fugæ speciem præbuerant; Flor.*

*He made as Ir he were mad; furere se simulavit; Cic.*

*As Ir; acsi, utsi, quasi; perinde quasi, tanquam.*

*And Ir (see AND r. 4.); quod si.*

*These things do not look as Ir they would be of any long continuance; hæc non videntur habitura vetustatem; Cic.*

*Ir (i. e. though) nothing else; ut nihil aliud; Cic.*

*No not Ir (i. e. though) I should have died for it; non, si me occidisses; Petron.*

**IGNORANCE;** ignorantia, inscitia, imperitia.

*I am* *IGNORANT*; latet me; me fugit; clam me est.

*I am not* *IGNORANT*; non sum hæc scius, non me præterit, latet, vel fugit.

*Neither are you* *IGNORANT*; nec clam te est.

*Very rude and* *IGNORANT*; omnis cruditionis et humanitatis inops.

*Void of all experience, IGNORANT, or you are not skilful in doing and working of, &c.*; Ignarus rerum gerendarum. Rudit es, ab usu rerum imperitus; experientia cares, usum rerum ignoras, non satis es in tractandis rebus versatus.

*Rude and* *IGNORANT*; rudis. Non est cur miremur; si sæpe labitur is, qui est omnium imperitissimus, maxime rudis, maxime inscens, cujus ignorantia, inscitia, inscientia, summa est, qui omnes inscitia vincit, cui neminem inscitia parem invenias, quem omnia latent, qui nihil prorsus novit; omnium rerum ignarus est, nihil omnino videt, nullam partem doctrinæ tenet.

*Both I and* *LSylla were* *IGNORANT* *that these things were done*; quæ inscimente me, et imprudente L. Sylla facta sunt.

*Are you so great a stranger in this city? and are you so* *IGNORANT* *of the discipline and custom thereof?* adeone hospes es hujus urbis? adeone ignorans ejus disciplinæ consuetudinisque?

*You neither do nor can contrive any thing, which I shall be* *IGNORANT* *of, in a little time*; nihil agis, nihil assequeris, nihil moliris, quod mihi latere valeat in tempore brevi.

*Have you lost all your senses, that you are* *IGNORANT* *of every thing?* adeone sensus vestros omnes amisistis, ut nihil intelligatis?

*A stranger to, and strangely* *IGNORANT* *of, all learning*; in omni re literaria tyro, ac rudis hospes, et peregrinus.

*He is quite* *IGNORANT* *and unskilful in logic*; in dialecticis inermis est, ac rudus.

*Lest we should seem to be strangers in, and* *IGNORANT* *of, our own country*; ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenæ videamur.

*It now may be easily seen how* *IGNORANT* *he is*; cernere jam licet quantis tenebris sit oppletus; in quanta noctia caligine sit demersus.

*He is* *IGNORANT* *of school-learning, and knows more of the hog-sty*; ex hæræ productus est, non ex schola; Cic. —*of, and not conversant with, the Muses, that is, with humanity and learning*; qui nullum cum Musis, id est, cum humanitate et doctrina, habet commercium.

*In these times, there is great* *IGNORANCE* *of all good arts and studies*; omnia denique bonarum artium studia tempor-

bus hisce siluerunt.

*Do you judge and determine of things, being IGNORANT of all arts, learning, and knowledge, and of humanity itself?* tu, sine ulla arte, sine ingenio, sine literis, et sine humanitate, solus iudicas?

*He has taken, or put away, IGNORANCE from our mind, as darkness from our eyes;* ab animo, tanquam ab oculis, caliginem dispulit.

*A very IGNORANT simpleton;* alto quasi ignorantis somno consopitus; tanquam noctua ad solem caligare.

*Can you be IGNORANT of that?* adeone clam te est?

*To blind the understanding with IGNORANCE;* mentis oculos perstringere.

*Are you such a stranger at home, that you are IGNORANT, &c.?* adeone tu hospes es in hac regione, qui non cognoscis, &c.?

*I love to learn of them that have skill, not of the blind or IGNORANT;* non utor cæcis ad indicandam viam.

*He is so IGNORANT, he knows not a B from a battledore;* neque natæ, neque literas novit.

*A very IGNORANT cæcomb;* a mere loggerhead; Cimmeris ignorantis tenebris obvolutus; picea obductus caligine.

*He confesses his IGNORANCE;* inscientiam is suam libere et ingenuè agnoscit.

*A very IGNORAMUS;* in summis inscientiis umbraculis versatus.

*IGNORANT of all things concerning the Romans, but only of their name;* præter nomen ignarus populi Romani.

*How IGNORANT of the real interests of the people are those;* quam male ab iis reipublice consulitur.

*ILL, i. e. evil or bad;* malus, pravus, nequam.—or sick; ægrotus, æger.

*To be ILL;* ægrotare, male habere.—at ease; male valere, se habere; ægro esse corpore.—of the cholic, stone, gout, &c.; ex intestinis, renibus, pedibus laborare; Cic.—of a disease; laborare morbo.

*ILL-favored, or deformed;* deformis; homo deformis, informis, turpis, fædus, vultu teter, deformis, &c.; aspectu tetro, deformi, &c.; facie inhonesta, illiberali; specie nulla, forma infelici, infelicissima, fædissimæque; deformitate, fœditate, turpitudine summa, prodigiosa, monstrosa, odiosa; a furiis oriundus, ut habet proverbium; quo conspecto ominari licebit, ut est in proverbio. Theriæ deformior. Densa pilorum sylvæ hirsutus, oblitus, deformatus. Cui difficilis formam natura negavit. Monstrum horrendum, informe. Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine lucus.

*With an ILL will;* invitus.

*To take it ILL;* moleste ferre.

*No ILL man;* homo minime malus. A. Gell.

*He is very ILL;* graviter se habet; Cic.

*He had heard that he was very ILL;* audivit eum graviter esse ægrom; Cic.

*It is an ILL matter;* male se res habet; Cic. Facinus improbum; Plaut.

*I am sure you take it ILL;* te moleste ferre certo scio; Cic.

*They are sometimes well and sometimes ILL;* varie valent; Plaut.

*He fought with ILL success;* male pugnavit; Liv.

*It was as ILL as a plague;* pro pestilentia fuit; Flor.

*He took it so ILL, that—;* ita ægro; animo tam iracundo tulit, ut—; Ter.

*I had an ILL journey of it;* mihi hoc incommodum evenit iter; Ter.

*He is ILL spoken of;* male audit; Ter.

*They can ILL away with these things;* non facile; graviter ferunt; Ter.

*It fell out ILL;* diis iratis factum; Plaut.—for me; incommodum mihi evenit; Ter.

*I pray you take it not ILL;* cave, obsecro in contumeliam accipias; Curt.

*I am in an ILL taking;* male mihi est; Plaut.

*He is fallen very ILL;* eum morbus invasit gravis; Plant.

*It is as ILL as it can be;* pejore locores esse non potest; Ter.—as to be a slave; instar servitutis est.

*It is ILL making such a trial as that in a daughter;* at istuc periculum in filia fieri grave est; Ter.

*I had ILL luck to come hither;* haud auspicio huc me appuli; Ter.

*I saw him very ILL;* affectum graviter videram; Cic.

*An ILL, or evil man;* pravus, malus, impius; perversus, perniciosus, scelestus, flagitiosus, malitiosus, sceleratus, sone, noxius; pestis, lues, internecio; morum pravitate enormis; parte inquinatus ab omni; capitalis homo, i. e. capitis supplicio dignus.

*To bear one ILL-will;* animo in aliquem esse alieno, exulcerato, &c.

*To incur men's ILL-will;* in populi offensionem irruere.

*Do you say you had an ILL journey of it?* ain' tu tibi hoc incommodum evenisse iter?

*ILL-gotten, ill-spent;* male partum, male disperit.

*ILL-gotten goods seldom thrive to the third heir;* de male quaesitis vix gaudet tertius hæres.

*An IMAGE, form, or likeness;* imago, figura, effigies; icon, -onis, f.

*An IMAGE with rays about the head;*

ducitur; ad nullum facinus erubescere; quem nihil pudet; homo egregie impudens; homo amentissimus et profligatissimus; hostis pudoris omnia et pudicitia.

*Who ever was so IMPUDENT? Was there ever such an IMPUDENT fellow? quis unquam fuit tam insigniter impudicus? pudoris et modestiæ omnis adeo expertus? parum adeo frontis habens?*

*You have the speech of a man, if not IMPUDENT, yet surely of little shame and modesty; habetis sermonem hominis, utinam non impudentis, illud quidem recte, non nimis verecundi.*

*It can scarcely be thought, that any one should be so bold and IMPUDENT, as that being convicted of so great villainies by so many witnesses, he should dare to look the judges in the face, or to show his face to the people of Rome; nemo quenquam tam audacem, tam impudentem fore, arbitrari potest, qui tam nefariis criminibus, tam multis testibus evictus, ora iudicum aspiciere, aut os suum populo Romano ostendere auderet.*

*You know the man's IMPUDENCE and boldness; nostis hominis os, nostis audaciam.*

*I know violence, IMPUDENCE, and boldness; novi violentiam, novi impudentiam, novi audaciam.*

*You know the man's bold face, and his great IMPUDENCE; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscitis.*

*Relying on, or trusting to, boldness and IMPUDENCE; audacia et impudentia fretus.*

*Except you be IMPUDENT you cannot but blush, if I show you the man; quid dicet frons tua, si hominem monstravero?*

*Some IMPUDENT, brazen-faced fellow; cui minimum est frontis, ac bonæ mentis; qui quid sit pudere, nescit.*

*An audacious fellow, an IMPUDENT rogue; non admodum modestæ faciei; homo non habens os; sine ore, caninæ frontis.*

*IMPUDENT and shameless speeches; impudentissima eorum est oratio; refractis nunc pudoris et reverentiæ claustris, omnia patent omnibus.*

*Their IMPUDENCE will not let them blush; adeo sublatus est pudor, ut, &c.*

*A hard-hearted man, of an IMPUDENT and brazen brow; cui sanguinem prius quam lacrymas; animam illi quam gemitum extorqueas, elicias.*

*Such IMPUDENT, graceless, godless ones; tam sine pietate, sine fronte, sine mente.*

*Not the least dram of piety in the fellow, but much of boldness and IMPUDENCE; tam prærupta audacia efferatum,*

*tam insigni scelere tetrum, et ab omni religionis pietatisque sensu, veritatisque amore, alienum.*

*To IMPUTE; tribuere, attribuere, imputare, ascribere, acceptum referre.—to himself; sibi ascribere, attribuere, arrogare, usurpare, vendicare, assignare, occupare, præripere, applicare; omnia cum dat. personæ, et accus. rei, construuntur; derivare in se, metaph.*

*You have deserved that it should be IMPUTED to you; meruisti, ut acceptum tibi fieret, i. e. ut accepisse abs te nos fateremur.*

IN (prep.); in.

*I. IN, referring to place, is rendered by apud, ad, and in: as,*

*He told me IN the market; mihi apud forum dixit; Ter.*

*What things were carried away to Rome, we see them IN the temple of Honor and Virtue, and in other parts; quæ asportata sunt Romam, ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis, itemque aliis in locis, videmus; Cic.*

*Which two things IN the city are of most power; quæ res in civitate duæ plurimum possunt; Cic.*

*II. IN, referring to time, is rendered by in, de, per, intra, and inter.*

*1. By in: as, You come IN the very nick of time; in tempore ipso mihi advenis; Ter. Ego, si semper haberem, cui darem, vel ternas in hora, darem; Cic. This preposition is sometimes only understood: as, Puncto temporis maximarum rerum momenta vertuntur; Liv. Quatuor tragedias sexdecim diebus absolvisse cum scribas; Cic. Hitherto refer words of age and office. In pueritia, in adolescentia, in quaestura; Cic.*

*2. By de: as, Thieves rise IN the night to cut men's throats; ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones; Hor. Vigilas tu de nocte; Cic. Cum prima luce ibo hinc, Imo de nocte censeo; Ter.*

*Yet the ablative of the word of time is more usual without the preposition.*

*3. By per: as, IN the very times of truce; per ipsum indiciarum tempus; Liv. Per eos dies operam dedisti Protopeni tuo; Cic. Video Pluidippum per tempus; Ter. Per hyemem; Cic.*

*4. By intra and inter: as, IN fourteen years' time they never came INTO a house; intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subierunt; Cæs.*

*IN so many years; inter tot annos; Cic. Hitherto refer time of action, which is rendered as by in, so by inter: as, They spend all the day IN making preparations; in apparando totum consumunt diem; Ter. It freezes IN falling; inter decidendum gelascit. In agendo partem ca-*



tendent; Ter. Inter agendum Occursare capro (cornu ferit ille) caveto; Virg.

III. *IN*, before a word expressing the language wherein any thing is spoken, is included in the Latin of that word: as,

*It may IN Latin be called decorum*; dici Latine decorum potest; Cic. Græce τὸ ἡρῶν dicitur; Cic. *There is also read*, et Græco sermone ad spem exhortatus est; Val. Max. *and*, Quid porro in Græco sermone tam tritum, atque celebratum est —; Cic.

IV. *IN*, referring to value, is a sign of the ablative case: as,

*In so little charge did that great victory stand him*; tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit; Curt. *Haud illi stabunt Æneia parvo hospitia*; Virg.

*This ablative is governed by pro understood*; Voss.

V. *IN*, and so into, is sometimes included in the Latin of the foregoing word as part of it: as,

*They are not sufficiently held IN by reason*; non satis a ratione retinentur; Cic.

*You fall INTO the waters*; incidis undis; Ovid. Aut præceps Neptuno immergerit Eurus; Virg.

*Some other phrases:*

*I was well IN body, but sick in mind*; a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui; Plaut.

*IN short*; ad summam; in summa; Cic.

*IN order, i. e. one after another*; ex ordine; Cic. Vendit Italiam possessiones ex ordine omnes; Cic.

*It will stand you IN some stead*; e re tua; in rem tuam erit; Ter.

*I shall serve IN stead of a whetstone*; fungar vice cotis; Hor.

*One mischief IN the neck of another*; aliud ex alio malum; Ter.

*There is something IN it*; non hoc de nihilo est; Ter. Non temere est; Ter.

*He whispers him IN his ear*; viro in aurem dicit; Plin.

*They threw their very children IN the soldiers' faces*; infantes ipsos in ora militum adversa miserunt; Flor.

*IN common*; a ring; a round; in medium; orbem; gyrum; Virg. Ovid.

*He spent his time IN ease—feasting*; vitam egit in otio, conviviis; Ter.

*A gallant navy IN appearance*; præclara classis in speciem; Cic.

*It is IN your power*; in tua manu (te peneas) est; Tac. Ovid.

*It is not IN your power*; non est tibi integrum; Cic.

*I have been long IN hand with them*; diu in manibus meis fuerunt; Cic.

*IN the mean while, time, space*; in-Phrase.

terim; inter hæc, interea; interea loci; Ter.

*Get you IN*; in doors; intro; abi intro; Ter.

*IN truth it had been more for your credit*; non tu melius famæ tuæ consuluisse; Cic.

*He thinks them clowns IN comparison with himself*; illos præ se agrestes putat; Cic.

*Give him some little matter IN hand*; huic aliquid paulum præ manu dederis; Ter.

*I promised IN jest*; per jocum promisi; Plaut.

*I gave nothing IN evidence but what was known*; neque dixi quicquam pro testimonio, nisi quod notum erat; Cic.

*He spoke of it IN the person of a parasite*; meministi ejus, ex persona parasi; Macro.

*I could not so much as imagine where IN the world you were*; ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem; Cic. Ubi nam est homo gentium? Plaut. O dii immortales ubinam gentium sumus! Cic.

*Eloquence is a grace to them IN whom it is*; eloquentia exornat eos, penes quos est; Cic.

*IN very deed*; reipsa; reapse; reuera; Ter. Cic. Non perinde, ut est reapse, ex literis perspicere potuisti; Cic. —*any thing rather than this*; ubivis facilius, quam in hac re; Ter. —*title only*; titulo tenus; Suet. —*that, the same, place, state*; eo loci; Plin. Eodem loci; Suet. —*times past*; quondam; Virg. olim; Ter. —*my opinion*; ut opinio mea fert; Cic. —*the opinion of the common people it is small*; est ad vulgi opinionem mediocris; Cic. —*my mind you would do better to*; e meo quidem animo facias rectius, si; Plaut. —*the afternoon*; post meridiem; Cic. —*arms*; sub armis; Cæs. Ibi paulisper sub armis moratus facit æquo loco pugnandi potestatem; Cæs. Atque ibi sub armis proxima nocte conquiescit; Ib.

*I doubt, am troubled IN mind*; animi pendro, discrucior; Cic. Plaut.

*I am IN great hope*; est mihi spes magna; magna me spes tenet; Cic.

*It puts me IN great hope*; spem mihi summam affert; me in summam expectationem adducit; Cic.

*He took him IN a gross lie*; quem mendacii prehendit manifestato modo; Plaut.

*There is hardly one IN ten that* —; vir decimus quisque est qui —; Plaut.

*He is not well IN his wits*; non est apud sese; compos animi, mentis; Ter.

*Sui est impos animi*; Plaut. Cæs.

*To labor IN vain*; operam ludere; frustra sumere; Ter. Nihil agere; promo-

vere; Plaut.

*The chief, and, in a manner, only hope; præcipua spes, et propemodum unica; Curt. Dotem fere (In a manner) omnem regionem inter Hellespontum et Alyn amnem sitam; Curt. Mihi quidem stas acta ferme (In a manner) est; Cic.*

*He is in a sweat; sudat; sudore mat; Cic.*

*An INCENDIARY; incendiarius. — a very dangerous and pestilent fellow; one not fit for any honest man's company; hoc ipsum quod spirat merum est venenum, quod loquitur pestis, quod contingit mors est.*

*He is the INCENDIARY; instigat. — and ringleader of all villany and sedition; iste hujus tam execrandæ seditionis auctor est, et fautor.*

*I am no INCENDIARY, I persuade no man to begin the quarrel, but. —; non clasicum cano, bellum non suadeo, nisi, quantum —*

*Men of turbulent spirits, INCENDIARIES and firebrands of faction and sedition; paci graves homines, reipublicæ turbatores, seditionum faces.*

*To INCLINE; inclinare, vergere, propendere. — himself to; addicere se.*

*Of his own INCLINATION; suapte sponte.*

*INCLINED by nature; natura inclinatus, ut vulgo dicitur.*

*The day INCLINING towards the evening; dies in vespem flexus.*

*Voluptuousness is INCONSISTENT with honesty; voluptas non potest ad honestatem applicari; Cic.*

*INCONSTANT; inconstans.*

*Very INCONSTANT or mutable; homo varius, inconstans, levis, mutabilis, infidus, animi dubius; lubrica, ancipiti fide; chameleonte, Proteo, polyπο mutabilior; Eripio, Vertumno inconstantior. Omni animi impetu tanquam vento; paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, incitatur. Ab instituto, proposito facile dimovetur, recedit. Sibi non constat. Aliud stans, aliud sedens loquitur. Quod fretum, quis Euripus tot motus, tantas, tam varias habet agitationes? Cujus mentem huc et illuc, in hanc aut illam partem facile flectas. Qui eundem sæpe et laudat et lædit. Tu levior foliis, tunc cum sine pondere succi, Mobilibus ventis arida facta cadunt, &c.; Ovid. Epist. 5. Cortice levior. Mutatur in horna. — Varium et mutabile semper Fœmina, Et tantum constans in levitate sua est. Mobilis — et verna quavis incertior aura. Qui jam contento, jam laxo fœne laborat, &c.; Horat. Seren. 2. 7. — Manet in nullo certa tanaxque loco. Quod petit spernit, repetit quod super omisit; Æstuat et vitæ disconvenit or-*

*dine toto. Diruit, ædificat.*

*Light, INCONSTANT, or vain. Levis. Vaniorem, inaniozem, leviozem, dementiozem vidi neminem; nihil est in eo gravitatis; nihil est illo inapius; vento levior est, aëre inanius.*

*I am not INCONSTANT, by setting light by an unthankful person; non sum inconstans, quod hominem ingratum negligo. Non puto mihi famam inconstantia pertimescendam, si tam ingratum hominem, tam immemorem officii, prosequi novis officiis nolui; non vereor, ne quis mihi tribuat, scribat, assignet inconstantia levitatem; ne quis in me inconstantis animi, levis, mobilis, instabilis, perum firmi vitium conferat, ne quis mihi notam inurat inconstantia; ne inconstantis nomine male audiam, suspectus sim; ne accuset, quasi parum in officio constans, quasi discesserim a pristina consuetudine, quasi desciverim a meipso.*

*To be very INCONSTANT; discedere a constantia, a mente, aique a se; Cic.*

*To be as INCONSTANT as the wind, or, to be so inconstant, as to be carried about with every wind; omni vento doctrinam, quasi nebulae turbine exagitante, circumferri.*

*Fortune happening to change, gave a new proof of her INCONSTANCY; fortuna fide mutata novavit; Virg.*

*To INCREASE; crescere, incrementum, gliscere — act.; augere, accumulare, adaugere, exaugere.*

*He INCREASES his substance; rem familiarem exaggerat.*

*It INCREASES his greatness and glory; amplitudinem ejus, et gloriam amplificat.*

*This INCREASED the matter more; accessit ea res in cumulum.*

*These things may be INCREASED, or assuaged; hæc ipsa, et intendi, et leniri possunt.*

*The opinion INCREASED; convalluit opinio.*

*His sickness INCREASED; valetudo increverat illi.*

*Their courage INCREASED by concord; concordia caluerunt animi.*

*INCREASE in virtue; macte virtute.*

*INCREDIBLE; incredibilis, adj.*

*Very INCREDIBLE, or unlikely; incredibile; minus probabile. Dissimilium vero. A fide abhorret, alienum est. Admirabile, et præter opinionem hominum omnium; discrepat a sententia vulgi. Tanta ejusmodi res est, ut fides superet, fide careat. Non est ut credatur. Mendacium præ se fert. Fide majus — Ratam res non habitura fidem.*

*To INCUR; incurere, subire, — displeasure; in odium alicujus incidere.*

**AN INCURSION**; incursio.

*The inroads, incursions, or assaults of our enemies*; incursionibus hostium. Decursionibus hostium audio regionem infestari, vastari, loca diripi; excurrere hostes audio, et loca diripere; incurrere hostes in regionem dicuntur, et ex ea prædas agere, eam damnis afficere, rapina exaurire, vastare prorsus, ac perdere.

**INDIFFERENT**; indifferens, æquus, æquabilis, propensior in neutram partem. — *to either part*; neutram in partem propensus; in utrumque paratus.

*To be INDIFFERENT, or at a point*; susque deque habere. — *on both sides, or, to deal INDIFFERENTLY and uprightly between both*; neque ad dextram, neque ad sinistram deflectere; neque ira, neque gratia teneri, æqua lance uti; ex æquo audire; æquis auribus accipere; a veritatis, aut æquitatis scopo non aberrare.

*To put into one's hand, as an INDIFFERENT person*; sequestrare.

**INDIFFERENTLY**, or *so so*; mediocriter, sic satia.

*Your servant left the money in Menius's hands, as a party INDIFFERENT*; servus tuus pecuniam in sequestro posuit, apud Menium.

*Be you INDIFFERENT judges*; adeste æquo animo.

*He was INDIFFERENT both to high and low*; summos et infimos pari jure retinebat.

*Laws were invented, which should be INDIFFERENT to all*; leges sunt inventæ, quæ cum omnibus una eademque voce loquerentur.

**INFAMOUS**, or *slandorous*; ignominiosus, infamis, famosus.

*Very INFAMOUS, ill-spoken, or reported of*; ab omnibus male audire. Infamia gravi, summa flagrare, laborare. Ignominie labe, infamie nota turpissima, insigni dedecore, infamia, omnibus ignominie affici, notari, aspergi, inuri, cooperiri. Decus summum; infamie, turpitudinis maculam foedissimam contrahere, concipere. Ignominiosissime notari. In infamia sordibus esse, jacere. In sermonem hominum atque vituperationem gravissimam venire. Homo mala fama, publica infamia graviter laborans, qui se omnium sermonibus, linguis vapulari sentit.

*You have brought on yourself everlasting INFAMY, or disgrace*; æternam ignominie labem subiisti; sempiternam ipse tibi ignominiam imposuisti; æterna tibi est inusta infamie nota; ipse te adpersisti, atque inquinasti maculis infamie sempiternis; spem tibi omnem futuræ dignitatis ademisti; nullam tibi in posterum dignitatis partem reliquisti.

*To get himself everlasting INFAMY, or*

*shame*; sempiternam sibi dedecus inurere. Eam labem nomini suo aspergere, quam nunquam eluet. Infamiam æternam subire. Nullam sibi in posterum dignitatis partem reliquit. Viri boni nomen et splendorem prorsus amisit. Ignominie notata indelebilem contrahere. Famæ jacturam, naufragium facere. Homo prostitute famæ; nulla fide, nulla fama.

*To expose himself to INFAMY*; infamiam se subjicere; in hominum voculas se committere; nomen suum ad gravissimos casus, extremosque ignominie scopulos impingere.

*You will not only be deprived of all credit and repute, but also you will fall into great INFAMY and disgrace*; tua non modo dignitas nulla erit, sed erit etiam summa tua deformitas.

**INFANCY**; infantia, ætula.

*From my INFANCY*; a teneris, ut aient, unguiculis; ineunte prima pueritia; ipso statim lacte, ab incunabulis.

**To INFECT, stain, or corrupt**; inficere, corrumpere, vitigare, contaminare; afflatu venenato inficere, nocere; luem, pestem, malum, venenum, virus spargere, aspergere; proxima, vicina quæque corripere. Contactu, afflatu ex vicino nocere, lædere; venenum, contagionem, &c. diffundere. Afflare virus mortiferum, pestiferum. Labe contagionis imbuere, vitigare, polluere, inquinare, assequi, pertingere. Serpit, proserpit hoc malum latius et diffundit se. Affricare aliis malum. Dira per incautum serpunt contagia vulgus. Afflatuque nocent et agunt contagia late. Aspirare nocens virus. Afflatuque suo populos, urbesque domosque Polluit. Mala vicini pecoris contagia lædunt. — *young minds with opinions*; opinionibus teneros animos imbuere.

*To be INFECTED*; veneno affici, infici. Morbo, lœe corripri. Contagionem, luem, contagii labem ducere, trahere, contrahere, concipere. Uvaque conspecta livorem ducit ab uva. Dum spectant lœses oculi læduntur et ipsi. Multaque corporibus transitione nocent. Quis non e timidis ægri contagia vitat, Vicinum metuens ne trahat inde malum? — *with common vices*; labe trahi communis vitii.

*Serpents INFECT by poison in their bitings*; serpentes inspirant venenum moribus.

**INFERIOR**; inferior. — *to none*; nulli secundus.

*He is INFERIOR to me, and not to be compared with me*; est me inferior, neque mecum comparandus, æquandus, conferendus, cœsequandus.

*He is not worthy of honor, who is INFERIOR to virtue*; nec honore dignus est, qui virtute inferior est.

**To INFORM**; informare, instruere, erudire, docere, instituere. —or give information; significare, monstrare, certioram facere. —against one; deferre nomen alicujus. —himself of the truth; in veritatem rei inquirere; de veritate certioram se facere. —any one of what has been done; acta edocere.

*Leaving it to your own conjectures to INFORM you; ea vos conjectura perspiciat.*

*I am INFORMED so; ita audio.*

*I received INFORMATION of; renunciatum est mihi de.*

*Whose INFLUENCE is felt; quod plurimum valet.*

*Under the INFLUENCE of these terrors; in illo timore.*

*To have INFLUENCE with any one; apud aliquem valere.*

**INGRATITUDE**; ingratitudo, ingrati animi vitium. —is to be detested or abhorred; ingratitudo detestanda. Vitium ingrati animi pessime odi; nullum odiosius mihi crimen ingrati animi culpa; cum omnia crimina, tum vero prætermisissæ gratiæ, neglecti officii, culpa, gravis admodum, molesta, odiosa mihi est; nullum hominum genus acerbius odi, pejus odi, acerbioris insector odio, quam qui gratiam bene meritis non referunt, qui de gratia referenda minimum cogitant, parum laborant.

*You are UNGRATEFUL, or unthankful; ingratus es. Meis in te meritis non respondes; gratiam non refers, non solvis id quod debes; officia mea tuis officiis non compensas, gratiam non reddis, officium non præstas, ingrate agis, ingratum te præbes; officium in te requiro, desidero; gratiam a te non fero; mea erga te non imitatis officia; magna mihi debes beneficia, nec solvis.*

*To INHABIT, or dwell in; habitare, inhabitare, incolere.*

*To deprive of INHABITANTS; vastare, populari.*

*To appoint new INHABITANTS; colonos novos ascribere.*

*A city without people can neither be built nor INHABITED; urbs sine hominum cœtu nec edificari, nec frequentari potest.*

**To INHERIT**; hæreditare, jure hæreditario possidere. —his father's goods; patre mortuo hæreditatem sibi relictam adire, suscipere; hæreditatis, hæreditario jure in patris bona succedere; bona paterna possidere. Patris morte ad me lege redierunt bona, hæreditas rediit. Is mihi reliquit quæ habeo, quæ habuit omnia.

*To INJURE one; facere alicui injuriam; injuriam alicui inferre; injuria ali-*

*quem afficere, lædere, offendere, nocere.*

*To do great INJURY, or wrong; injuria magna afficere; alicui injuriam indignam, gravissimam; injurias insignes facere, inferre, offerre, imponere; per summum scelus obesse, obstare. Aliquem injuriis, calumniis afficere, lacessere, provocare, vexare, affligere, onerare, lacerare, oppugnare; contra fas et jus contumeliose, contumeliosissime, indignissime accipere, tractare, violare, lædere. Dignitatem alicujus violare, existimationem offendere. Petulantissimis verbis insectari. In aliquem jacere, immittere injuriam. Indignis sum acceptus modis. Magna mihi orta, facta injuria est. Jure hæc in me conferres, si quando ipse tecum iniquius egissem, iniquior tibi fuisset, injurius tibi fuisset, injuriosus in te fuisset, injuriosius te tractassem, injuriam tibi fecissem, intulissem, imposuissem, obtulissem, si te aliqua affectissem injuria, si a me accepisses injuriam, tulisses injuriam; si me injurium, injuriosum, iniquum, gravem, tuis commodis adversum, infensum tibi sensissem, cognovisses, expertus esses; si qua re te læsissem, tunc esset animus a me offensus, molestiam aliquam accepisset, si de tuis commodis aliquando detraxissem, tuis commodis obfuissem, obetissem, adversatus essem, qua esses a me lacessitus injuria, provocatus, commotus.*

*To forgive INJURIES; gravissimas injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione condere. Omnem veterum injuriarum memoriam abjicere, deponere. Omnem ulticendi voluntatem, libidinem ex animo delere, tollere. Omnes offensiones oblitare. Ad offensas remittendas perfacilia. Data, illata hactenus damna malaque remittere, condonare, nulla persequi viadicta, ultione.*

*To protect from INJURIES; tenniores ab injuriis prohibere.*

*To bear INJURIES patiently; æquo animo malum, omnes injurias fero. Contumelias tego, devoro, perpetior. Recte fero vim; nequitiam grave est mihi. Iram reprimo, missam facio, depono, minuo. Contumelias malevolorum non moror, ausque deque habeo. De convitiis improborum non laboro. Neque calcantem asinum calcibus petam, neque allatrabo latrantem canem. Mussare injuriam.*

*INJURY recompensed, wrong requited; injuria compensata. Inique mecum egisti, sed erit, cum tibi idem reponam; injuriam fecisti, injuriam adversus me intulisti, injuria me affectisti, lacessisti, provocasti, injuriose me tractasti, acerbe, inique, avare, contra jura omnia, adversus justitiam leges, contra quam justitia præscribit; sed parem aliquando gratiam referam, merita meritis compensabo.*

*To revenge an INJURY; injuriam ulcisci.*—Facile idem reponam; is sum, qui referre injuriam facile possum, par pari referre, aequè to tractare; feres a me quod intulisti; impune tibi non erit, quod injuria me affeceris; impunita non erit injuria tua, inulta non erit, inulta non relinquetur; ulciscar injurias tuas, memorem injuriæ me senties, reperies.

*Not to revenge an INJURY I judge to be praiseworthy; injurias non ulcisci, laudabile existimo.* Nihil judico, duco, censeo, statuo, laudabilius, quam injuriarum rationem non habere, non ducere; quomodo quidem ego existimo, ut ego quidem arbitrator, opinor, puto, autumo, sentio, ut opinio mea est, ut mea fert opinio, quantum quidem assequi judicio possum, ut mihi suadet ratio, ostendit ratio, nisi fallor, iudicij sum expertus, rudis plane sum; nihil est prestantius, laudabilius, ad laudem illustrius, quam injurias contemnere, nihil facere, oblivisci, ex memoria delere, minime persequi, ulcisci nulle, ultione non persequi; referenda injuriæ curam non suascipere, de injuria non persequenda, ulciscenda, referenda; de injuriarum ultione minime laborare, nihil omnino cogitare, ultionem injuriarum non spectare, non curare; in contemnendis injuriis, obliviscendis, ex animo evellendis, ex memoria delendis, oblivione voluntaria conterendis, eximia sita laus est, ea laus est, qua nulla prestantior.

*So good citizens cannot be guilty of so great an INJURY; neque potest herere in tam bonis civibus tam acerba injuria.*

*I believe you do me an INJURY; te mihi injuriam facere arbitror; Ter.*

*Whom he oppressed with many reproaches and INJURIES; quibus injurias plurimas, contumeliasque imposuit.*

*To do INJURY to one who deserves it not; injuriam immerenti jacere, offerre, immittere.*

*If any INJURY should be offered to us by them, let us defend ourselves against it; per eos si quid importetur nobis injuriæ, propulsemus; Cic.*

*To do a signal INJURY; alteri insignem injuriam facere.*

*I always thought that you had done me a serious INJURY; jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi; Cic.*

*You do us too much INJURY; inique nimis agis in nos.*

*Although no great or signal INJURY has been done to myself privately; quanquam nulla meipsum privatim populit insignis injuria.*

*Do not heap more INJURIES on me; omittas jam me onerare injuriis.*

*To afflict one with other and greater INJURIES; cumulare aliquem aliis et majoribus injuriis.*

*Oppressed with very many INJURIES; plurimis jactatus, agitatus injuriis.*

*He knows he has done no INJURY; nullus injuriæ sibi conscius est.*

*To pocket an INJURY; decoquere injuriam.*

*He frees himself from INJURY by two privileges; duobus privilegiis amolitur injuriam.*

*I had quite and willingly forgotten those INJURIES; gravissimas hæc injurias voluntaria oblivione contriveram; Cic.*

*That he may free my brother from INJURY; ut fratrem meum ab injuria vindicaret.*

*To recompense for an INJURY; jacturam rependere, refundere, rescire.*

*The INJURY of your enemies shall set forth your praise, fame, and renown; ex inimicorum injuria laus.* Illustrabit amplitudinem tuam inimicorum injuria; quo plus ad te oppugnandum studij conferent inimici tui, quo erit gravior in te impetus inimicorum tuorum, quo acrius ac vehementius in te erumpent, irruent, incorrent, invadent, impetum facient, impressionem facient, suas vires intendent, suos nervos contendent, sese immitterent, eo major ad tuam existimationem fiet accessio, eo plus accedet ad tuam laudem, eo clarius tuæ splendor dignitatis elucebit; eo clarior atque honoratior evades, eo tua laus fiet illustrior, eo magis augebitur, amplificabitur, extolletur, illustrabitur honor tuus, eo sublimius tui gloria nominis ascendet, extolletur, effusetur, evehetur, eo plus amplitudinis, dignitatis, gloriæ, laudis, existimationis, honoris, acquies, obtinebis, assequeris, consequeris, adipisceris, tibi parabis, tibi paries, tibi comparabis.

*You have hurt or done me an INJURY wrongfully, or otherwise than I have deserved; læsus immerito.* Inique mecum egisti, injuriose tractasti, injuriam mihi intulisti, injuria me afficisti, injuriam abs te tuli, passus sum; læsus a te sum immerito meo, nullo meo merito, nulla culpa, absque culpa nihil tale meritis, læsisti me immerentem, innocentem, nullius affinem culpæ, omnis expertem culpæ, ab omni vacuum culpa.

*INNERMOST, or inmost; intimus.*

*In the INNER part of the house; in interiore medium parte.*

*In the INMOST part of the temple there was a statue of Ceres; in eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris.*

*INNOCENCY; innocentia, -æ, f.*

*INNOCENT; innoxius, innocens, innoctus, insons, adj. —or accused unjustly;*

*you accuse me very unjustly; immerito accusatus. Accusas me innocentem, immerentem, insontem, nullo meo merito, immerito meo, injuria, injuste, inique, contra quam jus est, contra quam meritum sum, contra jus et æquum, absque mea culpa; hæc in me sine causa confertur culpa, mihi ascribenda, assignanda, attribuenda causa non est; culpa vaco, culpa careo, longe absum a culpa, procul abest a me culpa, remotus a culpa sum, culpæ sum expertus, extra culpam sum, non hæret in me culpa, culpam non sustineo, affinis culpæ non sum, culpæ mihi non sum conscius, in culpa non sum; commissum a me nihil est, quare videar accusandus; non erravi, non peccavi, non deliqui, lapsus non sum, nullum in culpam incidi, nullam commisi culpam, nihil commisi, admisi, perpetravi; nullo me scelere adstrinxi, obstrinxi, maculavi, inquinavi. Accusas, culpas, expertem culpæ, vacuum a culpa; remotum a culpa damnas, in judicium vocas, reum facis, persequeris; vitio tribuis, vitio vertis, fraudi das immerenti, ei qui culpam non commisit, culpæ sibi conscius non est; confers culpam in expertem criminis, insontem, immerentem, innoxium; exagitas illum, in culpam vocas, in infamiam vocas, adducis injuste, sine causa, injuria, immerito, contra quam jus est.*

*Very INNOCENT, guiltless, or faultless; culpa vacuus; criminis expertus, immunis; liber a delicto; extra culpam, noxam et notam; noxæ omnis exors; ab omni culpa alienus; nullius criminis, aut culpæ sibi conscius.*

*I was ever INNOCENT and free from all guilt of that crime; hoc me crimine nunquam contaminavi, inquinavi, infeci, pollui; hujus criminis, flagitii, sceleris, vitii labe, macula nunquam infectus sum.*

*An INNOCENT, good man; homo innocentissimus, innocentia singulari præditus.*

*To punish the INNOCENT; bonos, probos, justos, supplicio afficere, vexare, asperere tractare.*

*INNUMERABLE; innumerabilis, innumerus, infinitus. — infinite store; multus et innumerabilis. Innumerus. Multitudo innumerabilis. Tot ea sunt, quot nullo numero comprehendas; nullus numerus comprehendat, nulla capiat arithmeticæ ars; ut enumerari non possint. Numerus innumerus. Quales et quoties non est numerare. Non densior aëre grando, Nec de concussa tantum pluit illico glandia. Plura quam quæ comprehendere verbis, In promptu mihi sit. — Totidem quot messis aristas Sylva gerit frondes, ejectas litus arenas. Quot in æthere sidera lucent, &c.; Ovid. Trist. i. 4. Si vox infragilis, pectus mihi firmi-*

*us esset, Pluraque cum linguis pluribus ora forent; Non tamen, &c.; Ibid. Cinyphæ segetis citius, &c.; Ovid. de Ponto. ii. 7. Quot habeat corpora pulvis. Millia quot viridis gramina campus habet. Quot inquis? Oceani fluctus me numerare jubes. Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus, Sævus ubi Orion hybernus conditur undis, &c.; Virg. Æneid. 7. Magnus erit quos numerare labor. Quam multa in sylvis autumnus frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, &c. Virg. Æneid. 6. Nec si forte roges possem tibi dicere quot sint Littora, quot conchas, &c.; Ovid. Trist. v. 2. Quot frutices sylvæ, &c.; Ibid. v. 1. Quot inter Occultum stellæ conspicuumque polum. Hybernus citius numeraveris imbres, Sylvarumque comas. Non tot caducas Ceta frondes educat; Nec vere flores Hybla tot medio creat. Non tot signa micant tacente nocte. Pauca cupit, qui numerare potest. Pauperis est numerare pecus.*

*To INQUIRE, ask, or demand; quæ- rere, inquirere, perquirere, exquirere, percontari, sciscitari. — and search; investi- gare, perscrutari, explorare, indagare. — or search out strictly, and to the bottom; omnibus vestigiis indagare; diligens facere scrutinium, exactissimum facere examen; severo examine indagare; altiori indagare discutere, perscrutari; omnia secreta ex imo eruere, atque studiosè quæ- rere; item, ad vivum rescare, proverbialiter; Cic. de Amicitia dixit pro eo quod est, rem exactius, quam sat est, ac morosius excutere, mutuo sumpta metaphora a tonsoribus capillos aut unguis rescantibus. Item odorari sagacius, et degustare convivam, apud Cic. dicitur pro, callide, et clam explorare quid habeat animi.*

*He said he came to INQUIRE of him; dicit se venisse quæsitum ab eo; Sal.*

*He INQUIRES of the shipmaster; rec- torem ratis consulti; Virg.*

*I would have you INQUIRE; velim quæras; Cic.*

*Yonder are some to INQUIRE of; quos perconter video; Ter.*

*She INQUIRED diligently; diligentis- sima sciscitatione quæsit; Petron.*

*To make INQUIRY of; examina- are.*

*He was often urged by the INQUIRIES, or questions, of the judges; crebris solici- tisque judicum interrogationibus urgeba- tur.*

*To INSPIRE; inspirare.*

*To be INSPIRED by the Holy Ghost; lumine, lumine, anhelitu divino inspirari, illuminari, affici, compleri. Splendorem divinum degustare. Divini Numinis, præ- potentis Dei instinctu, nutu, afflatu ad pietatem erigi, excitari, inflammari; divi-*

nitus, divino motu, inflatu, inspiratione agitari. Cujus menti lumina Deus prætulit. Divino motu concitus.

*Is there any one at this day INSPIRED so as he? an quisquam hodie est, qui æque spirat Numen atque hic?*

*I hear that you are INSPIRED by God himself; audio te ipsius Dei afflatu agi.*

*My mind is as it were inflamed by a vehement INSPIRATION; acri et vehementi quadam incitatione inflammatur animus; Cic.*

*An INSTANCE, or particular example; exemplum, instantia.*

*INSTANCE, or entreaty; instantia, rogatus, impulsus, -us, m.*

*You married her at my INSTANCE; impulsu duxisti meo; Ter.*

*What cannot such INSTANCE (or earnestness of request) as this do? quid est quod non hæc instantia possit efficere? Plin.*

*For INSTANCE (i. e. for example's sake); exempli gratia; Plin. Verbi gratia, causa; Cic.*

*I thought him a very great INSTANCE of continency; putabam magnum exemplum continentie; Ter.*

*He was condemned for bribery at the INSTANCE of the Bithynians; damnatus est, lege repetundarum, accusantibus Bithynis; Tac.*

*At your INSTANCE; to hortante; Cic.*

*To INSTRUCT, or teach; instruere, erudire, informare, instituere. —or breed up in learning and virtue; juventutem, rudes puerorum animos, ingenia puerilia, ætatem juvenilem ad artes, humanitatem, ad bonos mores et religionem, virtutem, pietatem informare, fingere, instituere, erudire. Ingenia puerorum fideliter et accurate tam literis bonis quam moribus expolire, ornare, excolere, instruere. Præceptiones et institutiones tradere, quibus ætas puerilis ad artes ingenuas, ad omnes virtutes, ad optima quæque instruat, erudiatur. Teneros docilesque animos puerorum literis, præceptis, pietate, scientia imbuiere. Præclare sapientie ac pietatis præcepta discipulis tradere. Pueri pectus præceptis format amicis. Mollibus annis in artes ingenuas erudire. Monitus sub pectore fixit iustitie. Doctrina vim promovet insitam, Rectique cultus pectora roborant. —in the mysteries of religion; religionis mysteria alicui tradere. —or teach to write; præformare literas alicui. —children tenderly; vagientibus pueris lac cibumque permansum ingerere, pueris disciplinam, doctrinam tradere puerilem. —all the citizens by his counsel and prudence; cunctis civibus lumen ingenii, et consilii sui porrigere, atque tendere. —both in good learning and in good*

*manners; tam literis bonis, quam rectis moribus expolire. —little children; ætatem puerilem artibus informare. —any one to the perpetration of the vilest practices; aliquem mala facinora edocere.*

*To be INSTRUCTED, or to learn; animo inscribere quæ docentur.*

*Where I INSTRUCTED or taught a school for twelve whole years; ubi gymnasiarchæ partes annos totos duodecim sustinui.*

*Old age teaches young men, and INSTRUCTS them in all their duty; senectus adolescentes docet, instituit, et ad omne officii munus instruit; Cic. de Sen.*

*Who long ago INSTRUCTED and taught your youth in the best of learning and tongues; qui tuam olim adolescentiam præclaris, et literis, et linguis effinxit.*

*To give the first INSTRUCTION; initiari.*

*Nature has INSTRUCTED us in that; id natura inscripsit in mentibus nostris.*

*To INSULT; insultare; calamitosos opprobriis prosequi; adversariis afflictis illudere.*

*INTELLIGENCE was brought; nuntiatum est.*

*INTEMPERANCE; intemperantia, immoderatio.*

*INTEMPERATE in prosperity; rebus prosperis insolens, efferr.*

*To plunge into debauchery and INTEMPERANCE; vino epulisque obui.*

*To INTEND, or mean; intendere, significare, sibi velle. —or purpose; statuere, constituere, incipere, parare, designare.*

*To what INTENT? quorsum, quem in finem?*

*To the INTENT that; quo, cum subst.*

*To that INTENT; eo, ea gratia.*

*But whatever you INTEND to do; verum ut ut es facturus; Plaut.*

*I would have you write me word what you INTEND; tu velim scribas mihi, quid agas; Cic.*

*Men will not judge of what you do by what you INTENDED; facti tui iudicium non ex consilio tuo homines sunt facturi; Cic.*

*I INTEND to do it; mihi est in animo facere; Cic.*

*If you INTEND any thing worse; si quid tristius paras; Petron.*

*I will do it to this INTENT; id ea faciam gratia, quo; Plaut.*

*To the INTENT I might not speak of; eo ut ne dicerem de; Cic.*

*That was their INTENT; ei rei operam dabant; Plaut.*

*Though you have no such INTENT; etiamsi tu id non agas; Cic.*

*I do it not with any INTENT to be trou-*

*blame to you; neque enim id feci, quo tibi molestus essem; Plin.*

*When I was gone from him with that INTENT, that; cum ab eo digressus essem, eo consilio ut; Cic.*

*We believe you did it with a good INTENT; credimus optimo animo te fecisse; Cic.*

*I spoke it not to that INTENT; aliorum dixeram; Plaut.*

*Whilst every body's eyes were INTENT on fighting; omnium oculis ad pugnam intentis; Cæsar.*

*INTENT upon the recovery of his rights; ad libertatem erectus.*

*To INTERCEDE; intercedere. —or pray for another; pro alio, alterius vice, causa, gratia orare, supplicare, obsecrare, petere, se supplicem exhibere. Intercedere. Mortem, vitam, penam, supplicium alterius deprecari. Pro alterius periculo, vita, salute, fortunis deprecari; deprecatore se prebere. Precatorem mihi parem, precatorem addam, credo, qui mihi sic oret. Nunc omitte, quæso, hunc. Cæterum posthac si quicquam, nihil precor. Tantummodo non addat, ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito.*

*I availed myself of the INTEREST I had with your wife and sister to prevail upon them to deter him; egi cum uxore tua et cum vestra sorore ut detererent.*

*They have got the INTEREST of that town to themselves; asciverunt sibi illud oppidum.*

*To INTERPRET, or explain; sensum additum et latentem eruiere, evolvere. —favorably; in partem meliorem, aliquid candidius, interpretari.*

*To INTERRUPT; interpellare, interturbare, interrumpere. —one, i. e. to take one's words out of his mouth; alicujus sermonem accipere, intercipere. —or disturb one that is speaking; loqui priusquam alter sua perfecit verba; loquentem interpellare; interstrepere; sermonem abrumper, impedire, obstrepere, interfari; interpellare sermonem institutum; obturbare loquentem, pro interpellare; turbare, vel interturbare aliorum sermonem; interpolare, pro eodem; interrumpere aliorum verba; non audire quo rem deducere velit.*

*Do not INTERRUPT me till I have done; sine me pervenire quo volo; h. e. ut absolvam quod cæpi dicere.*

*Hear and do not INTERRUPT us; audite quo rem deducamus.*

*A speech, or discourse INTERRUPTED; intersecta musica; nam interrupta est musica, proverbialiter dicebatur; nam veteres in convivii eruditus confabulationibus uti consueverunt. Post cantores, histriones, saltationes induci cæptæ. Un-*

*de quidam moleste ferentes interrumpi sermones suos, dicebant, intersecta est musica. Quæ vox in proverbium traducta est, quoties aliquis interveniens, sermonem institutum interpellaret.*

*Why do you INTERRUPT me? cur me enecas? Sine me pervenire quo volo; Ter.*

*Without INTERRUPTION; continuo, ex ordine.*

*To INTREAT; supplicare, testari, obsecrare, orare. —i. e. prevail by intreaty; exorare; orando impetrare; Ter. —earnestly; acrius, vehementius instare; omnes admovere machinas.*

*I INTREAT you, that you would; a te peto, ut; Cic. —earnestly, again and again; iterum ac sæpius te rogo; Cic. quam maxime abs te postulo atque oro; Ter. —you that you would not; te oro, ut ne; Ter. —and pray you in all friendly manner; pro amicitia nostræ jure te oro. —and prevail by intreaty; oro, et exoro. —earnestly; vehementer rogo. —and pray you, vouchsafe to acquaint me with those speeches; obsecro te per nostram amicitiam, atque obtestor, ne me graveris istis impertiti sermonibus.*

*To get by INTREATY; exorare, impetrare.*

*I will INTREAT Cæsar for you; Cæsari pro te supplicabo; Cic.*

*I earnestly INTREAT you; a te maxime rogo; Cic. Quam maxime abs te postulo atque oro; Ter.*

*Do not INTREAT me; ne me obsecra; Ter.*

*There is no INTREATING him, or, he is not to be intreated; nihil est preci loci relictum; Ter.*

*Little INTREATING served to stay them; horum ego vix attigi penulam, tamen remanserunt; Cic.*

*INTREAT him in my name; rogabis eum meis verbis.*

*He will not be INTREATED; sed nullis ille movetur fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit.*

*I earnestly INTREAT and beg of you that —; magno abs te opere peto, ut —.*

*Help us, we INTREAT you, in what you may; quantum potes nos adjuva.*

*Let me INTREAT you for God's sake; I pray you for God's sake; per omnia quæ tibi sacra sunt rogo; te per amicitiam et amorem obsecro; et per fortunas te tuas rogo.*

*I love not to INTREAT, or beg; ego care-re malo, quam rogare.*

*INTREATY will do no good; nullus est locus precibus relictus.*

*INTRICATE; perplexus, tortuosus, intricatus, involutus. —or obscure; error verborum inextricabilis.*



An *INTRICATE* and *obscure kind of speech*; tortuosum et obscurum dicendi genus; oratio crassius occulta, et circumfusa tenebris; caecis obscura tenebris verba.

To *INVENT*; invenire, fingere, confingere, comminisci. —and *contrive mischief*; ad omnem molestiam, atque fraudem, mentem suam versare.

*Logicians have INVENTED many crabbed, hard, things*; spinosiora multa pepererunt dialectici.

*Jason the INVENTOR of the first ship*; primus ratis molitor Jason.

*I must use some means, and INVENT some way, by which*; mihi ineunda ratio, et reparienda via est, qua.

*Witty, quick of INVENTION*; acutus ad excogitandum.

*INVISIBLE*; invisibilis; invisibile; quod aciem fugit; quod oculorum fugit obtutum; sub aspectu non cadens.

*The mind is INVISIBLE to the eyes of the body*; animus sensum omnem effugit oculorum; Cic.

To *INVITE*; invitare, vocare.

*INVITE him to come and dine with me*; rogabis ut mihi dignetur esse conviva.

*I look for the guests INVITED*; opperor convivas.

*I come to INVITE you to my wedding*; vos rogo ut nuptias meas vestra dignemini praesentia honestare.

*I INVITE you to sup with me to-morrow night*; cras mecum ut comes oro. —*come and welcome, if you please to visit my poor house*; si tu magnus Jupiter sanorum casulas non dedigneris. —no courtiers; congerronem voco, non satrapam.

A *JOB, or little piece of work*; negotium: as, *Do this little job for me*; confice mihi hoc negotium; hanc opellam pro me efficias, perficias.

To *JOIN*; jungere, adungere, adnectere. —*together*; conjungere, connectere, copulare, conglutinare. —*battle*; confingere, conserere manus, aciem committere, signa conferre. Conferre signa; collatis signis pugnare; praelium committere; Cæs. —*put, or set together*; contexere, compingere, coaptare, coassare, colligare, combinare, coagmentare, consarcinare, annectere, addere, adungere, adjicere, adhibere, admoveere, aggregare, conglobare, glomerare, conglomerare.

*When the battle was JOINED*; acie commissa; Flor.

*Nor was it any hard matter to draw him to JOIN with them*; nec fuit in arduo societas; Tac.

A *JOT*; apex, unum iota, punctum, punctulum. *Every jot*; cum pulvisculo.

*Not a Jot*; ne hilum, vel pilum quidem.

*He has not a Jot of goodness in him*;

ne pilum quidem habet boni viri.

*Every Jot of it*; totum, quantumcunque.

A *JOURNEY*; iter, itineris, n.

To *take a JOURNEY*; viam carpere; foras proficisci; iter facere, moliri, capere, instituere, aggredi, ingredi, habere, suscipere. Aliquo, aliquo versus proficisci, contendere, migrare, conferre iter, maximis itineribus contendere. Professionem, expeditionem suscipere, facere. In viam se dare. Iter vehiculis emetiri. Ad iter accingere se, professionem adornare. To *prepare for a journey*; viam Siculas molitur in oras. Tendere iter. Viam cape sere. I procul, et longas carpere perge vias.

*Provision for a JOURNEY*; viaticum, n.

To *finish a JOURNEY*; iter conficere. Ad locum propositum, constitutum pervenire. Itineris metam assequi. Pergam quo cœpi hoc iter. Viam quam decrevi persequar. Iter institutum ad finem perducam. Sine me pervenire quo volo. Via finire laborem.

A *far JOURNEY*; iter longinquum, peregrinatio.

To *return from a JOURNEY*; peregrinatus diu, longum emensus iter, domum redire, regredi, remigrare, reverti, remeare, revertere; se referre, recipere. Pedem referre, remetiri viam, revocare gradum. Tandem reversus sospes ad patrios lares. Lares parvosque penates revivere.

*The JOURNEY between Padua and Vincentia is very troublesome, as also over the Apennine mountains*; admodum hyemæ difficilis est, incommoda, impedita, plena laboris, et periculi ea via quæ Patavio Vincentiam fert, ducit; qui se per hyemem in viam dant, ut Patavio profecti Vincentiam perveniant, molestiam itineris non mediocrem sustineant necesse est, in multas incident difficultates, multa subeant pericula, multos perpetuantur labores, incommoda, odiosa, dura minime pauca; iter habentibus Patavio Vincentiam difficultates occurrunt multæ, viæ difficultas, et iniquitas impedimenta opponit maxima, impedimento est vehementer. In Alpibus Apennini magnæ sunt admodumque difficiles locorum angustias; impeditissimus est ad iter faciendum mons Apenninus; labor est maximus per montem Apenninum iter habentibus.

A *JOURNEY is not to be taken in hand when a man is out of health*; ire omittendum infirma valetudine. Iter ne suscipias, ne te viæ committas, ne te in viam deas, ne ad iter aggrediaris, ne viam ineas, itineris consilium abjice, omitte, dimitte, nisi recte vales, nisi optima uteris valetudine, nisi corpore bene firmo; ne te viæ,

nisi confirmato corpore committas. Ne te vis, nisi recte valeas, committas; non nisi sospes proficiscaris, ne te in viam des; peregrinandi consilium, nisi valitudine firma utaris, omittit.

*Evil JOURNEYING, or taking a journey in winter, or winter journeys are tedious; itinera hyeme odiosa.* Vis sunt hyeme difficiles, incommodae, impeditae, abruptae, iter habentibus odiosae; nihil incommodius, quam hyeme iter habere; per hyemem itinera sunt incommodi plena, interdum etiam periculi.

*They take their JOURNEY to Deiotarus; proficiscuntur ad Deiotarum.* Ibant, proficisciebantur, commeabant, iter habebant, ad regem Deiotarum; conferebant se, recipiebant se, ad regem Deiotarum; erat illorum iter Deiotarum versus.

*Weary of a JOURNEY, or of travel; itineris molestia, labore defatigatus, fractus, male se habet.* Itineris longinqui lassitudine, molestia laborare. Defatigatione, itineris labore affligi. De via fessus, languens. Labor itineris graviter cum affligit. Lassitudinis morbo languidus decumbit.

*Fitted for a JOURNEY; viaticatus, ad iter instructus.*

*A troublesome JOURNEY, or way; iter difficile, incommodum, impeditum, molestiae ac periculi plenum.* Magna ejus itineris molestia et difficultas. Ea in via multis occurrunt difficultates, incommoda, impedimenta. Ejus vis iniquitas impedimenta apponit maxima.

*To JOURNEY quickly hither and thither, from one place to another; sursum deorsum currere, et recurrere; ultro citroque pervolare.—or travel many miles every day; multa singulis diebus conficere miliaria.—and make voyages by sea and land, for a little gain; vilis lucelli gratia, terra marique, per quasque terras ac maria volitare.*

*To put himself in hazard by JOURNEYS, or voyages beyond the seas; transmittendo maria caput objectare periculis.*

*To go a JOURNEY, and come again; ultro citroque commeari; conferre et recipere se dicitur, (to take a journey,) cum accus. intercedente præp. in: as, He journeyed to his own country; contulit se in patriam; vel, sine præp. si accus. fuerit proprium urbis, seu civitatis: as, He has taken his journey to Rome, to Venice, &c.; recepit se Romam, contulit se Venetiam, &c.*

*To perform a JOURNEY quickly; perstringere cursum aliquem; Cic.*

JOY, gaudium, n. lætitia, f.

*Too JOYFUL, over-glad; gaudio immodico, intemperato, nimio offerre se, pene decipere. Nimia voluptate gestire.*

Inani lætitia exultare, temere gestire. Præ gaudio vix apud me sum, ubi anim nescio; gestio, exulto, tripudio, lacrymo; non satis moderate ferre lætitiām.

*I hope this will be a JOYFUL union; jucunda conjunctio.* Spero nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore; optimum de hac habeo conjunctione spem; de hac conjunctione spero optime, spes me tenet optima, sustentat, alit, pascit, fovet.

*To be glad for JOYFUL news; frontem serenare; clara fronte,posito, rejecto supercilio, se omnibus exhibere, &c.*

*No JOY, without annoy; extrema gaudii luctus occupat.*

*To exhibit a JOYFUL countenance; diffundere vultum; Cic.*

*He is over-JOYED; cumulus ad lætitiām ejus accedit; Cic.*

*IRRELIGIOUS, ungodly, profane; ir-religiosus, impius, profanus; divinum numen; cultum, honorem Dei; sacra; divinitus institutam religionem aspernari; ludibrio habere, contemnere, nihili facere. A sacris, ab omni studio sanctitatis abhorre. Dei metum et reverentiam excutere, religioni bellum indicere. Omnem religionem, sanctitatem, pietatem violare, affligere, extinguere, tollere, abolere, evertere, prosternere, dissipare. Divinam, divini numinis majestatem, dignitatem offendere, minuere, lædere; impie, nefarie, acelerate deridere, contemptu habere, convellere, conespurare. Deo meritam laudem, debitum honorem non attribuit, persolvit; religiones sanctissimas acelere omni polluit; atrociter, contumeliose contra Deum insanit.*

*It IS; est.—well; bene habet.—just so; ita res habet; ita est; ita se res habet; sic est rei status; in hoc statu res est; ejusmodi res est; hoc loco res est.*

*Is it even so? itane vero? —not so? nonne ita est?*

*The ISSUE, or the end of a matter; eventus, exitus, successus, us, m.*

*To join ISSUE in law; jungere exitum.*

IT; id, illud.

*It is usually a sign of the third person or of impersonal verbs: as, It rains; pluit. What is it to you? quid tua refert?*

*I. It, before a verb, mostly stands for the or that thing, but has usually nothing expressed for it, as being included in the Latin of the verb: as,*

*It is about four fingers long; instar quatuor digitorum est; Colum.*

*If I were in my power; si mihi esset integrum; Cic.*

*1. Note: If the verb following It has another verb coming after that, it will be*

convenient to try whether that latter clause may not, with good sense, be placed before the former, leaving out *It*, which if it may, then it is evident that it has nothing needful to be expressed for it: as,

*It* was death to him to lie hid; i. e. to lie hid was death to him; latere ei mortis erat instar; Cic.

That which is expressed for *It* (if any thing) is *res*, or *id*, or some such like pronoun: as,

*It* is according to our wish; voto res convenit; Ovid.

He so cast what was left out of the cup, that *It* sounded again; reliquum sic e poculo eiecit, ut id resonaret; Cic.

Pejore loco res esse non potest; *It* is as ill as it can be; Ter.

If you like *It*; Tibi si iuthuc placet; Ter. Ex quod id efficitur; Cic. Qui id fieri poterit? Cic.

2. Note: If a pronoun of the first or second person immediately follow the verb that comes after *It*, the verb is respectively to be of the first or second person: as, *It* is I; ego sum. Was it you? tuus eras?

3. Note: *It* is often occurs at the beginning of a clause, when a substantive plural with an adjective of number or multitude follows it: as, *It* is ten days since he went away. In these expressions some words seem to be understood, viz. time, space, &c.: *q. d.* *It* is the time of ten days since. In translating these expressions, either consider the *it* is, as if it were they, or there are: as, Decem sunt dies, ut abiit; or else vary the phrase by an equivalent expression: as, He went away ten days ago; or, ten days are passed since he went away; or, this is the tenth day since he went away, &c.; decem abhinc dies abiit; decem preteriere dies ex quo abiit; decimus hic dies est postquam abiit; decem dies sunt cum abiit; or, decem dies est cum abiit; for as Cicero said, Triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam literas; so Plautus said, Hanc domum jam multos annos est, cum posideo, atque colo. Jam est ante multos annos.

11. *It*, after a verb or a preposition, is rendered by *id*, or *hoc*, &c.: as,

I easily discerned *It*; facile id cernobam; Cic.

I will try all ways to come to *It*; omnes vias persequar quibus ad id perveniam; Cic.

I do not speak *It* because you are here; non quia præsens ades, hoc dico; Ter.

Id ea faciam gratia; Plaut. Pro certon' tu isthæc dicis? Ter. Do you speak *It*

for certain? Committo et mando hoc tui fidei (I commend it); Ter.

1. Note: After a verb it is very usual to omit it, unless some emphasis lie in it.

2. Note: If *It* do evidently refer to a substantive going before, then it is a relative, and to be rendered by *illo*, *is*, &c., agreeing with that substantive in gender and number.

3. Note: *It* many times comes as a relative after a substantive expressed before it, where yet it is not necessary to express it: Joh. xv. 2, Every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth *It*; omnem [palmitem] qui fert fructum purgat; Bern. The reason is, because the words being cast into the natural order, are complete without *It*; as here, He purgeth every branch that beareth fruit.

III. *It*, before self, is included in the Latin for the pronoun self: as, The master *ITSELF* will testify; in medio est res ipsa; Ter. Æquitas lucet ipsæ per se; Cic.

Some other phrases:

*It* is I; ego sum; Ter. —nothing to me; nihil mea refert; Cic. —some comfort to me; non nihil me consolatur; Cic. —not by strength of body that great things are done, but —; non viribus corporum res magnas geruntur, sed —; Cic. —hard to say; dici vix potest; Cæsar. —no hard matter; non difficile est; Ib. —no matter whether; nihil interest utrum; Ib. —not my fault; non est ista mea culpa; Cic. —just so with me; eadem mihi nam veniunt; —but as I use to do; solens meo more fecero; Id.

Be *It* what it will; quicquid est; Ter. Plaut. Cic.

As *It* was fit I should; pro eo se debui; Cic.

I thought *It* a very hard case; durum admodum mihi videbatur; Cic.

*It* will be found fault with; reprehensionis aliquid habiturum est; Ib.

I think *It* not out of the way; non alienum puto; Ib. et Cæsar. —not fit; non par arbitror; Plaut.

So as *It* had never been before; quod alias nunquam; Flor.

If you had been old enough for *It*; si per ætatem esse potuisses; Cic.

Whose fault *It* was, that for some time there was no city; propter quem aliquando civitas non fuit; Cic.

I hold *It* better; salius esse credo; Ter.

My brother and I cannot hit *It* about these things; hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt; Ter.

Every body cries shame on *It*; clamant omnes indignissime factum; Ter.

*Let him look to It; ipse viderit; Ter.*

*He was by when It was spoken; ei sermone interfuit; Id.*

*It was never his fashion; mos illi nunquam fuit; Plaut.*

*That is It I make most reckoning of; illud mihi maximum est; Ter.*

*It had need be done; facto opus est; Id.*

*How long is It since you went in? quamdudum introisti? Id.*

*To JUDGE, or give sentence; judicare; pro tribunali judicare; jus dicere; sententiam ferre; judicium dare, perpetrare, pronuntiare, facere, exercere, agere. De re diligenter cognita pronuntiare; definire. De causa statuere; litem omnem expedire, dissolvere, componere, dirimere, dijudicare, determinare. Omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum malefactorum causa reperta sunt. — or hear causes; cognoscere causas. — uprightly, or to do justice; in omnibus causis, judiciis, id aolum spectare quod æquum et jus postulet ac præcipiat; quod cum justitia conveniat; æquitati consentaneum sit. Æquis ponderibus in judicando ferri; de usa justitia laborare. Justitiæ summam rationem habere; justitiam sibi ducem proponere. Ad unicam justitiam referre omnia. Nihil favori, gratiæ, amicitiae, sanguini, muneribus dare; sed æquitati omnia tribuere, inservire. Ad legum trutinam omnia perpendere, æqua lance librare, ponderare. Severe ac religiose judicare. Judiciorum religionem sanctissime colere. Judicia fidem sancte, religiose, absolvere, liberare, implere; nec partium studio duci, nec pretio conducì ad violandam justitiam. Justissimus unus Qui fuit, et servantissimus æqui. Qui rejicit alto dona nocentium vultu. — of one's manners by his face; mores, naturas, ingenia, ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte perspicere, pernoscere. — according to law; jus dicere. Modo in hoc, modo in illo oppido forum agit, jus dicit, litigantes audit, res judicat, causas cognoscit, judicat, de controversiis, disceptat, jus administrat, distribuit. — or determine aright, as to weigh by an equal balance; æqua lance librare, trutinare, pensiculare; æqua trutina, vel statera ponderare.*

*To give JUDGMENT; ferre sententiam. — for gain, not for equity; pretio non æquitate jus dicere. — of death upon one; mortis supplicio aliquem addicere, adjudicare.*

*In my JUDGMENT; mea quidem sententia: ut mea fert opinio.*

*Quick in JUDGMENT; perspicax, adj.*

*Sound in JUDGMENT; cordatus, adj.*

*JUDICIOUS; sagax, limati judicii, emunctæ nariæ.*

*An unjust JUDGE; iniquus, injustus judex; qui sum libidini, gratiæ, amicitiae, sanguini, muneribus indulget, inservit, omnia dat; æquitati, justitiæ nihil. Iniquissimis judiciis homines irretire. Rorem sanguinem exsorbere. Qui per fas nefasque suam in judiciis agit rem, non publicam; Themidi non litavit. Cujus venalia sunt, empta, et constuprata judicia. Confundere jus omne.*

*Let others JUDGE; aliorum sit judicium; Cic.*

*As I JUDGE myself; judicio arbitroque nostro; Cic.*

*JUDGE you, or you shall judge; vos eritis judices; Ter.*

*You JUDGE amiss in that; hoc male judicas; Ter.*

*Let any body be JUDGE; cedo quemvis arbitrum.*

*Whether nature or art give JUDGMENT, I know not; judicium a naturæ, an ab arte, nondum plane constitui, nondum satis habeo constitutum, deliberatum, exploratum, explicatum, certum, naturæ munere, an disciplinæ beneficio judicium contingat; judicii præstantia, excellentia, vis, subtilitas utrum a natura, an ab arte ac disciplina proficiatur, contingat, manet, naturæ privilegio concedatur, an sit ab arte, ac disciplina petendum; utrum is, qui recte judicat, qui optime judicio utitur, qui judicio valet, præstat, excellit, facultatem habet optime judicandi, judicio abundat, naturæ debeat, an arti, bonum illud acceperit a natura, an hauserit a studio, ab arte, a disciplina, naturæ bonum sit judicium, an potius in studio, arte, disciplina, doctrina, ratione situm; ejusmodi, quod doctrina tradatur, a præceptis ducatur, discatur a magistris.*

*A JUDGMENT, or sentence in the behalf, or for the profit of the commonwealth; sententia et republica. Sententiæ nostræ, si minus e re tua sunt, reipublicæ rationibus conducant; tuam si utilitatem oppugnant, reipublicæ commoda tuentur; si tibi detrimentum, reipublicæ commodum afferunt; tua si minuunt, reipublicæ augent commoda; si tuis adversantur, reipublicæ rationibus expediunt.*

*Wise and understanding persons allow your JUDGMENT; valet apud intelligentes sententia tua. Magnum apud eos, qui recte judicant, tua sententia pondus habet, magni fit, magni estimatur, magni penditur, auctoritatis habet plurimum, gravissima est; recte scientes in opinione ac judicio tuo plurimum ponunt, opinioni tuæ multum tribuunt, multum deferunt, facile assentiuntur, acquiescunt. Sententia a prudentibus approbata. Plurimi est apud intelligentes opinio tua, sensus tuus, judicium tuum, id quod tu probas, id quod placere tibi sentiunt, quod tu optimum*

censes, quod testimonio tuo confirmatur; grave est, magni momenti est, minime levis, magni ducitur, auctoritatis habet plurimum, non vulgarem obtinet locum apud sapientes opinio tua.

*To pronounce the sentence of JUDGMENT upon a matter duly debated on both sides, and known; de re ultro citroque diligenter cognita pronunciare, definire.*

*To sit in JUDGMENT; sedere pro tribunali; rostris præsidere; præse causidicorum subsellis, foro judiciario; forum agere; judicia exercere, apud Cic. ferro pro tribunali sententiam.*

*To determine suits of law by pronouncing sentence of JUDGMENT; jus dicendo rixas fori judiciarii, cardonum jurgia, dirimere.*

*To appear personally in JUDGMENT; judicium subire; sistere se tribunalibus; coram judices comparere, causam dicere.*

*To defend and clear himself before the JUDGES; se apud judices tueri, purgare.*

*These men have fine ears and good JUDGMENT; teretes habent aures intelligentesque judicium.*

*What will thence fall out, be you JUDGES; quid inde acciderit vestrum sit judicium.*

*To look upon himself as the only JUDGE in that affair; judicii calculum sibi soli assumere.*

*To insnare one by most inequitable and wicked decrees of JUDGMENT; judiciis iniquissimis aliquem irretire.*

*As far as I can JUDGE; quantum judicio assequi possum.*

*Unless my JUDGMENT fail me; nisi judicio fallor.*

*A most accurate and just JUDGE; in rebus judicandis acerrimus; judex, summa religione, justissimus, sanctissimus.*

*The matter is not to be determined by my JUDGMENT; res est judicio non dirimenda meo.*

*JUDGE you the cause by its merits; meritis expendite causam.*

*I desire you yourself would JUDGE more seriously of that matter; queso ipse de hac re judices examine pensiore.*

*You would scarcely JUDGE, or discern, whether he valued more his money, or his reputation; pecunie, an fame minus parceret, haud facile discerneres.*

*In which work what I have done, I resolve not to express by those letters, but to leave it to the JUDGMENT of scholars; in quo opere quid præstiterim, non his literis exprimere, sed in studiosorum opinionem relinquere statui.*

*To get the favor of the JUDGES; facere ut judices sint in suam partem propensiores.*

*Phrase.*

*To lose the favor of the JUDGES; in offensionem, reprehensionem judicum incurrere, incidere.*

*JUST; justus, æquus, rectus, directus.*

*JUST so; ita, sic, haud secus, vel aliter. —as if; similiter, vel, perinde ac si. —now; modo, jam nunc; Virg. —nothing; nihil prorsus. —in the nick of time; in ipso temporis articulo. —for all the world as; simillime atque; Cic. —as I was going away; in ipso discessu nostro; Cic. —as I was working; just at work; in ipso opere; Flor. —as much; tantundem, quantum; Cic. —as you did even now; as you have done already; nempe ut modo; Ter. —so as when; haud aliter quam cum; Ovid. —so as if; haud secus ac si; Pers. —so do I now; idem ego nunc facio; Plaut. —now my pains begin; modo dolores occipiunt, primum; Ter. —when we thought you were coming; cum jam te adventare arbitramur; Cic. —then, when; jam tum, cum; Ter. —as it ought to be; plane uti factum oportuit.*

*To JUSTIFY by witness; testimonio confirmare.*

*It is JUST as you say; ita res est; habet, ut dicis; sic est factum; Cic. Ter.*

*This is JUST as if you should ask me why; similiter facis, ac si me roges cur; Cic.*

*It is JUST so with me; eadem mihi usque veniunt; Cic.*

*He met me but JUST now; modo me apprehendit; Ter.*

*I am but JUST now come in, got in; modo introii; Ter.*

*Are you but now come? JUST now; advenis modo? admodum; Ter.*

*I was but JUST now come; tantum veneram; Cic.*

*You were but JUST gone when he came; commodum discesseras cum illa venit; Cic.*

*But JUST now he spoke to me; modo, modo me appellavit; Petron.*

*There were but JUST five; quinque omnino fuerunt; Cic.*

*You ought to show yourself JUST to me; te mihi æquum (justum) præbere debbis; Cic.*

*I have JUST cause to hate you; merito capit odium me tui; Ter.*

*You are JUST of my mind; of the same mind that I am of concerning; juxta rem mecum tenes super; Plaut.*

*We are JUST going to die; jam jamque moriendum est; Cic.*

*My life is JUST dense; mihi quidem mas acta ferme est; Cic.*

*To live JUSTLY, or uprightly; æquitate servare; æquum et bonum colere.*

*All virtues are comprehended or contained in one only, JUSTICE; in justitia*

virtutes omnes. Omnes insunt in una justitia virtutes, justitia continentur, comprehenduntur; continet justitia, comprehendit, complectitur omnes virtutes; omnes ad unam justitiam virtutes referantur, ab una justitia pendent, in una justitia includuntur; qui justitiam tenet, non est ut virtutem ullam præterea desideret, requirat, expetat; nulla virtute justus caret, nulla virtus ahest a justo; conjunctæ sunt, colligatæ, connexæ cum justitia virtutes omnes.

*Justice is to be followed in a commonwealth; in republica justitia sequenda. In administranda, tractanda, republica, in administratione reipublicæ, jus, honestum, rectum tueri, spectare, sequi, nihil præterea debemus. —is to be followed; upright and true dealing is to be used; justitia sequenda. In administranda, gubernanda, regenda, capessenda, tractanda, curanda, gerenda republica, in omni publico munere, id solum spectare debemus, quid justitia postulet, ratio præcipiat, conscientia proponat; quid sit justitiæ, quid rationi consentaneum, quid cum justitia, cum ratione congruat, conveniat, consentiat; habenda justitiæ summa ratio est; una spectanda justitia, nihil præterea; de una justitia laborandum; sequi ducem justitiam debemus, agere cum justitia, juste, recte, honeste; honestum tuendum est solum; nostra consilia, nostras actiones ad unam justitiam referri decet; propositum habere justitiam, justitiæ servire, ad justitiam incumbere, justitiam exercere debemus; non est in administranda republica ne latum quidem unguem, ne minimum quidem, ne tantillum quidem a justitia diacendum, recedendum.*

*For now-a-days have any regard to Justice, or to what is just; justitia curæ paucis. Pauci sunt hac ætate, his temporibus, quibus justitia curæ sit, cordi sit, qui justitiam colant, exercent, curent, tueantur; qui de justitia laborent, apud quos justitia locum habeat, justitiæ locus, qui se justos præbeant.*

*A more true balance of Justice; justitia trutina, statera justior.*

*He is a most upright judge, and no ways to be corrupted doing Justice by bribes; iudex incorrupte æquitatis, et justitiæ, æquitatem servans et muneribus nequaquam corrupendus.*

*To condescend to listen to Justice without a violent effort on one's part; ad jus sine vi descendere.*

*JUSTLY, or for good reason; jure, merito, non injuria.*

*To KEEP, or preserve; servare. —or maintain; alere. —or look to; curare. —or defend; defendere. —or hold; retinere. —or continue; permanere. —or hinder one; prohibere. —close; act. occultare, premere, celare; neut. latere, abdere se. —from coming back; arcere aliquem reditu; Cic. —in the troubled motions of the mind; cohibere motus animi turbatos; Cic. —in obedience; in officio continere; Cæs. —the same similitude; ut in eodem simili verser; Cic. —within his own bounds; intra limites suos coercere; Strada. —a mischief off for a while; malo aliquam producere moram; Ter. —a holy society; sanctam servare societatem; Cic. —open house; aperto vivere ostio; Sen. patentibus januis pransitare et cœnare; Macrobr. —the assizes; forum, conventum agere; Cic. —one ground; in loco manere; Cæs. —holiday; agere ferias; Plaut. —his birth-day; agere natalem diem; Cic. —oneself hardly; parce ac duriter se habere; Ter. —his game (as a hound); ejusdem feræ vestigiis inharere. —his promise; datam fidem liberare; promissis, conventis stare; sibi constare. —close, or conceal; tacitum, quasi mysterium, tenere. —or watch; observationi operam dare; excubias, vigilias agere, agitare. —closely besieged; clausum obsidere. —one's bed; lecto teneti; Tac. —borrowed money in order to get the interest of it; nummos alienos pascere; Hor. —a holy, or feasting-day; agere diem festum; facere diem solennem; celebrare festum, diem feriatum, diem festum; celebrare, facere solennitatem; operam dare rebus divinis; feriari, vel quiescere; celebrare memoriam, mortem sanctorum; labore et opere superseedere.*

*He KEEPS the enemy from plundering; hostem rapinis prohibet; Cæs. —for the most part in the country; ruri fore se continet; Ter. —himself within the town; intra urbem se præcludit; Flor.*

*He KEPT himself two days without meat; biduum se cibo abstinuit; Cic. —him to his art; hic ab artificio suo non recessit; Cic.*

*KEEP yourself in; reprime te; Ter. —in your breath; animam comprime; Ter. —all to yourself; integrum tibi reserves; Cic. —you there; hem istuc serva; Ter. —that to yourself; id tecum habeto. —your thanks to feed your chickens; pluma levior gratia. —off; cave canem.*

*You cannot KEEP it from your wife;*

neque jam id celare potes uxorem tuam; Ter.

*He has nothing but the tiles to KEEP him from rain; quem tegula sola tuitur a pluvia; Juv.*

*Grief KEEPS him from coming; dolor tenet quo minus veniat; Cic.*

*Lattices to KEEP the fishes from getting away; cancelli quibus impediatur fuga piscium; Colum.*

*I could scarcely KEEP myself from sleeping; somnum isto loco vix tenebam; Cic.*

*That he might KEEP Caesar from going over the sea; ut mare Cæsarem transire prohiberet; Cæs.*

*You might have KEPT it from being done; potuisti prohibere, ne fieret; Cic.*

*By their means he KEPT himself from pleading his cause; per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit; Cæs.*

*I can hardly KEEP myself from frowning in his face; vix me contineo, quin invollem in capillum; Ter.*

*He shall not KEEP me from; neque me impediet, quo minus; Cic.*

*He lies to KEEP his tongue in practice; mentitur et consuetudinis causa; Sen.*

*It will KEEP to its kind; in genere suo manebit; Cic.*

*Would you be at some pains to KEEP them to their work; si quod operis sumas in illis exercendis; Ter.*

*I will KEEP it to myself; intra me futurum est; Plin.*

*It is ill done of you not to KEEP off your hand; facis indignè, qui non abstineas manum; Ter.*

*Say that they KEEP me here against my will; dic me hic invitam adservari; Ter.*

*What 'a rule KEEP you there? quid istuc turbæ agitur? Ter.*

*I doubt I KEEP you too long; detineo te fortasse; Ter.*

*I had a care to KEEP my credit; curavi ut mi esset fides; Ter.*

*They will not KEEP a ravening fellow; alere nolunt hominem edacem; Ter.*

*I can neither KEEP her, nor let her go; mihi neque ejus est amitteudi, nec retinendi copia; Ter.*

*Can you KEEP it close, secret? potes tacere? Ter.*

*Restore what was given you to KEEP; redde depositum; Cic.*

*She gave me it to KEEP; ea servandum mihi dedit; Ter.*

*They KEEP Christmas all the year long; semper agunt Saturnalia; Petr.*

*I could not KEEP my place; meum non potui tutari locum; Ter.*

*They KEEP a great humming together;*

*vehementer consonant (apes); Var.*

*It cost him a good deal more KEEPING them; than; non paulo sumptuosius his ministrabat victum quam; Id.*

*What with one, what with another, they KEEP me doing; employed; hinc et illinc exhibent mihi negotium; Plaut.*

*I KEEP talking here as if I had nothing else to do; sic verba hic facio, quasi negotii nihil ait; Plaut. Not to keep promise; non facere quod dixeris; Cic.*

*Some chance has made you KEEP your bed; aliquis casus lecto te affixit; Hor.*

*I will KEEP you doing; ego exercebo te; Ter.*

*When (it is fit) they can KEEP their distance; in loco veretur; Ter.*

*If corn KEEP (i. e. hold, continue) at this rate; si perseverat hæc annona (i. e. tam arcta et cara) Petron.*

*It is better KEPT in remembrance, or it is longer remembered; altius insidet, vel insidit animo; tenacius inhæret animo; penitus cogitatione hæret; cordi altius, intimius imprimitur; penitus, ac profundius in pectore reconditur, reponitur; altius, acrius, insidet hominum animis; facilius penetrat in animos mortalium; item, hære in medullis, et includi in medullis, utramque dicitur, apud Cic.*

*That shall be KEPT continually in my mind, or memory; id perpetuo animo inhærebit meo.*

*That which is learned, or taught to one being young, is better KEPT, or remembered ever afterward; alto sedet animo, quod primis discitur annis, in omnem usque vitam hæret; quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu; Hor. Quod rudibus annis, et per hoc tenacioribus, primum imprimitur, nulla vetustate potest deleri.*

*Those things, which are learned in childhood, are both sooner learned and longer KEPT in remembrance; quæ teneris traduntur annis, et citius discuntur, et tenacius inherent.*

*I must KEEP all to myself; nescio etiam id quod scio.*

*I shall KEEP my tongue between my teeth; omnes muti prius loquentur hoc, quam ego.*

*You KEEP a snake in your bosom; tu viperam sub ala nutricas.*

*To KICK; calcare, calcitrare, calce ferire.*

*Tell me or I will KICK you; aut dic, aut accipe calcem; Juvén.*

*He KICKS with his heels; credit calcibus; Plaut.*

*Cuffed and KICKED; pugnīs et calcibus concisus; Cic.*

*To be often giving wine to mules will*

prevent them from KICKING; malm cal-  
citatus inhibetur vini crebriore potu;  
Plin.

To KICK at (i. e. despise, throw off.)  
any thing; alicui calcem impingere; Pe-  
tron.

To KILL, or slay; occidere, perimere,  
interficere, necare, enecare, trucidare,  
confodere, contrucidare, cædere, mactare,  
obtruncare, jugulare, extinguere; e medio  
tollere. Communi luce, vita, anima pri-  
vare, spoliare. Ad perniciem vocare. Ex  
naturæ finibus exterminare. Ex rerum  
natura, ex numero hominum, viventium  
efficere, exturbare, excludere, tollere.  
Ferro conficere. Alicui perniciem com-  
parare; vitam eripere, adimere, erueri;  
mortem, necem inferre. Alicujus san-  
guine mucronem imbueri. Necem pa-  
trare, cædem, homicidium. Vita exuere.  
Neci, leto dare, dedere, mittere. Neci,  
morti demittere. Manes demittere ad  
înos. Ense pectus Norico recludere.  
Intima lethifero rupit præcordia ferro.  
Vulnere Tartareas geminato misit ad um-  
bras. Funere morsit acerbo. Spiramenta  
animæ lethali vulnere rupit. Ferro ani-  
mam expellere, exturbare. Necopina  
perdere morte; To kill unawares. —him-  
self; sibi mortem, necem voluntariam con-  
sciare; manus, mortem inferre, afferre,  
offerre. Suapte se manu interficere, ene-  
care; vita spoliare. Suam sibi vitam  
auferre. Ipsa sua concidit ausa manu.  
Velis cadit ipse suis. In pectus letha-  
lem condidit ensem. Exegit rigidum sua  
per præcordia ferrum. Demisso per fortia  
pectora telo cecidit. Pectore nudo strictos  
incurrere in enses. Quoque erat accinctus  
denisit in illa ferrum; aptato pectus  
mucrone sub imum incubuit ferro; fodit  
certa pectora nuda manu; qui sibi lethum  
Insontes peperere manu lucemque perosi  
Projecere animas. Ferro per pectus ad-  
acto, Finjerat moriens pariter cum luce  
colorem. Rebus in angustis facile est  
contemnere vitam, &c., Mart. Exegit  
pœnas acto per viscera ferro. Purgare  
fidem letho, nefas ferro. Hostem cum  
fugeret, se Fannius ipse peremit. Hic,  
rogo, non furor est, ne moriare mori? as-  
peras tractare serpentes ut altum corpore  
comibat venenum. —one another; invi-  
cem, mutuo se interimere, conficere, pro-  
sternere, &c.; mutuis armis, cædibus ne-  
care, confodera se. Non hostium telis,  
non alienis armis, sed mutua pugna, pro-  
priis viribus, civili discordia, privato im-  
petu, suis telis, mutuis vulneribus, in com-  
muni acie perire, cadere, interficere, obtrun-  
cari, mortem oppetere. Mutuas strages,  
cædes exercere, facere. Sibi mutuo spiri-  
tum, lucem, vitam eripere, adimere. Alter  
alteri manus, necem intulit. Alter alter-

ios perniciem, interitum machinatus est,  
sanguinem sitiit, casum expectavit. Suo  
Marte cadunt, pereunt per mutua vulnera  
fratres. Alterna vulnera passi civili ca-  
dunt acie. Mutuis vulneribus concidere.  
—the whole stock or race; ab ipsa, ut  
sunt, stirpe perdere. —cruelly by the  
sword; ferro deservire, grassari, motere,  
infesto. —himself by poison; veneno  
sibi met consciare mortem, vitam et lu-  
cem eripere.

He KILLED his brother; ferrum in fra-  
tris adegit viscera. —one of the hosta-  
ges; obsidis unius jugulum mucrone re-  
solvit; Ovid. —himself with the same  
hand by which he had often killed his ene-  
mies; eadem sibi manu vitam exhaustit,  
qua mortem sæpe hostibus obtulit.

He was all in blood, by KILLING the  
enemies; hostili sanguine, hostium cædi-  
bus, manus funestavit, cruentavit.

He confessed that he would have KIL-  
LED Cæsius Pompeius; se confessus est  
se Cn. Pompeio manibus necem afferre  
voluisse.

Lest they should desire to KILL him  
also; ne lucem ei quoque hanc, quæ est  
communis, eripere cupiant.

He, who unjustly assaulted any one, is as  
bad as if he offered to KILL his friends;  
qui injuste impetum in quempiam facit,  
is quasi manus videtur inferre sociis.

By that means he quite KILLED me;  
hoc me modo ad mortem plane dedit.

Varius had KILLED Drusus by the  
sword, and Metellus by poison; Varius  
Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno, sustule-  
rat.

This man took his father upon his  
shoulders to carry him safe away, but that  
man KILLED his own mother; sustulit hic  
patrem, sustulit ille matrem; dict. de  
Ænea, et Nerone.

They KILLED the two greatest lights of  
the commonwealth; duo lumina clarissima  
reipublicæ extinxerunt. —one another;  
alter alteri exitum inferebat.

The whole cavalry was KILLED; equi-  
tatus totus interiit.

They, being thrust through with darts  
from the walls, were KILLED; illi trajecti  
pilis muralibus, interibant.

In that war three thousand were KIL-  
LED; in eo bello tria hominum milia ceci-  
derunt, occubuerunt, desiderati sunt.

A wise man will not KILL himself wil-  
lingly; vir sapiens vincula carceris non  
rumpet, i. e. non sponte sibi mortem as-  
feret.

Pythagoras forbade any to KILL them-  
selves, but directs all to wait the appointed  
time of God to go out of this life; vetat  
Pythagoras, injussu Dei, de præsidio, et  
statione vitam decedere.



*And so God himself forbids us to KILL ourselves, and commands us to wait his appointment for our going hence; vetat et Dominus ille in nobis Deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare.*

*Carbo willingly KILLED himself, that he might be freed from the severity of the judges; Carbo morte voluntaria vitam suam abruptabat, ut se a judicium severitate vindicaret.*

*To be KILLED, or slain; cadere, occumbere, interire, occidi, interfici, &c.; extrema pati; occumbere neci; exhalare sub acerbo vulnere vitam; necem indignam pati; vulnere acerbo confici.*

*KILL this wicked wretch with the sword; nefastum spiritum ferro excide.*

*He KILLS himself; manus violentas sibi ipse affert.*

*To begin to KILL afresh; instaurare cædem.*

*Beware that rue be not KILLED with weeds; cave ne herbis enecetur ruta.*

*Is there no difference between KILLING the father and the servant? nihilne igitur interest, patrem quis necet, an servum?*

*The physician KILLED that woman by the first draught he gave her; medicus prima potione sustulit mulierem; Cic.*

*KIN, by marriage; affinis. Kin by blood; consanguineus.*

*To be a-KIN; necessitudine, vel cognatione conjungi.*

*A KIND, or sort; genus, n. species, -ei, f.*

*A KIND of creature; animal quoddam.*

*What KIND of? ejusmodi, qualis.*

*That KIND of; ejusmodi.*

*KIND, loving or courteous; humanus, benignus, candidus.*

*To do one a KINDNESS; conferre in aliquem beneficium.*

*You will do me a great KINDNESS; gratissimum, vel pergratum, mihi feceris.*

*To take a thing KINDLY; æqui boni consulere; æquo, boni animo accipere.*

*It is a KIND of silent speech; sermo quidam tacitus est; Cic.*

*What a KIND of life is that of yours? quam tua est ista vita? Cic.*

*I suppose by this time you know what KIND of man my father is; ego vos novisse credo jam, ut sit pater meus; Plant.*

*I remembered what KIND of letters you had sent me before; memoria tenebam, cujusmodi ad me literas antea misisses.*

*That rehearsal is a KIND of upbraiding; ietæ commemoratio, quasi exprobratio est; Ter.*

*They apply their mind to some KIND of study; animum ad aliquod studium adiungunt; Ter.*

*It was a KIND of favor, courtesy; grati*

*erat instar amoris; Ovid.*

*This age brings another KIND of life, calls for other kind of manners; nunc hic dies aliam vitam adfert, alios mores postulat; Ter.*

*You know he is very KIND with Cassius; is utitur, ut acie, familiariter Cassio; Cic.*

*What KIND of horses Diomedes's were; quales Diomedis equi; Virg.*

*To see what KIND of men they are; genus hominum perspicere; Cæs.*

*In that KIND they are excellent beyond others; in eo genere præter cæteros excellent; Cic.*

*Through such KIND of men; propter ejusmodi viros; Plaut.*

*Man-KIND; genus humanum; gens humana; Plin. Hor.*

*There is a KIND of diligent negligence; quædam etiam negligentia est diligens; Cic.*

*You know not what a KIND of man he is; nescis, qui vir sit; Ter.*

*It is another KIND of navigation, that is used in the narrow sea, than what is used in the broad sea; alia est navigatio, in concluso mari, atque in apertissimo oceano; Cæs.*

*They are for that KIND of study; sunt ab ea disciplina; Cic.*

*All the KINDNESS you can do is not worth a rush; si quid benefacias, levior pluma est gratia.*

*No small KINDNESS; non parvum beneficium; Cic.*

*You shall do us a very great KINDNESS, if; gratissimum nobis feceris, si; Cic. Pergratum; Cic.*

*I will take this KINDNESS of him; ab eo gratiam hanc inibo; Ter.*

*You will do me a KINDNESS, if; gratum, pergratum, mihi feceris, si; Cic.*

*To do a KINDNESS to any one; conferre in aliquem beneficium; Cic. officium; Id. Beneficium dare; collocare; deferre; Cic.*

*Much KINDNESS is bestowed on him; in eum benignitatis plurimum conferitur; Cic.*

*In KINDNESS to visit one that is sick; officii causa visere languentem; Petron.*

*A very KIND man, as you shall find; virum, si noris, non humanum modo, verum ipsam comperies humanitatem.*

*This courteous and KIND behaviour; hæc autem comitas, et morum suavitas.*

*One to whom I had shown much KINDNESS; quem maximis meis ornaverim beneficiis.*

*One that is KIND, and is not proud; citra omne supercilium.*

*You have done me a great KINDNESS; fecisti mihi gratum.*

*I did him a good turn long ago; I made him beholden to me for my KINDNESS; plererebar eum olim.*

*A KIND and beautiful benefactor; homo hominum liberalissimus, ac nostri amantissimus.*

*No KINDNESS can prevail on him; ille ferocior est, quam ut ullis officiis mansuescat.*

*I shall take you for my KIND friend, when I find you friendly indeed; tum deum to amicum putabo meum, cum benevolentiam erga me tuam, re fuero expertus.*

*Trusting to your courtesy and KINDNESS; tua deinceps humanitate fretus.*

*As you are a KIND, gentle, man; sed tu qua es humanitate.*

*According to your KINDNESS; quo tu es ingeni candore.*

*The savage beasts are won with KIND usage; nulla est fera tam immanis, quin officiis ciceretur.*

*But that your KINDNESS may not be unrequited; sed tu ne me vincas officio.*

*It is KINDLY done; benigne facis; quæ tua est humanitas.*

*I will be so KIND, you shall but ask and have; non citius imperes, quam impetres.*

*They say he is a very KIND, good natured man; moribus eum commodissimis esse prædicant.*

*Do me this KINDNESS as soon as you can; fac me quamprimum beca.*

*You can never do me a better or KINDER turn; tam mihi gratum id erit, quam quod gratissimum.*

*He could not have done more KINDNESS for me if he had been my brother; tum reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus esset frater, sustentavit me.*

*I think he will take it KINDLY; nec arbitror pro ingrato erit munus.*

*He has a great KINDNESS for you; flagrat in studio tui, et cupiditate.*

*But you of your KINDNESS and gentleness; sed tu quo es ingeni candore.*

*You have done me a great KINDNESS; divino me affecisti beneficio.*

*Be more KIND; sis bonus o felixque tuis.*

*KINDRED; cognatio, propinquitas, gens, tribus, f. genus, n. familia, stirps, prosapia, parentela. —by blood; consanguinitas. —by marriage; affinitas.*

*Near KINDRED, or to be near of kindred, affinity, or alliance; cognatione alicujus teneri; cognatione propinqua sanguinis jungi, conjungi.*

*Of a noble KINDRED; genus inclytum; pulchra origine natus; parentela haud ignobilis; genus ducere Olympo; propago regia; stemmata illustra; imagines illustres; domini de gente suprema; splendor natalium; præclara stirps crea-*

*tus; claritas, antiquitas generis; insignia, clare insignia gentis; locus nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris; fama super æthera notus.*

*Your honor and honorable KINDRED are and will be praised for ever throughout the world; semper honores nomenque tuum laudesque manebant; jam canitur toto nomen in orbe tuum; nomen tuum immortale manebit.*

*To go out of KIND, or to degenerate from his kindred; a paterno degenerare instituto; longius a majorum suorum exemplo digredi; deflectere a patris avique præstabili insignique virtute; Cic. Ab integritate morum paternorum labi; majorum deserere vestigia; non respondere probitati paternæ; virtutem patris non æquare; recedere a vestigiis progenitorum virtuosæ; soboles virtutibus orba paternis; paternas haud cavere cautiones; inurere nomini paterno ignominiam.*

*One very near in KINDRED, or to be near in kindred; cognatus, quasi communiter natus; consanguineus, i. e. quicum arcta mihi necessitudo sanguinis intercedit; alicujus affinitati se devincire; vel, cum aliquo se affinitate devincire, utrumque apud Cic. Aliquam necessitudinem cum aliquo habere; arcta propinquitate aliquem attingere; cognatione cum aliquo conjunctum esse.*

*He is near of KIN, or kindred, to me; attingit me sanguine, vel cognatione; Plin.*

*Near of KIN, or kindred to you; non alienus a genere, et nomine vestro.*

*Of no KIN, or kindred, to me; nulla mecum affinitate conjunctus.*

*No man is nearer of KIN, or kindred, to you; tibi gradu sanguinis, propior nemo est.*

*A KING; rex, monarcha, m.*

*To come to be KING by any means; ad regii sceptri fastigium qualibet arte pervenire.*

*To make himself KING; regnum, sceptrum, solium, regnum invadere, occupare, arripere; sibi per vim acciscere; se regem denunciare. Populo invito jugum, servitutem regiam imponere. Tarkinus regnum rapere maluit, quam expectare.*

*To reign as KING; regnum administrare; regno præesse; imperii molem flectere.*

*Every man cannot come at the KING; non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.*

*A KING, or a beggar; aut Cæsar, aut nullus; rex, aut asinus.*

*A KINSMAN; cognatus, affinis, propinquus, consanguineus.*

A very near KINSMAN; summa sanguinis propinquitate devinctus; sanguine contingens, apud Suet. ipso sanguinis vinculo conjunctus, copulatus; junctus genere, sanguine, sanguinis copula; propinquus consanguinitate.

*He is my very near KINSMAN, or cousin;* quicum arcta mihi necessitudo sanguinis intercedit.

*To KISS;* osculari, suaviare, basiare, exoculari.

*To receive, to take, or to give, a Kiss;* osculo accipere, deoculari. Arctius tenere et osculari. Suaviter, basium, osculum alicui figere, dare, imprimere, affigere. Appetere dextram oculis. Oscula sumere, rapere, carpere, tollere. Oscula libavit nate. Oscula per longas jungere prope moras. Oscula dimissis quoties repetita dedisti? Osculo aliquem excipere. Basiare. Oscula jungere, congerere, ingeminare.

*You must Kiss the hare's foot; post festum venisti.*

*KISSING goes by favor;* non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum; amor non emitur; gratia gratuita est.

A KITCHEN; culina, coquina.

*From the KITCHEN to the hall; or, from a lower estate to a greater;* de nihilo, ex humili, magna ad fastigia rerum extolli, apud Juvea. In summam evehi gloriam; obrepere ad honores; opera principum ad summos honores emergere; ex miseria ad summas opes transire; ad summam dignitatem emergere; ex humili fortuna repente ad res amplas provehi, subvehi; ex infima fortuna provehi; Fortunam reverenter habes, quicumque repente, Dives ab exili progrediens loco; Auson. Ex humili, e summa emergere inopia; Cræsus ex Iro; a remo ad tribunal; evadere ad gradus altos, ad summi fastigia culminis; ab asinis ad boves; homo a se ortus; novus homo; huic confine, Ulysses panos exiit, in quibus scil. mendicam apud procos egerat; videas etiamnum multos humili natos loco, adhuc nullis omnino fortunæ dotibus adjutos, ad eruditionis non solum fastigium, verum etiam summas dignitates ascendere; Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum; Claudian. E contra, *Out of the hall, into the KITCHEN;* a summo dignitatis gradu ad infimum decidere.

A KNAVE; nebulo; verbero, m. furcifer; veterator; impostor; improbus, petulans; impudens, effrons; homo nequam; vappa, homo semissis.

*To play the KNAVE;* imponere, ludificari.

*A pack of KNAVES;* flagitiorum grex.

*KNAVES well met;* aruspex aruspicum;

Cretensis Cretensem.

A very KNAVE; triverbero, pistrina dignus; necis pabulum, omnibus modis improbus; ingenio malo pravoque, apud Ball. Imi derisor lecti, apud Mart. pro scurra ponitur.

A KNEE; genu, n. poples, m.

*To bow the KNEE;* ingenuculari, plectere poplitem.

*On his KNEES;* supplex, pronis genibus.

*Falling on his KNEES, or kneeling;* in genua procumbens.

*Humbly entreating on his KNEES;* genibus pronus, supplex.

*He KNEELS humbly on his knees;* in genua procumbit; genu replicato cadit.

*I fall humbly at your KNEES;* advolvor genibus vestris supplex.

*To KNEEL low on the ground;* genua humi defigere, inclinare, submittere. In genua delabi, prolabi, decumbere. Genibus pronis supplex corpus inflectere, inclinare. Genibus submissis procumbere, terram petere. Genibus minor orare, adorare.

*She, poor wretch, KNELT down at my feet;* illa mihi, ad pedes meos, misera jacuit.

*To seek or beg on the KNEE;* flexo terram petere poplite; Cic.

*I have humbly KNEELED down before many, to beg for you;* ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci; Cic.

*KNEELING down before one's feet with prayers and tears;* precibus et lacrymis prostratus ad pedes; ad alicujus pedes prostratus lacrymans.

I KNEW, he knew they knew (*from to know*); novi, novit, noverunt.

*I KNEW you foresaw these mischiefs;* cognovi te hæc mala providentem, previdentem.

*What your disposition was I KNEW by your speech;* mihi quale ingenium haberes indicio fuit oratio.

*To KNOCK;* tundere, pulsare. — *one's hands together;* manus collidere; Quint. — *his breast with his hand;* pectora tundere manu.

*He KNOCKED at the door;* pulsavit fores.

*I will Knock at the doors;* pulsabo, seriam fores; Plaut.

A KNOT; nodus, nexus.

*You seek a Knot in a butrush;* nodum in scirpo quaeris.

*A Knot of rogues;* flagitiorum grex.

*There is a Knot of them;* omnes compacto rem gerunt.

*The Knot, or band of love, which cannot be untied;* amoris adamantinum vinculum; vinculum artificiatum atque insolubile, indissolubile; Vulcanium vin-

culum, quo Martem, et Venerem, irretivit Vulcanus; nodus Herculanus inextricabilis.

**TO KNOW**; noscere, scire. —or *understand perfectly*; rem aliquam scire, cognoscere, capere, intelligere, animadvertere, tollere, tenere; competentam, perspectam penitus, exploratam, notam; bene, plane cognitam; satis firme conceptam animo atque comprehensam; pro certo, ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctam scientiamque comprehensam habere. Intellectu aliquid, mente, animo, ratione, intelligentia percipere, comprehendere, consequi, assequi, complecti, firmiter tenere. Ipsam rem attingere; nec audire modo, sed etiam videre, pleneque sentire. Ipsam rei medullam perspicere, penetrare. Certam rei notitiam habere, imbibere. Sensum reconditum, sententiam et rationem rei tenere, percipere. Certo certius habere. Non me latet, fugit, fallit, præterit, clam est. Probe, præclare, optime novi. Pulchre calleo. Innotescit id, certum, exploratum, compertum est mihi. Plane, certo mihi constat. Nota magis nulli domus est sua. Intus et in cute novi. —*exactly, or as well as one's name, fingers, &c.*; tenere tanquam nomen, tanquam digitos, et ungues, &c. habere in promptu, ad digitos unguesque suos; condita mente tenere. —*another man's mind, or purpose*; tua mihi consilia plane nota sunt. Animum tuum, sensusque omnes teneo. Quæ sint arcana mentis tuæ probe novi, præclare intelligo, penitus perspicio. Consiliorum tuorum nihil me fugit; nihil occultum, obcurum est. Ipsa tui pectoris penetralia mihi aperta sunt, perillustrata, perspecta. Quid cogites, censeas, statuas, tibi proponas, quod consilii capias optime scio, plane cognitum, et perspectum habeo. Animi tui sensum pulchre calleo. —*one by the face, or countenance*; de facie aliquem cognoscere; Cic. —*well the exact way of managing a war*; perfectam belli gerendi rationem tenere, consequi, nosse. —or *foresee what will come to pass*; odorari quid futurum sit. —or *smell out the trick, or cheat*; odorari fraudem. —or *perceive one's meaning*; sententiam alicujus subodorari, —*by learning, reason, and experience*; doctrinam, scientiam, et usum percipere, comprehendere, comprehensum habere; ingenio, intellectu consequi; ratione assequi, colligere. —*nothing thoroughly*; nihil explorati habere.

**I KNOW** these things *use to be said*; non sum nescius ista dici solere; Cic. —*it very well*; haud clam me est; Ter. —*it for certain*; mihi exploratissimum est; Cic. —*not what to say to them*; quid

dicam hisce incertus sum; Ter. —*not his face*; hominis faciem non novi; Ter. —*him by sight*; de facie novi; Cic. —*his meaning very well*; his mind exactly; ego illius sensum pulchre calleo, pervideo; Ter. —*not the man*; non novi hominem. Mihi plane ignotus, peregrinus. Nec de facie quidem novi. Hujus hominis, de hoc homine nulla mihi notitia est. Neque nomen ejus unquam fando audiui, neque vultum oculis usurpavi. Quis aut unde sit prorsus ignoro, nescio; equidem ignarus, inscius sum; me latet penitus. Albus an ater homo sit nescio. —*not how to put an end to my discourse*; quem exitum, quem finem instituite orationis expedire, imponere possim, non reperio, non video; aut, quo fine eam claudere, absolvere, perficere queam. —*not what will happen*; quid futurum sit, ignoro. Quid casurum sit, eventurum sit, quid cadere, quid consequi possit, ignoro, non dispicio; quid tempus laturum sit, exploratum non habeo; latent me quæ nasci possunt, futura me fugiunt, non assequor ea, non assequor conjecturam, divinare non possum, aut mente præcipere, quæ ferre, parere, patefacere dies ipsa potest; futuri casus aperti mihi non sunt, mihi non patent, me fugiunt; prætereunt, latent. —*what my good-will has been towards you*; quo animo in te fuerim, scio. Quo fuerim semper in te animo, qui meus fuerit erga te animus, quo sensu in te fuerim, quomodo animatus, testis ipse mihi sum, teste uti meipso possum, testem habeo conscientiam meam, teste licet uti conscientia mea, conscius ipse mihi sum. —*that very well*; id non me latet, non me præterit, non me fugit. —*you well enough*; ego te intus, et in cute novi; sat te scio. —*him by name, not by face, or sight*; nomine duntaxat, de facie non novi hominem. —*it well*; exploratum est mihi. —*too well*; plus satis intelligo. —*your mind: say no more*; dictum puta. —*not what you mean*; non satis assequor quid velis. —*these things, as being an ear and eye witness of them*; oculatus et auritus testis hæc cognovi. —*him as well as the beggar knows his dish*; or, as I know myself; hominem tam facile novi, quam me. —*him not, though I met him in my dish*; albus, an ater sit, nescio. —*your state well*; novi tuarum rerum statum. Novi, cognitum habeo, probe teneo statum rerum tuarum, qui sit rerum tuarum status, optime scio, præclare novi, egregie intelligo, de tuis rebus plane mihi constat, exploratum est, exploratum habeo, compertum habeo, mihi dubium non est, obcurum non est, non me fugit, latet, præterit status rerum tuarum.

**He KNOWS** by the scent that I am com-

*ing; de odore adesse me scit; Plant. — no end of his means; ipse nescit quod habent. — on which side his bread is buttered; non vult sibi male. — not what in the world to do; cui parata est neque gutta certi consilii.*

*To make KNOWN; certiorum facere, reddere; significare, aperire, exponere, explicare, demonstrare.*

*It is not beyond the reach of my KNOWLEDGE; non latet ingenium meum.*

*Know thyself; nosce teipsum. In tuum animum, pectus descende. Pectoris tui penetralia, mentis arcana discutere, persequere. Tuum animum, sinum perespice, perillustra. Ad proprios defectus, ad inopiam, indigentiamque tuam reflecte oculos, mentem. Etiam atque etiam vide, considera qui sis. Temetipsum collige, inspice. Ego meum imbecillitatis probe mihi conscius sum. Tecum habita, ut noris quam sit tibi curta supellex. Te consule, dic tibi qui sis. Ne te quæsiueris extra. Concute num quæ tibi vitiorum inæverit olim Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala. Ut nemo in sese tentat descendere, nemo. In te descendas; tuo te pede moduloque metire; Hor. Intra pelliculam tuam te contine; propria cæde vineta; tua propria inspice vitia.*

*For fear you should not Know it, I tell you; ne hoc nesciat, dico; Ter.*

*How should I come to Know it? qua resciscerem? Ter.*

*It is more than you KNOW; clam te est; Ter.*

*I KNEW you foresaw these mischiefs; cognoram te hæc mala providentem; Cic.*

*They do not KNOW so much by themselves yet; hoc illis de se nondum liquet; Sen.*

*They KNOW nothing by themselves; sibi nullius sunt consilii culpæ; Cic.*

*I did not KNOW the way very well; sed nec viam diligenter tenebam; Petron.*

*I will let you KNOW; tibi notum, te certiorum faciam; Plin. Cic.*

*The like was never KNOWN; quod nemo unquam meminerat; Flor.*

*He thinks it will be KNOWN; rescitum iri credit; Ter.*

*Had I KNOWN as much before; quod si ego rescissem id prius; Ter. And. l. 5.*

*So came we to KNOW it; inde est cognitio facta; Ter.*

*Do you not KNOW me? agnoscisne me? Boet.*

*Things worth KNOWING; res cognitione dignæ; Cic.*

*Do you KNOW him no better than that? sic notus Ulysses? Virg. Petron.*

*Are you the only man that does not KNOW? an vero tu solus ignores? Cic.*

*Let me KNOW my parents; parentes meas commonestres mihi; Ter.*

*KNOWN all the world over; toto notus in orbe; Martial. Per totam res est notissima Lesbos; Ovid.*

*I will make you KNOW what it is to cheat your master; tibi ostendam herum quid sit periculi fallere; Ter.*

*What your disposition was I KNEW by your speech; mihi quale ingenium haberes, fuit indicio oratio; Ter.*

*Who KNOWS not that? inter omnes constat; Cic.*

*We KNOW; non sumus ignari; Cic.*

*You KNOW how hard a thing it is; you cannot but KNOW; te non præterit, quam sit difficile; Cic.*

*As you KNOW very well; quod te non fugit; Cic.*

*So that one might KNOW him for one of Theophrastus' scholars; ut Theophrasti discipulum poscis agnoscere; Cic.*

*One may KNOW them to be of a good disposition; scire est liberum ingenium; Ter.*

*We KNEW nothing of it; nobis id erat incognitum; Cæs.*

*A tried good-will; you KNOW my meaning; you understand my mind, you see my drift; animus perfectus. Mea consilia plane tibi nota sunt; tenes consilia mea, animum meum, meos sensus; non te latent mea consilia; cognitum habes, ac perspectum animum meum; qui sit meus sensus, probe nosti, præclare intelligis.*

*I would KNOW how men are affected towards me, or what good-will is borne me; velim scire quo animo in me sint homines. Scire velim, quo quisque in me animo sit, ut quisque sit erga me animatus, affectus; qui cujusque sit erga me animus, qui sensus, quæ voluntas; sensum cujusque nosse, tenere, callere velim, patere mihi velim.*

*You live with me, yet you KNOW not all my heart; or, I am yet unknown to you in many points; vivis mecum, nec animum meum perspectum habes. Me uteris assidue, assiduus tibi mecum intercedit usus, consuetudo inter nos assidua est; veruntamen plane non tenes animum meum, prorsus non calles mea consilia, non omnino mei tibi sensus patent, non penitus, non perfecte, non ex omni parte, non usquequaque.*

*A well-KNOWN man, or, with whom I am acquainted; homo exploratus. Pulchre hominem novi, probe novi, præclare, perfecte, plane, penitus, sensus ejus egregie teneo; habeo illum omnino cognitum; neque ipse me, neque statas ejus ulla ex*

parte latet, præterit, fugit; qui sit, quo animo, quo sensu, quo ingenio præditus, optime scio.

*Not to my KNOWLEDGE; non quod sciam; P' aut.*

*To store one with KNOWLEDGE; aliquem scientia augere; Cic.*

*He fears it will come to KNOWLEDGE; reascituri credit; Ter.*

*I must take care it come not to my father's KNOWLEDGE; ne resciscat pater mihi cautus est; Ter.*

*I KNEW it well enough; non eram nescius.*

*That thing also is KNOWN to be true; et hoc pro vero habetur.*

*By that you may KNOW how great a man he is, and of how great account; ex eo colligere potes quantus vir ille sit, et quanti sit nominis.*

*They KNOW that trick well enough; non inscii sunt istius artificii.*

*He is very well KNOWN to me, and he knows all my resolutions; conjunctissimus mecum est consiliorum omnium societate.*

*What you can do it is your part to KNOW; quid efficere possis tui est consilii.*

*We KNEW one another's purposes fully mihi tecum consiliorum omnium societas fuit.*

*Can any man approve, or prove what he does not KNOW? an vero quisquam potest probare, quod cognitum, quod comprehensum non habet? Cic.*

*You KNOW our counsels, know also what concerns Brutus; habes consilia nostra, nunc cognosce de Bruto.*

*We ought not only to KNOW the outside of sententious sayings, but also to dive and pry into their veryinmost marrow and matter; non primam tantum cutem, ac sententiarum speciem, sed sanguinem quoque ipsum, ac medullam earundem eruere debemus, et introspicere; Cic.*

*We must KNOW these things by our minds, not by our senses; animis oportet hæc teneamus comprehensa, non sensibus.*

*In whom you may KNOW and behold, or see, as it were, in a looking-glass, his life; in quibus possis istius, tanquam in speculo, vitam intueri.*

*To be KNOWN to any one; alicui innotescere.*

*Does my father KNOW any thing of it? nunquid patri subolet?*

*It is KNOWN, and, as it were, engraven, in every one's mind, that there is a God; omnibus innatum est, et quasi insculptum in animo, esse Deum; Cic.*

*Neither did Brutus well KNOW what they would do; nec satis Bruto constabat,*

*quid agerent; Cic.*

*Although I did not KNOW well enough; etsi non satis mihi constaret.*

*I do not KNOW that thing well enough yet; de hac re mihi satis adhuc non liquet.*

*If the subject of the discourse be not well KNOWN to the orator himself; si res non subest ab oratore percepta et cognita.*

*Which thing is KNOWN very well, as that which is infused in the common sentiments of mankind, and in nature itself; quod in communibus hominum sensibus, atque in ipsa natura, positum, atque infixum est.*

*The instinct and force of nature may be KNOWN and beheld in the very beasts; in ipsis bestiis vis nature inspicitur potest.*

*That thing is far above the reach and KNOWLEDGE of the unskilful and inexperienced; id ab imperitorum intelligentia sensuque longissime disjunctum est.*

*Therefore I, fearing lest you should not KNOW his mischievous actions; ego itaque timens ne facinora ejus clam vos essent; Cic.*

*If he hopes that thing shall not be KNOWN; si sperat id fore clam.*

*Neither did he KNOW what to do; nec quod faceret habebat.*

*The shallowness of our mind does not KNOW nor reach the depth of a mystery; non capiunt angustiae animi nostri sensum mysterii.*

*You do nothing, you endeavor nor undertake nothing, which I will not KNOW in reasonable time; nihil agis, nihil assequeris, nihil moliris, quod mihi latere valeat in tempore.*

*I do not well KNOW what you write; non satis mihi occurrit, quod tu scribis.*

*That thing is so high above our reach, that we, grovelling on the ground, cannot KNOW it; est id altius, quam ut humi strati intelligere possumus.*

*It was far above the reach of the KNOWLEDGE of our senses; longe id a nostris sensibus abhorrebat.*

*I, who KNOW my own weakness, dared not; ego, qui meæ imbecillitatis mihi sum conscius, non audebam.*

*I would have you KNOW; nec te lateat; nec tu sis inscius.*

*Every man KNOWS; nemo non novit.*

*He is not ashamed to be KNOWN; non aliter gaudet agnoscere, quam sol amat lucere.*

*I am not so wise to KNOW; non sum astutus.*

*Neither does it appear, or is it KNOWN, why; neque causa satis liquet, cur.*

*You KNOW very well that; neque enim clam te est.*

*All the town KNOWS; omnibus et lippis et tonsoribus notum est.*

*I will Know all; I will pump him; expiscabor omnia.*

*We KNEW that well enough; ista nos non fugerant.*

*How do you KNOW? unde rescieras?*

*You KNOW best; illam questionem nemo te dissolverit rectius.*

*We have no certainty of KNOWLEDGE; nihil habemus certi.*

*I scarcely KNEW you at first sight; prima fronte te vix agnoscebam.*

*It cannot be UNKNOWN to any one; nemini obscurum esse potest.*

*And yet for all that, I KNEW your face again; nec tamen tua me fefellit facies.*

*Did you but KNOW my heart; si fenestrato essem pectore.*

*If you do not deceive us in our KNOWLEDGE of you; si vos novi satis; si te satis novimus.*

*We KNEW one another ever since we were playfellows together; nos inter nos a teneris, quod aiunt, unguiculis, noti sumus.*

*Do you pose me, in that I KNOW not of? rursus me torques ænigmatibus?*

*I will paint him out in his true colors; I will make him KNOW what he is; ego illum notum satis faciam, ut omnes pestem fugiant.*

*Every body KNOWS not; cujus generis minus trita est notitia.*

*He made it KNOWN to every body; in solem et pulverem prolucebat.*

*And these things are more KNOWN; magisque ista in aperto sunt.*

*No man but KNOWS that, even before Theognis was born; hoc nemo ignoravit, et priusquam Theognis nasceretur. (Etiam norunt qui nondum ære lavantur.)*

*I have KNOWN him low enough; novimus hominem olim olearium.*

*One KNOWS not where to have him; verutior est, quam rota figularis.*

*To come to the KNOWLEDGE of a thing; rem aliquamprehendere.*

*That came to their KNOWLEDGE; id ad eos permanebat.*

*That is a thing KNOWN all the world over; per totam res est notissima terram.*

*They facilitate the KNOWLEDGE of; faciliorem cognitionem dant.*

## L.

**LABORIOUS;** laboriosus, assiduus, sedulus, studiosus, impiger, industrius.

*TO LABOR, or take pains; laborare, operari, niti, moliri. —for hire; operam mercede locare. —diligently; strenue operi incumbere. —earnestly; allaborare, contendere; animi toto impetu; omni, ve-*

hementissima contentione laborare, elaborare. Sedulo, studiose, pro virili, pro viribus, maximopere, omni opera et ope, omni studio, manibus pedibusque, toto pectore, flagranti studio, maxima industria, summo conatu, noctes diesque, omnibus nervis viribusque quam maxime possit quis eniti, aniti, contendere, conari, agere, facere. In re aliqua sudare, vigilare, excubare; multum opera, operam studii plurimum impendere, conferre, ponere, consumere, collocare, omnes nervos intendere, conatus adhibere; sedulum, strenuam operam dare, navare, omnem adhibere industriam. Nihil non facere. Omnem movere lapidem. Velis eoque, velis remiasque contendere. Laborabo industria mea quantum possum pro viribus. Designabo huc omnes meos conatus et insectam. Viriliter in hoc pulvere desudabo. Tanto in opus incubuit studio, ut parum abfuerit, quin sese laborando confecerit, enecarit, quin ipse operi suo immoreretur. Omnis, totus in hoc sum. Navibus atque quadrigis petere. —*with might and main; laborum Iliadem exhaustare, sudores in re aliqua exantillare; Sisyphi saxum volvere; maximo conatu incumbere et adniti; nihil non laborum obire, multum laboris exsudare; non æstimandis laboribus quippiam absolvere; ambabus manibus haurire. —toil, drudge, continually; laboris molestias perpetuas devorare. Gravissimis, maximis laboribus, negotiis, operibus, molestiis onerari, distendi, distringi, vexari, distineri, multari. In labore corporis, in contentione animi perpetua versari; omnem vitæ cursum consumere, conficere. Labores ingentes, immensus, immodicos, assiduos, et pene Herculeos suscipere, exantillare, perferre, sustinere. Perpetuis laboribus, continuis studiis, nocturnis lucubrationibus, sudoribusque diurnis frangere, exercere, enervare, macerare, exhaustare, conficere, defatigare æ. Laboris et molestiæ plurimum exhaustare. Usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere; nullum temporis punctum negotiis vacuum agere. Negotiorum, operum mole obrui, difficultate opprimi; nullis laboribus defatigari. Non te respicis. Mane egredi, vespere domum redire; arare, sudare, nullum tempus prætermittere. Duros, immensos perferre labores. Dies totos vigilesque operi transmittere noctes. Non sibi parcere. —*in vain, or to lose his labor; operam ludere, frustra sumere; consumere. Nihil agere —promovere; Ter. Cic. Plaut. niale ponere, collocare, frustra; futiliter locare, conterere. Operam et oleum; omnes industriae fructus, perdere. Operæ jacturam facere. Frustra, conatu irrito, successu**

nullo, infructuose, sine fructu, incassum, inaniter, nequicquam laborare conari. Inanem, sterilem, cassum laborem suscipere. Sisyphi saxum volvere, sudans nitendo neque proficit bilum. Æthiopem, laterem lavare, dealbare. Surdo narrare fabulam. Mortuo verba facere; fluctus numerare. In pertusum vas, dolium aquam infundere. Aërem, nebulas verberare. In arena ædificare. Asinum tundere. Isthmum fodere. Penelope telam texere. Aquam cribro haurire. Reti ventos venari. In aëre piscari. Auribus surdis canere. Infructuoso campo, arido, sterili solo semina committere, tradere. Quid arenæ semina mandas? Non profecturis littora bobus aras. Infelix operam perdas, ut ai quis asellum In campo doceat parentem currere frænis. In vento et liquida scribere aqua. Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere labori? Quid juvat ad surdas si cantet Phœmius aures? Omnis effusus labor. Studio exercetur inani. Bibulum curvo proscindere litus aratro. Frustra laborem insumere; inanem operam sumere; actum, actam rem, agere; nihil agere; laboribus nequicquam frugiferis fatigari; frustra, inaniter conari; arenam numerare, ventum solere. —in his vocation, or calling; in suo studio atque opere nunquam cessare. In suo instituto, proposito; in sua vivendi ratione, genere, in suo munere fungendo summam, omnem adhibere diligentiam. Officiis vitæ fideliter et cum industria fungi. Partes suas exequi; munus suum obire, tueri diligenter. Provinciam, Spartam quam nactus est ornare, exornare. Officio suo non deesse. In sui muneris administratione laborare. Indefesso labore, studio sua munera exercere; suis arti inservire. In suis rebus et negotiis gnaviter, strenue operam navare. Quam tribuit sortem fortuna tueri.

*Our LABOR, or work, will begin again with the warm spring;* cum tepido nostrum vere redibit opus.

*My LABOR will be well bestowed;* bene erit opera posita; Cic.

*What so great LABOR was it?* qui tantus fuit labor? Cic.

*It is worth the LABOR;* operæ pretium est; Cic.

*I have lost both my LABOR and cost;* opera et impensa periit; Macr. Operam et oleum perdidit.

*Not so much to save myself a LABOR;* non tam vitandi laboris mei causa; Cic.

*There was no reason why you should be at so great LABOR;* non fuit causa, cur tantum laborem caperes; Cic.

*To undertake LABOR;* laborem suscipere; Cic.

*He asked how long she had been in*

*LABOR;* percunctatus est, quam diuturnum puerperium fuisset; Gell.

*It is LABOR in vain to bestow cost on some persons;* fallunt impensæ in quosdam collatas.

*To spare his LABOR and pains;* de diligentia, industria multum, aliquid remittere; modum studiis imponere, statuere. In studiis, laboribus, sibi parcere, temperare, moderari. Res suas moderatus, remissæ, remissius, leviter, lente, molli brachio, perfunctorie, languide, segnitè agere.

*Immortality is the reward of LABOR and industry;* or, *the pains you have taken in your noble work shall never be forgotten, but, on the contrary, your labor shall be remembered and commended for ever;* e labore immortalitas. Quos nunc suscipias labores, ii te apud posteros æterna gloria donabunt, afficient, illustrabunt, ornabunt, decorabunt, tuum nomen immortalitati commendabunt, ab hominum oblivione, ab interitu vindicabunt, tui nominis famam in omnia secula dissipabunt, posteritati tradent, omnium sermonibus, et scriptis, exornandam, extollendam, celebrandam, honestandam, tuendam; consequeris tuis laboribus, nequa dies tui nominis famam delere possit; ut omnia de te posteritas loquatur, nullæ tuas laudes literæ taceant, de tuis laudibus conticeant.

*This will require much LABOR and pains;* si hoc suscipias, sumis, aggredieris, negotii multum habebis, feres laboris plurimum; rem difficilem, gravem, laboriosam, operosam, molestam imprimis ac duram senties, experieris, cognosces; valde tibi erit elaborandum, magnus in te labor, grave onus incumbet, oneris multum, laboris, molestiæ sustinebis.

*My LABOR and pains are in vain;* opera frustrata. Nunc me sentio frustra elaborasse, inanem laborem suscepisse, spes meas infirmis et labantibus fundamentis esse nixas; me ducem habuisse, ducem secutum esse, incertam cæcamque spem; arido solo, infructuoso campo, arenæ, semina commisisse, mandasse; imprudentiam consilii mei exitus rei mihi declarat; spe sum deceptus, ductus sum inani studio; laterem lavi, operam male posui, oleum et operam perdidit, studium inutiliter consumpsi, locavi.

*Excessive LABOR in study;* nimis labor in studiis. Nimis laboras, invigilas, sudas, exerces te nimis immoderate, supra modum, intemperanter in studiis, nimium laboriose studia tractas, colis, exerces; sustines laboris plus, quam satis est in studiis exercendis; sic elaboras in studiis, ut vires tuas imminuas, consumas, exhaustas, debiles, infirmas, affigas.

*Accustomed to daily LABOR and pains;*



labori assiduo et quotidiano assuetus; invictus a labore; nulli labori succumbere.

*To spare no LABOR or pains; labori, sibi, non parcere; labori se dare, duritiei et labori studere.*

*I have a great and LABORIOUS work to do; magnus mihi labor incumbit.*

*I was present at all the sea-fights in many places, neither did I ever spare or shun my LABOR or danger; navalibus præliis, quæ multis locis facta sunt, omnibus affui, nec labori meo, nec periculo usquam peperci; Liv.*

*He never put his soldiers to more LABOR and pains than he took himself; nunquam iste militi plus laboris imposuit, quam sibi sumpit; Cic.*

*To count no LABOR or pains too much; omnes labores leves existimare.*

*To be accustomed to all LABORS and dangers; omnes labores, omniaque pericula, consueta habere.*

*In which work he took much LABOR and pains; in quo opere plurimum laboris exhausti, exantlavit.*

*In which thing he avoided no LABOR and pains; qua in re nullum laborem subterfugebat.*

*For we are not so born by nature, that we should seem made only to play, but to sever LABOR and pains; neque enim a natura ita generati sumus, ut ad ludum facti esse videamur, sed ad severitatem et laborem; Cic.*

*Do not kill yourself with LABOR; ne teipsum laboribus eneces; Cic.*

*To be oppressed by much LABOR and great pains-taking; difficultate laborum premi; multis laboribus obui, exerceri, implicari; laborem labore cumulare; negotiorum mole obui; magnis laboribus vitam traducere; perpetuis laboribus, continuis studiis, assiduus vigiliis, nocturnis lucubrationibus se exercere, exhaustire.*

*I have undergone great LABORS; ego maximis laboribus sum perfunctus.*

*He is not wearied with the LABORS either of mind or body; neque animi, neque corporis laboribus est defatigatus.*

*Continual LABOR will accomplish any thing; labor improbus omnia vincit.*

*To do any thing with little LABOR; brachio levi aliquid agere.*

*To be free from LABOR and pains, either of mind or body; animo et corpore vacare.*

*Our LABOR is lost; luditur opera, perit impensa.*

*To lick his lips after what he cannot get; to LABOR nothing to the purpose; vitreum vas lambere, pultem autem non attingere.*

*I fished fair and caught a frog; LA-  
PARUS.*

BORED in vain; venabar icata Delia.

*Kindness and cost, all is LABOR lost; o male collatam benignitatem!*

*He means well, but is out of his aim; his LABOR is quite lost; bene currit, sed extra viam.*

*You might as well sit still; your LABOR is lost; nihil promovelis; in Danaïdum dolium aquam infundere.*

*I thought my LABOR well bestowed; omnes mihi labores, quos cepi, fuere leves.*

*To stop two mouths with one morsel; to make two friends with one favor; to LABOR with good success; to despatch two things at once; de una fidelia duos parietes dealbare; uno opere duo negotia perficere.*

*His LABOR is to make all void; id eludere, vel potius elidere, omnibus conatur modis.*

*I hope your LABOR will be to good purpose; spero fore non omnino frustraneum.*

*You may think I wanted LABOR, or had little to do; male me feriatum conseas.*

*Too late LABOR to shut the stable door; nil juvat amisso claudere septa grege.*

*To LACK; egere, carere, indigere, desiderare. —or be wanting; deficere, deesse.*

*LACK of courage; animi deliquium, abjectio animi.*

*An army LACKING of the full number; mutilatus exercitus.*

*LACKING but a little; prope, prope-modum, adv.*

*I LACK wit, memory, time; deficit me ingenium, memoria, dies; Ovid. Cic.*

*They LACKED strength; illi vires defuerunt; Cic. —those things, which were necessary for the storming of the camp; his rebus indigebant, quæ ad oppugnationem castrorum crant; Cæs.*

*There is great LACK of money; pecuniæ angustia, mira nummorum penuria, summa difficultas est; pecuniæ minimum tractantur; usus pecuniæ prope nullus est.*

*I LAID, he laid, &c.; posui, posuit, &c.; as,*

*I LAID down foundations in the beginning; proposui in principio fundamenta.*

*It was LAID to his charge; objectam est ipsi.*

*LAME; claudus, mutilus, membris captus.*

*He comes LAME home, that went lusty out; unde redit nobis Vulcanus, qui Mercurius hinc abierat?*

*He is LAME; ex pedibus laborat. —in his leg near the thigh; secundum crus*

*læsus est in pede. — what is the cause you go so limping? cur incedis incurvus, quasi nonagenarius esses, aut quasi messor quispiam, aut quasi delumbatus esses fusto?*

*My sickness has brought this LAMENESS on me; morbus ita contrahit nervos.*

*Sore battles make LAME soldiers; nec raro nobis e bello redeunt unipedes, interdum spodes.*

*A LAME fellow that halts ill-favoredly; he draws his heels after him; famulus claudus, non admodum dissimilis Vulcano.*

*Having contracted a LAMENESS from a wound; graviter claudicanti ex vulnere.*

*To LAMENT; lamentari, plorare, lugere, deplorare, deslere. — grievously, or to make great and heavy lamentation; lugere, queri, conqueri, deslere, plangere, lamentari, afflicti, mœrere; gemere, squalere, deplorare. Quesitus, plangens, turpissimos edere. Conscissa veste lacrymare. Luctui et luentis effeminare, muliebriter se dare, dedere, tradere.*

*Plangere, lamentatione, fletu totam domum, omnia complere. Luctu, mœrore, gemitibus conficere, macerare se. Lamentabili voce, febiliter deplorare. Quis est qui pro dignitate tantas calamitates deslere, deplorare possit? Ægris luctibus indulgere. Rupique sinus et pectora planxi, Et secui madidas ungue rigente genas. Nec puduit scissis exululare comis. Non aliter quam si nati pia mater adempti Portet ad extrectos corpus inane rogos, Mœstis loca questibus implet. Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos, Et laniata comas. Rupi capillos, Oraque sunt digitis aspera facta meis. Immemores decoris liventia brachia tundunt. Squalidus. Immemor sui decoris animum in luctus dant. Flere et lacerare capillos et dare clangorem. Obductos luctu miserabilis agro Condidit vultus. Cadere mœstis pectora palmis. Miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror. Abacissa planxi mea pectora veste; Tuta nec a digitis ora fuere meis. Non mihi si centum Deus ora, &c.; Ovid. Met. viii. 532. Meleagrides. Ingentem gemitum tunais ad sidera tollunt Pectoribus, mœstoque immugit regia luctu. Planguitque lacertos Verberat, et questus ad nubila fundit inanes. Protinus icta malo solutis Exiliit furibunda comis ac verbere crebro. Oraque, pectoraque et tenuem scidit horrida vestem.*

*I LAMENT, mourn; mœreo. Jaceo in mœrore ac ardibus, afflicti mœrore jacet, ac languet animus meus, pessime est animo meo; tristissimis vexas et conficior curis; mœrore contabesco, debilitor, conficior, obruor; nihil meo tristius; deditus tristitiæ sum, tristis valde sum, animi dolore tor-*

*queor, jucunditas a me omnis abest; nimium te tristitiæ tradidisti.*

*Cicero LAMENTED, or took the death of his daughter grievously, beyond or past all measure; Cicero præter modum doluit, moriua filia. Doloris plurimum Cicero hausit, accepit, cepit, tulit, ex morte, ex obitu, ex interitu filie, gravior est affectus; magna sollicitudine affectus est, vexatus est, oppressus est; ita doluit, ut nemo magis; tam doluit quam qui maxime; obitum filie tulit acerbissime, sic ut jucunditatem omnem penitus amisit; summum attulit dolorem Cicero, dedit, peperit obitus filie; summum Cicero sensit acerbitate extincta filia.*

*To LAND, or come to shore; appellere, ad terram applicare. — at some place; terram, portum attingere, tellure potiri. — or set one on shore; exponere.*

*Tossed by sea and LAND; torris jactatus et alto; Virg.*

*He made a law for the dividing of LAND; de agro dividendo legem tulit; Cic.*

*As soon as ever we set foot on LAND; ubi primum terram tetigimus; Plaut.*

*Being shipwrecked, he was cast on LAND at Andros; navi fracta ad Andrum ejectus est; Ter.*

*After he had LANDED his soldiers; set them on land; militibus expositis; Cæs.*

*He was seen on LAND, before there had been any news of his coming; prius ad continentem visus est, quam de ejus adventu fama omnino perferretur; Cæs.*

*A fit place to LAND in; idoneus ad egrediendum (sc. e navibus) locus; Cæs.*

*It shall be laid out in LAND; consumetur in agrorum emptionibus; Cic.*

*A mortgaging of LAND to pay money; mancipatio fiduciaria.*

*To take LAND for security; accipere fiduciam.*

*His LAND is mortgaged for ten pounds; ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas; Ter.*

*There is no coming at them by LAND; pedibus aditum non habent; Cæs.*

*LARGE, great, or ample; largus, latus, latus, amplus, spatiosus, diffusus.*

*To be at LARGE; libere vagari.*

*To speak at LARGE, to dilate, or to discourse at large; pluribus disserere; ubertate, orationis copia luxuriose, luxuriari, diffuere. Pluribus, plurimis verbis; fusa, diffuse; paulo fusius; copiose, prolixè; cumulatius, abundantius, uberius; luculenter, amplusime, varie disputare, agitare, explicare, illustrare, tractare aliquam rem; agere. Latius et copiosius; incredibili rerum varietate et copia disserere. Multus esse in aliqua re. Verbis dilatare; cumulatius, magnificentius, magnifi-*

centissimè agere, augere rem. Rem pleniorè et planiorè facere; quamplurimè argumentis ducere, infinitis exemplis ostendere; pluribus persequi. Causam non solum opponere, sed etiam copiose agere. De re aliqua multa, per multa proloqui, verba facere. Fusiorè filo contexere orationem. Pandere orationis vela. Alveo pleno fuit oratio. Longo sermone morari, tenere, detinere.

*I wrote to you at* LARGO; ad te pluribus verbis scripsi; Cic.

*We are very* LARGE *in the most easy things*; in apertissimis diuini longi sumus; Cic.

*To give one a* LARGE *encomium*; or commendation; pleno ore laudare; Cic.

*To be* LARGE *in one's defence*; aliquem copiosius defendere; Cic.

*My former discourse has been the more* LARGE, *that I might come to this at length*; huc ut venirem, superior, longius quam volui, fluxit oratio; Cic.

*To make* LARGE *promises*; ingentibus promissis onerare, pollicitando animos impellere.

LARGE *matters of discourse*; efflorescens rerum sylva; copiosa rerum varietas; luculenta supellex orationis.

A LARK; alauda.

A LARK *is better than a kite*; inest sua gratia parvis.

To LAST, or endure; durare, perdurare, permanere, persistere, consistere, perstare. Non deficere. Firmitatem, constantiam, stabilitatem habere. Statum et vigorem suum diutissime retinere. Seclis innumerabilibus non canescere, fatisce. Nulla vetustate consumi. Ætatem, vetustatem ferre. Stabilis, firmus, fidelis, ad perpetuitatem, diuturnitatem. Quod nulla ævi diuturnitas obliterabit. Perennari. Exegi monumentum ære perennius, &c.; Hor. Car. iii. 30. Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, &c.; Ovid.

The LAST, or latest; ultimus, postremus, novissimus. —but one; penultimus, adj. a postremo proximus; alter ab extremo; novissimus citra unum. —but two; antepenultimus, adj. —or hindmost; extremus, extimus. —of time; proximus.

At LAST; tandem, demum, ad extremum, ad postremum.

LASTLY, or finally; denique.

I. LAST, *having a substantive of time, viz. day, week, year, &c. expressed with it, is rendered by proximus, with a verb of the preterperfect tense*; as,

*They were ambassadors the* LAST *year*; anno proximo legati fuerunt; Cic. His proximis nonis tu non affuisti; Cic. Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris; Cic.

It LAST, *having reference to the order*

*or place of a thing, is rendered by novissimus, extremus, ultimus, supremus, summus, proximus, postremus*; as,

*To compare the* LAST *with the first*; ut novissima conferam primis; Cic.

*To the* LAST *hour*; usque ad extremum spiritum; Cic. Cum omnes se recepissent nostri ordines, recipere novissimus cepi; Cic.

*Or by some adverb derived from some of these adjectives*; viz. proxime, novissime, postremum, &c.; as,

*He whom I named* LAST; is quem proxime nominavi; Cic.

LAST *of all*; novissimè; Flor.

*The very place where he* LAST *set his foot*; vestigium illud ipsum in quo postremum institisset; Cic.

III. LAST, *having at before it, and no substantive after it, is rendered by jam tandem, aliquando, demum, denique, ad extremum, ad postremum, &c.*; as,

*Now at* LAST *I understand*; nunc demum intelligo; Ter. Nunc jam sum expeditus; Cic. Prælium diremit tandem nox interventa suo; Plaut. Perfice ut jam tandem illi fateantur; Cic.

IV. LAST *sometimes is used to signify the duration or continuance of a thing, and then is rendered by some verb or phrase of like import*; as,

*It will* LAST *for ever*; in æternum durabit; Quint. Nam in ea fructus maxime vis consistit, diutiusque perennat; Colum. Probitas longum perdurat in ævum; Ovid. Bidui est, aut tridui hæc sollicitudo. Lasts but for two or three days; Ter.

*Some other phrases*:

*These games will* LAST *a fortnight*; hi ludi quindecim dies auferent; Cic.

*He held out unconquered to the* LAST; invictus ad ultimum permansit; Liv.

*He makes shoes by the* LAST; ad modulum calceamenta conficit.

*Let not the cobbler go beyond his* LAST; ne sutor ultra crepidam; Plin.

*From the fourth of* June *to the* LAST *of August*; ex ante diem Nonar. Jun. usque ad pridie Cal. Septemb.; Cic.

LATE, an adj.; serus, tardus. —at night; multa nocte.

*Until it was* LATE; ad seram usque diem.

LATER *three years than he should*; triennio tardius, quam deberat.

LATELY, of late, or not long since; jamdudum, paulo ante, nuper, modo, jampridem, recens.

The LATTER-most, crop, or afterpasture; fœnum cordum; messis posterior.

Of LATE; nuper, nuper admodum, nuperime, recens, modo, modo jam, paulo ante, non ita pridem. Nostra, hac mæte,

memoria. Nostro ævo. Recentis memoriæ. Per hos annos, dies. Nostris temporibus. Nobis superstitibus. Paucos abhinc dies, annos. Paucos ante annos, dies. Diebus superioribus. Heri; pridie, nudiustertius.

*Too LATE, too soon*; sero nimis, nimium, admodum sero. Sero, serius quam oportuit. Diutius paulo remoratus est. Sero sapiunt Phryges; clypeum post vulnera sumo. Sera est in fundo parsimonia. Sera tum ratio. Machinas post bellum afferre; auxilium post victoriam, condimentum post cenam. Post penam venia, post mortem medicina; hederæ post Anthesteria. Sera nimis vita est crastina, vive hodie. Præpropere. Citius, paulo citius quam oportebat; quam res ferebat. Nondum fructus maturuit. Ante victoriam canere, triumphare. Ante obitum dici, supremaque funera, felix. Ante diem occidit.

*It was LATE ere I came home*; domum sero redieram; Cic.

*I came LATE in the night*; multa nocte veni; Cic.

*I never come home so LATE at night, but*—; nunquam tam vesperi domum revertor, quin —; Ter.

*We sat up talking till it was LATE at night*; sermonem in multam noctem produximus; Cic.

*Better thrice LATE than never*; præstat sero, quam nunquam sapere.

*That soon will be LATE*; id actutum diu est; Plaut.

*That philosophy was found out of LATE*; ea philosophia nuper inventa est; Cic.

*This acquaintance of ours is but of LATE*; hæc inter nos nupera notitia admodum est; Ter.

*I knew not of it till it was nearly too LATE*; pene sero scivi; Ter.

*It grows LATE*; vesperascit, advesperascit.

*At LATTER Lammas*; ad Græcas Calendas.

*Our friendship is of LATE*; nupera est nostra amicitia; recentioris est memoriæ.

*Of LATE ages*; paucis ante seculis.

*That is a LATE invention*; hoc est nuper inventum.

*I saw him very LATELY*; nuperrime illum vidi.

*That letter seemed to me to be LATER than that*—; hæc epistola recentior mihi videbatur, quam ut —.

*Things LATELY glued together* are hardly pulled asunder; conglutinatio recens ægre divellitur.

*The things which you wrote to me, and also to Tullia LATELY*; quæ nuper ad me, et quæ etiam ad Tulliam scripsisti.

*The LATIN tongue*; lingua Latina, sermo Latialis; Latinitas.

*To speak LATIN*; Latine loqui. — *exactly*; pure et bene, Latine, eleganter et castigate loqui. Elegantiæ sermonis Latini, puritatem Romanæ linguæ tenere. Puræ Latinitatis, elegantia Romanæ palam concedit nemini; omnibus aufert, præripit. Loquendi Latine artem, peritiæ, facultatem habet singularem, eximiam, summam. Latine orationis peritissimus artifex.

*Roman LATIN, or eloquence*; loquela Latia, Italica; phrasis Ausonica, Romana, Italæ.

*True Roman LATIN*; eloquium vere Romanum.

*The LATIN, or Roman speech, language, or tongue, &c.* is not only most pure, fine, or delicate, but also copious and rich; Romanus sermo non solum purissimus castissimusque, verum etiam uber ac locuples.

*The eloquence, copiousness, and elegance, of the LATIN tongue, are very great*; Romani sermonis eloquentia, ubertas, fecunditas, et venustas permagna est.

*The delicacies of the LATIN tongue*; cœpeditæ, literatura politior, linguæ Latine.

An excellent, clear, neat, LATIN, Roman, Ciceronian, style in writing epistles; character, stylus, epistolaris, politus, tersus, dilucidus, elegans, emendatus, Latinus, Romanus, et vere Ciceronianus; pulcher orationis Romani atylus; venustus stylus; elegans dicendi genus, a musis profectum.

*To LAUGH*; ridere, deridere, irridere. — *aloud*; cachinnare, cachinnari, cachinnum tollere. — *to scorn*; derisui, vel deridiculo habere. — *from the teeth outward*; Sardonium ridere. — *in one's sleeve*; sub persona ridere, in tacito gaudere sinu. — *at one*; risui, ludibrio aliquem habere, exponere; sannis aliquem excipere; ab aliquo jocum captare.

*To make one LAUGH*; excutere risum, risum movere, vel excitare. — *immoderately*; risu quater aliquem; Hor.

*To forbear LAUGHING*; risum tenere, sive compescere.

*To be LAUGHED at*; derideri; risui et ludibrio, pro ridiculo haberi; ridicule et petulanter illudi.

*He is LAUGHED at by the people*; risus populi factus est.

*What do the common people LAUGH at more?* quid enim majore cachinno Excipitur vulgi?

*To abstain from, or leave off, LAUGHING*; sibi a risu temperare; risum colibere, continere, inhibere.

*To raise LAUGHTER, or make to laugh*; risum alicui excutere, elicere, movere, ex-

citare, concitare, facere; mœstum, vel invitum jocis et facetiis ad risum adigere; in cachinnos solvere.

*A thing worthy to be LAUGHED at;* perridicula res, risu digna, ludibrio accipienda.

*To be almost dead with LAUGHING;* emori risu, i. e. effusius ridere; defluere vel diffuere, risu; Sardonico ridere risu.

*When most of the hearers were forced to LAUGH by that readiness of discourse, then;* hac loquendi promptitudine, cum perique in risum conversi essent, tum.

*A small LAUGHTER followed;* medicus est risus consequutus; Cic.

*Who can forbear LAUGHING in that matter?* quis, in hac re, se a cachinnis temperaret?

*In some things I can scarcely forbear LAUGHTER, in others I can scarcely keep from sleeping;* in quibusdam vix risum, in aliis vix somnum, tenere possum.

*They burst their sides with LAUGHTER;* lateribus omnes ridendo doluerunt.

*I will either LAUGH, or fall asleep;* aut dormitabo, aut ridebo.

*He LAUGHS in your face, and cuts your throat;* altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera.

*To make himself LAUGH;* sibi risum excutere.

*We are deservedly LAUGHED at;* jure optimo irridemur.

*He fell a LAUGHING;* risum sustulit.

*I am your LAUGHING-stock, or Tom-fool in the play;* sum tibi ridiculo, ludibrio.

*A LAW;* lex, legis, f.

*The Law of arms;* jura militare.

*To make a LAW;* legem facere, statuere, figere, rogare, stabilire, jubere, sancire, confirmare, pronuciare, ponere, dare, imponere, inferre, instituere, sciscere, scribere, conscribere, describere, promulgare, ferre, recitare, condere. Rem aliquam lege, senatusconsulto, plebiscito, edicto, decreto sancire, statuere. Leges et instituta conferre. Jura constituere. Id legis habere vim voluit. Rempubicam temperare bonis institutis et legibus. Animum ad civilia veret Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor.

*To publish a LAW;* legem promulgare.

*To keep or observe the Law;* legibus parere, obtemperare. Leges observare. Ad legum, juris normam, regulam, se, vitam, mores componere, conformare, instituire. Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat.

*To give Laws;* prescribere jura.

*To cancel, abrogate, or, repeal, a LAW;* refigere; legem antiquare, refringere, rescindere, abrogare, abolere, abdicare, la-

befactare, dissolvere, evertere, infirmare, convellere, revocare, irritam facere, funditus tollere. Tabulas legum refigere, frangere. Senatusconsultum inducere.

*To free one from the LAW;* aliquem lege solvere, a severitate legum eximere; legum vinculis, nexibus, expedire; sui juris facere. Fecit, induluit, concessit, ut in me nihil habeat juris jus, nullam habeant leges vim.

*A LAWYER;* jurisconsultus, jurisperitus, causidicus.

*To go to LAW, or sue one at law;* lites sequi, litigare; aliquem jure postulare; in jus, judicium, ad judicem vocare, deducere, rapere, trahere, citare; judicio, lite persequi, convenire in jus; injuriarum postulare; molestias, odiosis litibus divexare. Alicui dicam scribere, impingere, diem dicere. Lege agere, experiri. Judicio, jure certare, contendere cum aliquo. Actionem, litem intendere, instituere, inferre. Movere litem. Litigare et judicio conficere, confictari. Jus suum postulare, persequi. In jus ire. In ambiguam litem descendere; Petron.

*To leave off his suit at LAW;* lite desistere. Tria verba non committere. De jurgio silere. Paratas lites relinquere; cum bona gratia componere. Impetum animi ad litigandum, concertandum jure, judicio cohibere, continere; amice rem, negotium sine litigio, judicioque forensi transigere atque decidere cum aliquo.

*To break all good LAWS;* omnia divina et humana jura; leges omnes et instituta majorum; gravissima decreta effrenata cupiditate, furore indomito prosternere, perrumpere, perfringere, vaxare, conculare, perturbare, exingere, negligere, convellere, pervertere. Omnem juris religionem impuriissime, teterrime violare, tollere, evertere. Omnia repagula juris, pudoris, officii perfringere, labefactare. Non leges, non instituta, non mores, non jura noscere, observare. Bustum legum omnium et religionum. Fas omne abrumpit. Rumpere legum vincula. Sacrata resolvere jura.

*To abide the rigor of the LAW undauntedly;* legum, juris acerbicatem, asperitatem, severitatem perpeti, tolerare, sustinere, subire intrepide. Summum jus non vereri, pertimescere, deprecari. Legum rigoribus, minis, severitate non terri, fugi, exanimari. Conscientia bene actæ vitæ contra omnem legum sævitiam armari, muniri, confirmari. Hic murus ahenus esto, Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.

*A pleading LAWYER, or a pleader of causes;* patronus, advocatus, causidicus; qui in foro habitat; juris legumque peritus; causis clarus agendis.

*Skilful in LAW*; *jurisperitus*; Cic.

*He condemns his son-in-LAW*; *condemnat generum suum*; Cic.

*He made a LAW for*; *legem tulit de*; Cic.

*To follow the LAW*; i. e. *to go to suit*; *lites sequi*; Ter.

*I will follow the LAW on you*; *ego meum jus persequar*; Ter.

*They gave LAWS to the citizens*; *jura civibus præscribebant*; Cic.

*To move that a LAW be made*; *rogare legem*.

*To record a LAW*; *ferre legem*.

*To proclaim or publish a LAW after it is made*; *figere legem, tabulam*.

*He thinks no LAW can lay hold on him*; *non legem putat tenere se ullam*; Ter.

*It is LAWFUL*, i. e. *meet, convenient, and reasonable*; *rationi consonum est*; *consentaneum est*; *ratio dicitur*; *rationis est*; *æquam, justum, rectum, et rationi consentaneum est, videtur*.

*To govern a city by LAWS*; *legibus urbem gubernare, fundare*.

*To bring under the LAWS*; *sub leges vocare*.

*A skilful LAWYER, or counsellor*; *legum cautus*, i. e. *peritus*, *apud Ausonium*; *legalis mysta*, *apud Alcintat*; *juris interpretæ*; *antistes juris*; *juris scientia præstans*; *eximius juris doctor*; *Cæsarei juris professor*; *legum imperialium eximius doctor*; *qui summa diligentia, laboribus, ac laudibus, ad legalem pervenit sapientiam*.

*That custom is as good as a LAW*; *quæ consuetudo in legem invaluit*.

*That ought to be fixed and established by LAW for ever*; *hoc fixum, et in perpetuum lege ratum, esse debet, oportet*.

*That was according to the LAWS of our ancestors*; *a majoribus nostris ita comparatum est*.

*Therefore, for that cause, it seems anciently established by LAW*; *itaque, ejus rei causa, antiquitus institutum videtur*; Cæs.

*By force and violence to impose LAWS on the commonwealth*; *leges per vim imponere reipublicæ*; Cic.

*To impose too hard LAWS on one*; *nimis duras leges alicui imponere*.

*Solon in his LAWS appointed no punishment for him who should kill his father*; *Solon, legibus ipsius, nullum supplicium constituit in illum, qui parentem necasset*; Cic.

*It was appointed by LAW*; *lege cautum fuit*.

*They had appointed that by their LAWS and decrees*; *qui suis legibus et decretis, id sanxissent*; Cic.

*It is excellently appointed by the LAWS*; *præclare legibus comparatum est*; Cic.

*He bound him by the LAWS*; *illum legum laqueis constrinxit*.

*LAWS are the foundation of liberty, the fountain of equity, and the bond of honor and dignity*; *leges sunt fundamentum libertatis, fons equitatis, et vinculum dignitatis*.—*which are the chief pillars of a kingdom and commonwealth, ought to be inviolably observed*; *leges, quæ præcipue columnæ sunt regni et reipublicæ, inviolabiliter observari debent*.

*For he has defiled all the LAWS of God and man, by a new, unheard-of, and inexpressible villany*; *is enim omnia deorum hominumque jura, novo, inaudito, inexpressibili scelere contaminavit, polluit*.

*To dispense with one for the breach of the LAW*; *in alicujus culpa connivere*.

*To make and unmake LAWS*; *figere legem et refigere*.

*To repeal LAWS*; *leges rescindere, antiquare*.

*He was never questioned for not keeping that LAW*; *nec crimen ei, ex hac lege intentatum est*.

*A just and righteous LAW*; *Minos ipse nunquam tulit legem æquiorum*; *æqua lance librare*; *æqua statera ponderare*.

*To take out an action in LAW against a man*; *scribere dicam in aliquem*; *dicam ei e summo tribunali comparavi*; *diem direre alicui*.

*A free man*; *his own man*; *the LAW is in his own hand*; *homo sui juris*.

*To be worsted in LAW*; *causa cadere*; *litem perdere*.

*His cause is nought in LAW*; *causa laborat*.

*The suit in LAW is not yet ended*; *adhuc sub judice lis est*.

*In LAW-suits, harm watch, harm catch*; *lege plectatur Rhemnina*.

*To yield his own right in LAW*; *de suo jure discedere*.

*So it pleased the judge to decide it in LAW*; *sic visum est Rhadamantho*.

*To vex a man with LAW-suits*; *odiosis aliquem litibus divexare*.

*An old LAW, and out of date*; *lex antiqua et antiquata*.

*Possession is eleven points in LAW*; *lis judicata est secundum eos qui possidebant*.

*A sufficient witness in LAW*; *testis omni fide dignus*.

*A wise LAW! not worth a straw!* *o grave decretum! dignius quod vino inscriberetur quam veri!*

*The LAWYER looks for great fees, bribes*; *bovem habet in lingua*.

*A LAWYER's client*; *consoltor juris*.

*By what LAW? quo jure? quibus legibus?*

*That great LAWYER; ille oraculum legis.*

*He came fairly off; he was quit by LAW; causa stetit.*

*Agree, for the LAW is costly; take up the matter; litem dirime.*

*The LAWYERS send bailiffs to arrest you; canes assignavit illi is venaticos; lictores qui te venantur ut capiant, et in carcerem ducant.*

*He has him on the hip, at an advantage in LAW; peneas illum is nunc est; ad pedes suos provolutus succumbit.*

*He has the LAW in his hands; nebulo est stigmaticus.*

*They that make LAWS must not break them; patere legem, quam ipse tulisti.*

*The love of going to LAW fills the lawyer's pocket; tabes fori pecuniam advocatis fert; Ter.*

*To LAY, put, or place; ponere, collocare. —the cloth; insternere mensam. —an egg; parere, vel edere, ova. —the fault on one; culpam transferre, fabam cudere, in aliquem. —a foundation; fundamenta jacere, fundare. —hold on; apprehendere, tenere. —level; æquare solo, complanare. —open; detegere, aperire. —a wager; sponsonem facere; Cic. —up money, wealth; nummos, aurumque, opes recondere; Hor. Quintil. —provision against winter; alimenta in hyemem reponere; Quint. —down his life; mortem oppetere; Cic. —hands on; manus injicere, inferre, admolari.*

*He LAID all waste where he came; quacunq̃ue ivit omnia vastavit; Cic. —the town flat with the ground; urbem solo exæquat; Flor. —down his dictatorship; dictatura se abdicavit; Cæs. —him in irons; compedibus coercuit; Suet. —it in his dish; hoc ei quasi deforme crimen objecit; Macrob. —himself along on the bed; inclinavit se in lectum.*

*They LAY all even (flat, level) with the ground; solo exæquata omnia; Liv.*

*In the mean time yet LAY down those mattocks (rakes); rastros interea deponere tamen; Ter.*

*I LAID down foundations in the beginning; proposui in principio fundamenta; Cic. —the foundations of your safety; fundamenta jeci salutis tuæ; Cic. —mine ear to; admovi aurem; Ter.*

*He offered to LAY him a wager; is illum sponsonem lacesivit; Cic.*

*All my plots are LAID; instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia; Ter.*

*Men do not LAY a net for a hawk; non rete accipitri tenditur; Ter.*

*You are LAID in the same mire; in eodem luto hæsit; Ter.*

*He will LAY the blame on you; ibi culpam in te transferet; Ter.*

*My way LAY here; hac iter habui; Ter.*

*His business LAY in many provinces; in pluribus provinciis ejus versata res est; Cic.*

*It shall be LAID out in land; consumetur (pecunia) in agrorum emptionibus; Cic.*

*He LAYS violent hands on his fellow; manus violentè affert socio; Cic.*

*Violent hands are LAID on the magistrates; magistratibus manus inferuntur; Cic.*

*Where pigeons LAY their eggs; molles ubi reddunt ova columbæ; Juv.*

*It was LAID to his charge, that; objectum est ei, quod; Gell.*

*As much as LAY in me; quantum in me erat; Cic. —in you; quod quidem in te fuit; Ter. —in him; quantum esset in ipso se; Cic. Suet. —in her; quantum in ipsa fuit; Cic.*

*LAY your writings by a while; scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur; Quint. —it down at our door; ante januam nostram appone; Ter. —all the blame on me; me suasore, et impulsore id factum dicito.*

*Do not you LAY the blame on me; ne conferas culpam in me; Ter.*

*They LAY not above four times in a year; non plus quater in anno pariunt; Var.*

*As if their honor LAY at stake; quasi suus honos agatur; Cic.*

*He LAY abroad all night; pernoctavit in publico; Cic.*

*The ships LAY at anchor; naves ad anchoras erant deligatæ; Cæs.*

*If it LAY all on you; si in te solo sit situm; Ter.*

*He scarcely LAID out ten groats in vicinals; vix drachmis opsonatus est decem; Ter.*

*The storm LAY sore on the ships; naves afflictabat tempestas; Cæs.*

*We may LAY on them what punishment equity permits; tanta eos pœna afficiamus, quanta æquitas patitur; Cic.*

*That pains and care shall be LAID out in things worth knowing; id in rebus cognitione dignis operæ curæque ponetur; Cic.*

*He thinks no law can LAY hold on him; non legem putat tenere se ullam; Ter.*

*The accused LAYS exceptions against the accusers; reus accusatores præscribit.*

*All he LAYS hands on is his own; milvinis est unguis.*

*It is only I that they LAY wait for; unum me petunt.*

*To LEAD; ducere, deducere. —a life;*

agere vitam. — *a dance*; choream ducere; restim ductare. — *the way*; præire, viam præmonstrare. — *in triumph*; in triumpho ducere; Patere. — *one's life in the country*; ruri vitam agere; Ter. — *forces against an enemy*; copias adversus hostem educere; Cæs.

A LEADING man; princeps, qui ducit familiam.

To be LFD to execution; ad mortem dari, rapi; Cic.

She LED her life chastely; pudice vitam agebat; Ter.

You shall LEAD the dance; tu restim ductans saltabis; Ter.

He LEADS the way; is the leading man; hic familiam ducit; Cic.

Thus far he LED his army; huc usque exercitum duxit; Plin.

Scipio, LEADING an army laden with the spoils of many cities, seizes on Tunis; Scipio gravem jam spolia multarum urbium exercitum trahens, occupat Tunetam.

Over-against the way that LEADS to the Capitol; adversus viam, qua in Capitolium ascenditur; Liv.

A LEAGUE, or covenant; fœdus, n. liga, -e, f.

To make a LEAGUE; pactum, fœdus, mutuum fœdus inire, sancire, ferre, pangere, conjungere, instituere, consare, contrahere, percutere, componere, inter se, vel cum aliquo sancte, religiose. Cum aliquo pactum religiosumque fœdus facere, societatem contrahere, fœdere certo confirmare; conventionem facere. Fœdere et pactione obstringi, teneri, obstrictus teneri. Mutuo fœdere, consensu, sacramento devincire se, conjungi. Aquis conditionibus depacisci. In æquas pactiones descendere, convenire. Pactionibus inter se obligari. Ad quandam pacis conditionem, pactionem venire, accedere; coire in fœdera; Virg. — *or agreement, by joining hands together*; in fœdere ineundo dextræ conjungere dextram.

In LEAGUE, or entered into league; confederatus, fœderatus.

To break a LEAGUE; fœdus violare, vel temerare; pactiones, conditiones pacis, fœdera, pacta, conventa, conventiones, pacem initam perjurio turbare, perturbare, negligere, violare, rumpere, solvare, frangere, convellere, labefactare. In fide fœderis non permanere. Pactis non stare, sanctum, confirmatum religiose fœdus nihili, irritum facere. Sanctiones, pactiones, sine ulla injuria factas rescindere. A pacto resilire. A fide data discedere. Non ego nequitia socialis fœdera rumpam. Fallere dextas. Conceptum fœdus excutere. Disjicere compositam pacem. Fœdisfragus.

To enter into LEAGUE, or agreement of

partnership, in any thing; societatem in re pacisci.

To receive the conditions of a LEAGUE; fœdera accipere; Sal.

To enter into a LEAGUE of conspiracy; conjurationem, conspirationem facere, consare; conspirare, et in bonam, et in malam partem sumitur; sed conjurare in malam frequentius; conceptis verbis, vel data fide, factaque coitione, consentire, simul jurare.

To confirm a LEAGUE entered into by the blood of both parties; haustu mutui sanguinis fœdus sancire; Sol.

To draw or entice into a most villainous LEAGUE of conspiracy; ad incredibile sceleris fœdus aliquem adsciscere; ad illicitas jureque damnatas confederationes pellere, et insigare.

To agree in wicked LEAGUES, or conspiracies; ad quasvis res, et confederationes nefarias concordare.

Let them make what LEAGUES among themselves they please; transigant inter se ipsi ut libeat; Ter.

You were all tied and bound by the LEAGUE and covenant; vos omnes fœdere, et pactione obstricti tenebamini.

LEAN; macer, macilentus; gracilis, tenuis, exilis, strigosus.

As LEAN as a rake; ossa atque pellis, misera macritudine, Nihil aliud quam asphar hominis; nudior leberide. Ita proverbialiter dicitur de vehementer tenuibus; Loberis enim serpentis exuvias significat.

Night watchings make bodies LEAN; vigiliæ attenuant corpora.

To LEAP; saltare, salire. — *for joy*; exultare, exilire, gestire. — *on horseback*; in equum insilire; equum ascendere. — *from on high to the ground*; corpora saltu ad terram mittere.

He gave a great LEAP, hastening to fly on the bank; dedit saltum ingentem, properans insistere ripæ.

He LEAPED over, or above, difficulties, or, high, hard, and difficult things; saltu super ardua venit.

Kids LEAP on the flowers; insulant floribus hædi.

To LEARN; discere, addiscere; doceri, erudiri. Traditas a præceptore disciplinas capere, percipere. Bonis artibus vacare. Præceptoribus operam navare; aures dociles præbere; informandum, instruendum, instituendum, erudiendum se tradere. In studia literarum artiumque ingenuarum incumbere. Literis, disciplinis, præceptis artibusque animum excolere. Auditioni in scholis operari. Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes. Ingenuas pectus coluisse per artes. Intendere animum studiis et rebus honestis. Nunc



imbibe puro pectore verba puer. —*without the book, or by heart*; dicta mente consequi, et animo, animi sensibus ea infigere; insculptum in animo habere; ex memoria, veluti ex thesauro, aliquid depromere, expromere. Ediscere, memorie mandare. —*an art*; artis præcepta percipere; Cic. —*without book*; memoriter discere, addiscere, ediscere, complecti. Memoria tradere, mandare, infigere, inserere. Verbatim ediscere. Verba singula memoria comprehendere, tenere, retinere. Animo inscribere quæ didicit. Exercenda est memoria, in ediscendis ad verbum quam plurimis, et nostris scriptis et alienis. —*to take great pains in learning, to study diligently*; incumbere literis, in literas, in literarum studia; immori studiis; literas amplecti; plurimum operæ consumere, insumere in literis; studiis se exercere, agere vitam; eruditioni parandæ operam dare; occupare animum in studiis bonarum artium; artes bonas assequi improbitate laboris; transmittere tempus in pugillares, et in libellos; navare operam literis, et dare; acriter intendere animum ad literas; ingenuas caput efferre per artes; invigilare studio literarum; elaborare pertinaciter in addiscendis literis; studiis teneri; plurimum collocare operam in excolendo literarum studio; intentam diligentiam adhibere; asserere se studiis; Plin. Se totum literarum studio impendere; se musis addicere in servitutum, devovere, dicare, consecrare. In optimis literarum studiis suavissime otari; studiis bonis omne otium applicare; artes habere in complexu, oculis, auribus; Plin. In sano flagrare studio in literas; scientia progredi; non parum in literis proficere; colligere eruditionem ex studiis; ducta in dies linea, profectum, progressum magnum facere in literis, in scientia aliqua; lineam ducere; nullum facere studendi modum, neque finem; Pieriis adhibere otia blanda libris; in amenissimis musarum viratibus quotidie versari; in vernantissimis Divinæ Scripturæ pratis expatiari; insudare literis; totum se libris dedere; libros assidue manibus retinere; impallescere studio, literis; literarum sacra colere; immodico studio se macerare; abdere se literis; Cic. Assidere semper chartis, immori; impendere tempus omne discendis literis; studiose versari, ac sedulo, in libris; animos aptare studiis; tota mentis cogitatione ferri, intendere vim omnem ingenii in literas, impendere pertinacem studii laborem; adhibere propensum literis studium; studendi cura, impendio defigi; ardentem intendere animum studio literarum; inherere libris; affixum esse literis. —*principles of*; imbibe elementa doctrinæ; melioribus li-

teris leviter imbutus.

A *very* *LEARNED* man; vir literatus, eruditus, doctus perquam, egregie, magnopere, eximie, præclare, plane, perfecte, absolute, excellenter, exquisitè, exquisita quadam ratione, insigniter, non vulgariter, impense, imprimis, apprime, singulariter doctus, eruditus, literatus. Facile doctissimus, eruditissimus, literatissimus; literarum humaniorum amantissimus, artiumque omnium et linguarum peritissimus; omnibus perfectis, ingenuis artibus, iis artibus quæ sunt libero homine dignæ, omni doctrina, liberali eruditione, omnibus literis, disciplinis, præclare, eximie excultus, eruditus, ornatus, perpolitus, instructus, ornatissimus; artium et linguarum præsidis instructissimus; eruditionis, doctrinæ, singularis, maxime, reconditæ, summæ, miræ, egregiæ, admirandæ, multijugæ, eximie, non vulgaris, præclaræ, exquisitæ, exquisitissimæ, solidæ, variis expolitis disciplinis, summam doctrinæ laudem consecutus; in omnibus veterum scriptis multum et studiosè versatus; multis, plurimæ, prope infinitæ lectionis; multiformi eruditionis supellectile instructus; omnibus disciplinarum ornamentis præditus, cumulat; omnigena eruditione clarus, conspicuus; in omni doctrinæ genere ita versatus ut cum primis certare possit. Unicus ævi sui politioris literaturæ phoenix. Ætatis nostræ Varro, Literarum antistes. Literarum princeps. Extra invidiam aleam doctus. Facile princeps in re literaria. Cecropiæ madidus Latineque Minervæ Artibus. Qui Socraticis madet sermonibus. Quem musæ multijugus doctum poliere per artes. Thespiadum decus immortalæ sororum.

A *man of mean* *LEARNING*; sciolus, mediocriter literatus; leviter imbutus, tinctus literis; satis doctus ut est captus hominis; vulgariter, tenuiter, non admodum, haud satis, non multum eruditus; non satis politus artibus. Qui literas meliores gustavit, delibavit, attingit tantum; modice redolet; primis, primoribus labris degustavit; a limine salutavit disciplinas, exiguum nactus notitiâ rerum, in arcanis et mysteriis musarum plane hospes et peregrinus: cum literis Latinis tum etiam Græcis (ut temporibus illis) satis eruditus, ex adbitis literarum fontibus nihil hausserat, a perfecta literarum scientia longe abest. Cum siccare sacrum largo Permessida posset Ore, verecundam maluit esse sitim.

*To handle a matter* *LEARNEDLY*; oratione copiosa, docta, diserta, polita, perpolita, ornata; copiosissime et ornatissime disputare, disserere; rem tractare, agitare, prosequi, explicare, pertractare. Omnibus verborum et sententiarum ornamentis,

floribus rem perpolire, variare, ornare; luce verborum illustrare. Omnia redicendi ornamenta adhibere. In aliqua re docte, præclare, doctissime versari.

*You shall LEARN as long as you will; discas quam diu voles;* Cic.

*I LEARNED Greek when I was an old man;* Græcas literas senex didici; Cic.

*A person very well LEARNED;* non abhorrens a literis; Gell.

*Not very LEARNED;* parum eruditus; Cic.

*They are LEARNING something too;* etiam addiscunt aliquid; Cic.

*They instruct and teach such as desire to LEARN;* studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent; Cic.

*He had one at home to LEARN of;* domi habuit, unde disceret; Ter.

*Let him LEARN by, or from me;* habeat meipsum sibi documento; Cic.

*I LEARNED it every word without book;* edidici ad verbum; Cic.

*I would you should LEARN that of her;* te ex ipsa id velim resciscere; Ter.

*Am I yet to LEARN to speak either Greek or Latin?* an sum etiam nunc vel Græce loqui vel Latine docendus? Cic.

*I can LEARN nothing of that woman;* nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere; Plant.

*We are not to LEARN;* non sumus ignari; Cic.

*An eloquent and LEARNED oration, or discourse;* concio, oratio copiosa, erudita, accurata, omnibus numeris absoluta, &c.

*To advance, or set forward, LEARNING;* ex mediis ignorantie tenebris ingenuas artes, ut et sacras literas, vindicare. Bonas literas longo veluti postliminio redeantes in suum quodammodo regnum dignitatemque, in pristinum nitorem restituere; suo splendori reddere. Redimere studia literarum. Editione utilium scriptorum publica studia juvare, adjuvare; studiis bonarum literarum bene, optime mereri. Libris edendis, eruditissimis lucubrationibus, egregiam navare operam rei literariæ. Libros a duiâ blattarum tinearumque servitute, qua diutissime oppressi propemodum interierant, liberare, vindicare ab interitu. Divitem ingenii proventum in universum orbem effundere; ac suo labore bonarum artium studia promoveri.

*To breed up, or instruct in LEARNING;* ingenia, teneros docilesque annos pueros, literis, præceptis, pietate, scientia, imbui.

*Well LEARNED both in Greek and Latin;* Græce et Latine doctus. Præclare tenes et quæ a Græcis, et quæ a nostris prodita sunt; unus optime noti non nostra solum, sed etiam Græciæ monumentis

omnia; es omni liberali doctrina politicissimus.

*LEARNING is always both pleasant and profitable;* literæ semper jucundæ et utiles. Mi fili, semper usui, semper delectationi literæ tibi erunt, fructum tibi afferent et voluptatem in omni vita, nunquam non utiles, nunquam, inquam, jucundæ non erunt; te semper commodis, semper voluptate afficient, juvabunt pariter, et oblectabunt in universâ tuæ vitæ cursu; vitæ tuæ par atque adeo longior literarum utilitas erit.

*Arts have not their due honor;* LEARNING is not esteemed as it ought to be; artes merito honore carent. Non ut deberent, honestæ sunt; non quanti deberent, æstimantur; non quo deberent, quo æquo essent loco sunt; non quem deberent, locum obtinent, non admodum in honore sunt; dignitatis, existimationis, honoris, loci non habent satis, exigui pretii sunt, parvi sunt, haud magni reputantur bonæ artes; bonis artibus honor non est, locus non est, honor non tribuitur; bonæ artes honore vacant, dignitate carent, non coluntur, jacent, minime vigent.

*It is good to LEARN from the experience of others;* acutum est periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet; optimum est aliorum frui insania.

*Apply yourself and your study to the LEARNING of all good arts and discipline;* adhibe, ad omnes erum bonarum disciplinas, studium.

*Well and highly LEARNED;* in admirationem doctus, eruditus, ac eloquens; maxima doctrina præditus; bene doctus, pro, valde doctus; magnopere doctus; musarum sacra colens, frequentans; unicuique musarum delitium; literarum decus, fons, ornamentum; linguarum antistes, columen; fons totius eruditionis ac eloquentiæ; spectatæ eruditionis vir; omnium disciplinarum scientia præditus; parens eruditionis ac eloquentiæ; vir literatissimus, acerrimi felicissimique ingenii; ad summum literarum fastigium proventus suapte ingenio; delitium universi literati orbis; summam doctrinæ laudem consequutus; vir multæ, plurimæ, ac prope infinitæ lectionis; ingenuarum artium callentissimus; in nullo doctrinæ genere non exercitatus; in literatorum consensu primum tenens locum; habens eruditionis, penû multifariam cumulatam; summa cum laude doctoratus titulum consecutus; primi nominis doctor; cuius gressus Charites, sorores Pegasidesque omnes comitantur euntes; vir doctorum omnium calculi incomparabilis; encyclopædiam qui absolvit; absoluto disciplinarum orbe omnibus mirandus, osculandus; Cyclice doctus; in Cyclicis disciplinis

exercitissimus; qui in omni parte orbiculari disciplinæ certaverit; cyclopædiam, encyclopædiam omnem optime calens; qui ad fastigium tum doctrinæ tum eloquentiæ pervenit.

*His LEARNED style in speaking is wholly and purely ancient Roman; nihil in loquendo minus spirat, quam nativum illum et incorruptum Romani sermonis odorem; Romani sermonis nativam et genuinam quandam proprietatem spirans; he breathes nothing less than the pure Roman style, &c.*

*No age can boast of a man more LEARNED since Cicero and Fabius; quo, post Ciceronem et Fabium, doctiorem nulla unquam ætas habuit.*

*A man great in all LEARNING, and who first attempted to restore decayed eloquence; vir omni eruditione major, et qui inclinatam eloquentiam primus in integrum restituere sit adortus.*

*Erasmus was the most LEARNED man of his age, and the most famous master of the learned world; Erasmus suæ ætatis omnium doctissimus, ac præclarissimus literarioris orbis præses.*

*A LEARNED physician; imprimis peritus et gnarus medicinæ.*

*To deserve well of the LEARNED world, by advancing learning; de publicis studiis optime mereri; consulere studiis communibus, et bonæ spei ingenia benigne provehere; aliis sedulo impertire doctrinam; honestissima literarum adjutare, adjuvare studia; annis compluribus elaborata in communem omnium depromere utilitatem; eruditissimis lucubrationibus nunquam intermoriturum decus parare.*

*To apply himself to LEARNING and study; castis musarum choris vacare; musis se devovere; sacris Aoniis otia dare; Pieridum sacris se addicere; seriis, sacris studiis se penitus dedere; studiose literis incumbere; affixum esse literis; in castis musarum militare; sibi in studiis minime parcere; hoc vere est musis sacra facere; philosophiæ abstrusam cognitionem indagare.*

*The love of LEARNING and knowledge is planted in the mind; insitus est menti amor cognitionis et doctrinæ.*

*That he might spend all his time in the reading and learning of histories; ut tempus omne suum historiarum lectioni daret.*

*If you had, from your childhood, applied yourself painfully to the LEARNING of the best arts and disciplines; si optima, a pueritia, disciplinis atque artibus studuisses, et in his elaborasses.*

*Nothing seemed more pleasing to him than solitude and serious study, in which he was always conversant with LEARNING*

*and the writings of learned men, and by which he put all remembrance of past griefs out of his mind; nihil illi solitudine, et in studiis solitudine, visum est amicus, in qua omnis ei erat sermo cum literis, et literatorum scriptis, et per quam pellebat ex animo dolorum præteritorum recordationem; Cic.*

*I, who but lately and lightly applied myself to the LEARNING of Greek; ego qui sero, ac leviter, Græcas literas attigi; Cic.*

*When I was an old man I applied myself to Grecian LEARNING, which I was as earnestly studious of, as I desired daily to eat and drink; Græcas literas senex didici, quas quidem sic avidè arripui, quasi diuturnam et quotidianam sitim, et famem explere cupiens.*

*He is the chief of that study and LEARNING; hujusce studii et doctrinæ is facile est Coryphæus.*

*Out of which books he had drawn the sweetest pleasures of LEARNING; ex quibus libris suavissimos eruditionis succos exhauserat.*

*I, who have drunk nothing, or but little, out of the hidden and deepest fountains of LEARNING; ego qui nihil, aut parum, ex abditis literarum fontibus exhauserim.*

*Therefore some follow the LEARNING of philosophy, others of the civil law; itaque alii ad philosophiam, alii ad jus civile, se applicant.*

*To apply one's mind wholly to the LEARNING and study of philosophy; aciem mentis, et acumen ingenii, in philosophiam studium intendere.*

*He applied with his whole heart to the study and LEARNING of piety and religion; toto pectore in studium pietatis et religionis incubuit.*

*To give oneself wholly to contemplate LEARNING, or to the contemplation of things; ponere se totum in rebus contemplandis.*

*To spend his whole time, life, and leisure in the best studies of LEARNING; in optimis literarum studiis vitæ cursum conficere, omnem ætatem agere, consumere, suavissime otari.*

*We bestowed a great deal of care and pains on that study, or LEARNING; non mediocrem in eo studio operam curamque consumpsimus.*

*They may wonder that I have spent so much time and pains in that study, or LEARNING; mirari possunt in eo me studio tantum operæ ac temporis posuisse; Cic. de Off.*

*To return to, or to follow again, his studies, or LEARNING; redire cum literis in gratiam.*

*There was in that book much LEARNING, and that not vulgar, but deep and recondite; erat in eo libro plurimæ literæ, nec eæ vulgares, sed interiores quædam et reconditæ.*

*A jocund, or pleasant man, but LEARNED; homo non infacetus, sed satis doctus.*

*A man once of great polite and erudite LEARNING; vir quondam multæ politæ et reconditæ eruditionis. — of excellent wit, of acute judgment, and of curious learning; vir ingenii excellentis, acerrimi iudicii, et doctrinæ exquisitissimæ.*

*A very LEARNED man, and very much given to learned studies; vir literatus, et studiis doctrinæ deditus; musarum castra sequitur; laudandarum artium scientia exultus; vir præstanti literarum scientia conspicuus; literis, artibus ingenuis evectus et instructus; in musarum studiis accuratissime exercitatus; claris versatus in hortis.*

*A man so well accomplished with so many ornaments of LEARNING, wit, and eloquence, that he is inferior to none; vir tot præsidii doctrinæ, ingenii, et eloquentiæ munitus, ut omnes superet. — admirable for eloquence, or pleading, and most famous for all LEARNING and virtue; vir in dicendo admirabilis, omnique doctrina et virtute præstantissimus.*

*He has none above him, or he is inferior to none, in that study or LEARNING; in hoc studio superiorem habet neminem.*

*He has much profited in his LEARNING for a little while; magnam exiguo tempore progressionem fecit in literis.*

*How far are you advanced, or what progress have you made in good LEARNING? quantum in bonis literis promoveris, proventus es? quousque progressus es in studiis tuis?*

*The great profits, or advantages of LEARNING; studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis præsagium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.*

*I desire nothing more than LEARNING; præter literas nihil venor. Pro vehendi studiorum desiderio flagrabam.*

*What book do you LEARN? ex quo fonte bibis?*

*Privileged by his LEARNING; literarum infulis protectus.*

*He has taken his leave of LEARNING; nuncium remisit literis.*

*He loves not LEARNING; a musis aversum est.*

*Learn with delight; præstat pauca avide discere, quam multa cum tædio devorare.*

*He is ever at his book; he minds nothing but LEARNING; suis nimium chartis assiduus et accubans.*

*The best and most LEARNED authors; aurei et Latinissimi sæculi scriptores.*

*The most LEARNED men; Gratianum ac Camænarum pulli.*

*A rare and LEARNED scholar; princeps literarum, et Apollo musarum iudicatus est.*

*Tully, the tongue of eloquence; a man of rare language and LEARNING; Cicero, non modo princeps, verum etiam vox ipsa eloquentiæ, celestisque in dicendo vir.*

*Eloquence of speech and LEARNING; politioris literaturæ cincinnati.*

*Neat and LEARNED language; linguae politius; Suadæ medulla.*

*I expected to hear some LEARNED discourse; mella ego et malsa historiarum expectabam.*

*Eloquent and LEARNED Greeks; Atticæ Sirenes.*

*An excellent and most LEARNED and judicious style; stylus totus est generosus plane; vastum illud et prodigiosum ingenium; admiranda illa et stupenda posteris industria.*

*All the LEARNED linguists; totus chorus trilinguis.*

*I have heard LEARNED men, the doctors say; audiivi ex Rabbis.*

*All the LEARNED graces of speech; omnes dicendi Charites, Musæ, Veneres.*

*We do not live that we may study and LEARN, but we therefore study and learn that we may live contentedly; non ideo vivimus ut studeamus, sed ideo studemus, ut suaviter vivamus.*

*A great and LEARNED scholar; literarum usque ad miraculum excellentia nobilis.*

*We may live and LEARN still; discipulus prioris posterior dies.*

*They who have LEARNED philosophy; qui succum illum philosophorum concoxerunt.*

*To mind his book and LEARNING; animum ad studia appellere.*

*A LEARNED orator; vir fandi dulcissimus; ex ejus ore melle dulcior fluebat oratio; rhetorum flosculis exornata.*

*To smatter of LEARNING; musas salutare, degustare, delibare, primis labiis attingere.*

*Extraordinary good and LEARNED scholars; politioris literaturæ viri; ex ore ipsius non tam verba, quam mella quædam fluxisse diceres.*

*LEARNED and approved authors; classici auctores, scriptores.*

*Equally skilled, or LEARNED both in*

*Latin and Greek; Græce juxta, ac Latine scientissimus.*

*I see the Greek, but cannot read because I have not LEARNED it; Græca quidem video, sed illa non vident me.*

*A very mean scholar, not very LEARNED; literarum vestibulum vixdum ingressus.*

*To appeal to the LEARNED poets; to quote the authority of the poets; provocare ad poetas.*

*An ancient and LEARNED author; vetus et verus musarum mysta.*

*A man of LEARNING among such babblers; quis musis locus est, ubi tot porci oggrynnunt, obrudunt asini, oblaciant cameli, obstrepunt graculi, oggarrunt picæ?*

*A very knowing and LEARNED man; scit omne scibile.*

*I love a LEARNED discourse; I fancy no flaunting language; orationem ego meam hirta potius toga induere, quam fucatis et meretriciis vestibus insignire malim.*

*In this scribbling LEARNED age; in hoc chartarum seculo.*

*To be much taken with his LEARNED, brave, and grave discourse; pigmentis et cincinnis orationis inescantur; Suadæ illius dulcissimæ permulcebat suavitate; verborum phaleris.*

*LEARNING shown without affectation; sine ulla cura accuratus scriptor.*

*Milky streams of LEARNED speech; lacteo par flumini ipisus oratio.*

*Elegant and LEARNED expressions set off his speech; sententiarum quædam gemmæ; oratio stellulis eloquentiæ illuminata.*

*He feasted their ears with the delicacies of LEARNED eloquence; mellitis verborum globalis aures pavit audientium.*

*The chief in deep LEARNING; penitioris literaturæ sal et sol.*

*Elegant and LEARNED language; verba mellia, leporis, piperatæque facundiæ plena.*

*A lover of LEARNING; a great student; bonarum literarum candidatus; literarum et disciplinæ alumnus; sub musarum signis stipendia faciens; probehendi studiorum desiderio flagrans.*

*Young men on the very anvil of LEARNING; juvenes in ipæ studiorum incude positi.*

*A poor scholar, meanly LEARNED; vix mediocriter instructus; vix literis tinctus; semidoctus; melioribus literis leviter imbutus; literario quis de trivio; qui eruditum pulverem nonquam attigit; elementis studiorum si non instructus, at certe imbutus; qui eruditionem et doctrinam*

*Phrase.*

*primoribus, summis labiis degustavit, delibavit; extremis digitis attigit; per transennam, per caliginem inposcit.*

*A man born and made for LEARNING; homo ad literas natus, effectus, formatus, eruditus animæ; musarum ille genialis sacerdos; scientiarum instructus heptarchia.*

*LEAST, adj.; minimus.*

*Not in the LEAST; ne minima quidem ex parte.*

*At the LEAST; minimum, ad minimum; saltem, certe.*

*To LEAVE; relinquere. Deserere, destituere, derelinquere. —one, or go from him; discedere. —a possession; cedere possessione. —off, or give over; desinere, desistere, omittere, cessare. —*

*—off a custom; desuescere, desciscere a consuetudine. —off speaking; finem dicendi facere, abrumpere sermonem. —all to one; omnia alicujus arbitrio permittere. —out a thing that should be spoken; prætermittere, præterire. —mourning; elugere. —work; cessare. —off a work; ab incepto sistere; manum de tabula tollere; susceptum negotium deponere. —his old occupation of speaking; pristinum dicendi studium deponere; Cic. —their colors; signa militaria relinquere; Cæs.*

*—boy's play; nuces relinquere; Pers. —work for a while; opus intermittere; Cæs. —off, or lose no time, or day; nullum tempus, vel diem intermittere. —off the charges, or offices, of the commonwealth; requiescere a reipublicæ muneribus.*

*To be LEFT, or remain; superesse, reliquum esse.*

*LEAVE, or license; venia, copia, licentia, permissio, concessio, f., facultas, potestas, f.*

*With your LEAVE; pace quod fiat tua.*

*To take one's LEAVE; valedicere.*

*You have my LEAVE; per me licet.*

*If my business will give LEAVE; si per negotia liceat; Ter.*

*I have free LEAVE given me; libera facta est mihi potestas; Cic.*

*You have my free LEAVE to have and enjoy; per me uti atque frui licet; Cato.*

*With your good LEAVE I desire this; abs te hoc bona venia peto; Ter.*

*I could never have LEAVE; nunquam est mihi licitum; Ter.*

*He had every body's LEAVE to leave off; ei desinere per omnes homines licuit; Cic.*

*With my master's LEAVE I will say it; pace magistri dixerim; Cic.*

*You have LEAVE to be gone, depart; illicet. Tibi facta est potestas discedendi; Petron.*

*I thank you for giving me this LEAVE;*

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gratiam habeo tibi, cum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis; Plaut.

*Give him LEAVE*; da veniam; Ter.

*LEAVE that to me*; nam vide; ego videro; id mihi da negotii; Ter. —*your fretting*; omitte tuam istam iracundiam; Ter. —*your crying*; desiste lacrymare; mitte lacrymas; Ter. —*your railing*; contumelias cessa dicere; mitte male loqui; Ter. —*me as you found me*; restitue in quem me accepisti locum; Ter. —*those who, if you look not to it, within a while will leave you*; deserite illos, a quibus, nisi prospicis, brevi tempore deseremini; Cic. —*nothing unmasked*; percontare a terra ad caelum.

*Will you not LEAVE your prating?* pergin' argutarius? Plaut.

*If you will not LEAVE troubling me*; si molestus esse pergis; Ter.

*If you would but consider, you would LEAVE wronging me*; nam si cogites, remittas me ocrare injuriis; Ter.

*He bade him LEAVE off his enterprise, attempt*; jussit ab incepto desistere; Patern.

*I LEAVE you a strong kingdom*; ego vobis regnum trado firmum; Sall. —*all to his discretion*; ejus judicio permitto omnia; Ter.

*You LEAVE out the best, and speak the worst*; tu id, quod boni est, excerpis; dicis, quod mali est; Ter.

*They are forced to LEAVE their empty knees*; coguntur relinquere exinanitas alios; Var.

*Now I LEAVE it to you to go on*; nunc cursu lampada tibi tradu; Var.

*Bring incited to LEAVE the Rhine*; invitati ut ab Rheno discederent; Cæs.

*I have LEAVE*; licet, impera, mihi licet.

*My master commanded me LEAVE all, and mind Pamphilus*; herus me, relictis rebus, jussit Pamphilum observare.

*He will LEAVE him bars enough*; tondebit illum auro, usque ad vivam cutem.

*I will LEAVE speaking*; finem dicendi faciam; Ter. —*all, to wait on you*; res omnes relictas habeo, prae quod tu velis.

*He LEAVES not manners in the dish*; leri sacrificat.

*Because of your sickness I give you LEAVE, or permit you to leave off your studies*; studia omittre ob valetudinem permitto. Cum eis valetudine infirmus, me perlibente usum studiorum dimittes, summa mea voluntate studia depones; libentissime tibi largior, perlibenter concedo, utraque manu do, ut a studiorum consuetudine te sejungas; te a studiis dis-

cedere facillime patior; in studiis omit-tendis cum tuo sensu meus quoque sensus congruit.

*I will never fail you, or LEAVE you*; nunquam tibi dero. A me omnia in te studia atque officia, quae quidem ego praestare potero, velim expectes; mea omnia studia atque officia polliceor, praesto tibi semper fore me velim existimes planeque tibi persuadeas, si quid valebo, valebo tibi; hoc editum ex oraculo puta, hoc tibi confirmo, ac re praestabo, nullum me studii genus aut officii, quod ad rem tuam sit, quod ad rem tuam pertineat, quod ad rem, laudem, dignitatem tuam valere videatur, ullo esse loco praetermissurum.

*To grant LEAVE, or license to do a thing*; sinere, permittere, concedere, veniam dare, potestatem, copiam facere; as,

*To ask LEAVE from the master to swim*; natandi copiam a praepatore poscere.

*To give LEAVE for three days*; tridui missionem dare.

*To take LEAVE of, i. e. to leave off, studies for two or three days*; dare remissionem studiis, vel a studiis, ad duos vel tres dies.

Item veniam dare, pro, *to give LEAVE, or license*, apud ductos legitur, licet alii refragentur; Venia enim est poenae merita remissio, ut inquit Seneca.

*To get LEAVE*; missionem impetrare; veniam exorare, impetrare.

*To let go, or give LEAVE*; missum facere, i. e. dimittere; as, Me missum facere, apud Ter.; et apud Suet. in Caesare, Legionem totam cum ignominia missam fecit; et sic, Missionem dare militibus, Id. ibid.

*I pray you give me LEAVE to speak with your patience and favor*; sit dicto venia; pace omnium vestrum dictum esse velim, dixisse liceat; dicere copia alicujus, i. e. pace; honos audientium auribus habeatur; sit habitus honos vestris auribus; bona cum venia audire; Cic. Sine cujusvis injuria dictum sit; absit invidia verbis, verbo; dicere cum venia; libet veniam praefari, vel honorem; data copia fandi, apud Virg. Pace tua, tua venia; te non irascente, permittente; aut simile quid praefatur, obsecrari aliquid dicturi, aut cujusquam auctoritatem oppugnaturi.

*That thing is often LEFT off*; ab hac re saepe fit intermissio.

*Let no duty be LEFT off*; nulla intermissio fiat officii.

*He LEFT nothing of his duty for any one to do*; nullum omnis officii sui cuiquam reliquum fecit alteri.

*I will never LEAVE off nor be quiet, until that —; nunquam conquiescam et defatigabor, antequam —.*

*That whole affair being LEFT off, or interrupted, by the war, grew cool again; tota hæc res interpellata bello refrixerat.*

*Sailing is LEFT off; conquiescit navigatio.*

*All discourse about that matter is quite LEFT off and laid aside; omnis de hac re sermo obruitur, et extinguitur.*

*Tears are soon LEFT off; cito arescit lacryma.*

*The courts of law are sad and silent, and all studies of good arts are LEFT off; mœstum forum, muta curia, omnia denique bonarum artium studia siluerunt.*

*I have LEFT off letters, or learning, long ago, but now they have opened my eyes a little; literulis jam me diu oblanguerant, nunc tamen oculos paululum susulerunt.*

*Give me LEAVE to clear myself; sine me expurgem; Ter. —to speak what I am about to say; bona cum venia audite, quam dicturus sum.*

*To give license or LEAVE to one; dare alicui veniam, et impunitatem; credere rem alicuius potestati. Alicui permittere, indulgere veniam, facultatem dare, largiri, concedere, indulgere, permittere, potestatem facere, concedere; licentiam dare, permittere; dare auctoritatem ad rem aliquam faciendam. Facile pati, sinere, ferre ut aliquid fiat. Auctoritate sua munire, permissu suo liberum facere ut aliquid faciat quis. Largiri libertatem loquendi.*

*To give LEAVE, or rest, to our studies by turns; alternam requiem studiis nostris impertire; relaxamentum literis impertire.*

*I would not have given that sword-player LEAVE to live for one hour; usuram horum gladiatorum isti, ad vivendum, non dedissem; Cic.*

*Lest he should give the Bellocaci free LEAVE to depart; ne liberam copiam sui recipiendi Bellovacis daret; Cæs.*

*Who pray that, by his good-will, they might have LEAVE to do that thing; qui rogarunt ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat.*

*Take your own LEAVE, or freedom, about that affair; de hac re tuo utere iudicio; fac tuo arbitratu.*

*I have heard that your quartan ague has LEFT you; audivi quartanam a te discessisse; Cic.*

*His fever LEFT him all on a sudden; subito febris decessit; Corn. Nep.*

*Some little matter of ground was LEFT between; aliquantum agri in medio re-*

*lictum est; Cic.*

*This is all that is LEFT of; tantum reliquum est de; Cic.*

*There are but a very few of them LEFT now; qui pauci jam admodum restant; Cic.*

*What was LEFT he cast out of the cup; reliquum e poculo ejecit; Cic.*

*They have nothing LEFT them but —; sibi nihil est reliqui præter —; Cæs.*

*There is but a small part of that army LEFT; perexigua pars illius exercitus superest; Cæs.*

*The LEFT wing of the army; sinistrum cornu; Ter.*

*I never LEFT urging till —; nunquam destitui orare donec —; Plaut.*

*He never LEFT off enriching his friends; nec interea locupletare amicos unquam suos destituit; Cic.*

*Let him then begin to rule, when he has LEFT off obeying; left off to obey; tum incipiat aliis imperare, cum ipse parere desierit; Cic.*

*But if you had LEFT it to me; quod si mihi permisisses; Cic.*

*He LEFT the priesthood; sacerdotio abibat.*

*Things are as you LEFT them; res eodem est loci, quo reliquisti; Cic.*

*He LEFT it as he found it; reliquit integrum; Ter.*

*And yet many things are LEFT out; sed tamen multa detracta; Cic.*

*LEISURE; otium, n. vacatio, f. vacuum tempus.*

*To be at LEISURE; vacare, otio frui, otiosi.*

*I am at LEISURE; vacat, imp.*

*I am not at LEISURE; non licet per otium. —now; non hercle otium est nunc mihi; Ter.*

*At LEISURE; vacat. Otium est, per otium licet. Quies a molestiis datur, a negotiis laxatio et otium. Vacuus negotiis, liber et solutus opere; tempus vacuum et liberum negotiis nactus. Non impeditus animo. Animo vacuo et soluto, libero et quieto esse. Otio affluere. Nullo negotio, nulla re, nullis rebus implicatus, occupatus, districtus, constrictus teneri. A republica, a re familiari, ab omni negotio sevocare animum. Curis, laboribus, muneribusque omnibus laxari, liberari. Horis quibusdam subcisivis, succisivis, tempus a negotiis, a rebus seriis sepositum, surreptum, studiis literarum vacat. Feriari a negotiis. Jam vacat exiguis rebus adesse. Ubi quid datur otii. —to tell; vacuus ad narrandum; Ter.*

*If you be at LEISURE; si vacat; si tibi vacat; si vacas; Juv. Cic.*

*He will look out another at his LEISURE; aliam otiosus quæret; Ter.*

*To have LEISURE enough; abundare otio; Cic.*

*I have no LEISURE; molestum, inconveniens est mihi; nunc non est commodum; in presentia non vacat, non est otium; est quod agam aliud; est domi negotium melius.*

*I cannot now have LEISURE for my business at home; non nunc licet per negotia domestica.*

*If you have the LEISURE; si tibi per otium licuerit; si tui juris fueris; ubi negotiis vacaveris; si quid otii nactus fueris; si vacas animo; si tantum tibi otii suppetat. —any leisure from your studies; si quid tibi vacui temporis a studiis restat.*

*These things must be taken care of at LEISURE times; succisivis temporibus ista sunt curanda.*

*To LEND; accommodare, commodato, vel mutuum, aut mutuo dare, credere. Mutuare, mutuari, commodare. Mutuo, mutuum, commodatum dare. Pecuniam alicui credere, ad tempus tradere. Usum rei, rem utendam dare, concedere, permittere. Credere per syngrapham. Commodata eadem res, mutuo data ejusdem pretii redditur. Est proprie, commodare; vide namque ne cum pueris dicas, accommodare, id enim est, adaptare; attamen, accommodare sedes ad nuptias. —his house to keep a wedding in; dicitur apud Cic. —out money on usury; occupare pecuniam alicui, vel, apud aliquem, fœnoro; fœnerare. Fœnori nummos dare, exponere; pecunias alicui in usum dare; pecuniam in fœnus collocare; fœnus agitare, exercere. —on great and most unjust usury; magno et iniquissimo fœnore usuram facere; divitiis injusto fœnore quærere; quæstibus injustis opes augere.*

*LEND me your hand; quin tu paululum da mihi operæ. —your hand a little; com-moda manum; Petron. Quin mihi manum tantisper accomoda; Apul. Met. l. 9. —your help a little; paululum da mihi operæ; Ter.*

*He LENT him money in his need; huic egenti hic pecuniam credidit; Cic.*

*I pray you LEND me some money; argenti rogo mihi ut copiam facias; Plaut.*

*To renew the LENDING of money on usury yearly; fœnus in singulos annos renovare.*

*To oppress the common people by LENDING on usury; fœnore vulgus opprimere, populum exercere.*

*He got great gain by LENDING money on usury; lucrum ingens adeptus est, nummos ponendo in fœnore.*

*LENGTH; longitudo, proceritas, prolixitas. —of time; longinquitas temporis, diuturnitas. —assuages pain; longinqui-*

*tas temporis finem doloribus affert. —will not waste it away; diuturnitate vane-scere non potest; Cic.*

*To have the LENGTH of one's foot; sensum alicujus probe callere. —*

*At LENGTH, or, at the last; tandem, demum, denique.*

*Neither the LENGTH of the journey nor the roughness of the ways could stop him; non longitudo itineris, non asperitas viarum retardavit; Cic.*

*A man may come within a pole's LENGTH of him; jam mitis est; Ter.*

*I have the LENGTH of his foot to a hair; ego illius sensum pulchre calleo; Ter.*

*LESS; minor.*

*In Less than a year; non toto vortente anno.*

*Not so much as; much Less; ne quidem, nedum.*

*To LESSEN, or make less; diminuerè, imminuerè, allevare, extenuare. —a sum; summam minorem facere.*

*Nor was he ever the Less helpful to him for all that; neque eo secius cum jovit opibus suis.*

*I. Less, referring to a substantive, is the comparative of the adjective little, and rendered by the comparative of some Latin adjective of that signification.*

*They are moved with Less pains; minore conatu moventur; Quintil.*

*Note: When value, cost, or price, is referred to, if the word Less has not a substantive expressed together with it, it is rendered by minoris in the genitive case; whereas when the substantive is expressed, it is to agree in case with it. Non vendo pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris (—for less); Cic. Res nulla minoris constabit patri, quam filius (—cost less, or stand in less); Juven.*

*II. Less, coming together with an adjective, a verb, or these particles, no, nothing, never, much, little, &c., is rendered by minus.*

*Who is Less ridiculous than he? qui ridiculus minus illo? Hor.*

*Nor is any age Less wearied; neque ulla ætas minus fatigatur; Quintil.*

*No Less than any of you; non minus quam vestrum quisvis; Plaut.*

*III. Less sometimes is part of the signification of a verb: as,*

*Many things I made Less; multa minui; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Birds like thrushes, somewhat Less than pigeons; aves turdorum specie paulum infra columbas magnitudine; Plin.*

*It was not so much as used, much Less was it in any extrem; ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat; Suet.*

*They are Less than they are said to be;*



intra famam sunt; Quint.

*He followed them NEVERTHELESS; nihil secius sequebatur; Cæs.*

*He spent it in LESS than a year; or a year's time; non toto vertente anno absumpsit; Suet.*

*With no LESS eloquence than freedom; pari eloquentia ac libertate; Tac.*

*Less than it ought; citra quam debuit; Ovid.*

*To LESSEN, to assuage, or mitigate pain, or diminish grief, or smart; dolorem sedare, elevare, mitigare, mollire, lenire, delinire, levare, demulcere, pellere, tollere; fugare, sopire, discutere, minuere; vim doloris mellea fallere confabulatione; contrahere dolorem, cruciatum; reddere moderatiorem; dulcare, educare; lenire et adimere ægritudinem, tempus dicitur.*

*The pain is LESSENED; dolor sese remittit.*

*LEAST; minime.*

*I. LEAST, referring to a substantive, is the superlative degree of the adjective little, and rendered by the superlative of such a Latin adjective as signifies little.*

*Of many evils, the evil that is the LEAST is the least evil; e malis multis, malum quod minimum est, id minimum est malum; Plaut. Ex malis eligere minima oportet; Cic. Ne minima quidem ex parte (not in the least); Cic.*

*II. LEAST, referring to a verb, is rendered by the adverb minime: as,*

*He displeased me the LEAST; mihi minime displicebat; Cic. Ad te minime omnium pertinebat; Cic.*

*III. LEAST, having at or at the before it, sometimes is an adverb of quantity rendered by minimum, or minime: as,*

*So all the parts come to at LEAST four-score and one; ita sunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una; Varro.*

*The ox-stalls must be ten feet broad, or nine at LEAST; lata bubilia esse oportebit pedes decem, vel minime novem; Colum.*

*Sometimes a conjunction diminutive made by saltem, certe, at, vel: as,*

*Deliver me from this grief, or lessen it at LEAST; eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue saltem; Cic.*

*We are vanquished then, or if worth cannot be overcome, at LEAST we are broken; victi sumus igitur, aut si vinci dignitas non potest, certe fracti; Cic.*

*If I may not enjoy a good common-wealth, at LEAST I will be without a bad one; si mihi republica bona frui non licebit, at carebo mala; Cic.*

*IV. LEAST or Lest, with the conjunction that expressed or understood, and a verb after it, is rendered by ne: as,*

*I am afraid LEST this should spread*

*farther; vereor, ne hoc serpat longius; Cic.*

*Note: the verb that comes after ne (LEST in this sense) is to be of the subjunctive mood; ego ad te ne hæc quidem scribo, ne cujusquam animum meæ literæ interceptæ offendant; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*If there could be any the LEAST difference in the world; quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit; Cic.*

*That I may say the LEAST; ut levissime dicam; Cic.*

*We were two hundred at LEAST; fuimus omnino ad ducentos; Cic.*

*You make the LEAST reckoning of your own courtesies; beneficiorum tuorum parcissimus estimator es; Plin.*

*LEST that; ne, cum subj.*

*I. LET, with alone, and signifying to leave off, give over, or pass by, is rendered by mitto, or omitto, &c.: as,*

*Will you LET me alone or no? mittis me, an non mittis? Plaut.*

*I will not LET you alone; non mitto.*

*II. LET, without alone, and signifying to give leave to, or suffer, is rendered by permitto and sino: as,*

*He LET him spend as much as he would; quantum vellet, impendere permittit; Liv.*

*I will not LET you go; abire te non sinam; Plaut.*

*If the seamen would have LET me; Si esset licitum per nautas; Cic.*

*LET her become a place; Vel sit locus ipæa licebit; Ovid.*

*III. LET, coming before another verb without any sign of a verb before itself, is generally the sign of an imperative mood: as,*

*LET them go home; domum abeant; Plaut.—have regard to piety; pietatem colunto; Cic.*

*If the verb be of the first person, then LET is a sign of the present tense of the subjunctive mood: as,*

*LET me not live, if; ne vivam, si; Ter. Emoriar si; Ter.*

*In this kind of construction there is an ellipsis of sine or permitte ut: for amet, amemus, ament, ametur, amemur, amentur, are voices of the subjunctive mood.*

*IV. LET, coming together with in, or into, signifies to give admission or entrance to, or to suffer to come in, and is rendered by admitto, or intromitto, &c.: as,*

*To LET one in that stands at the doors; ante fores stantem admittere; Mart.*

*See you LET nobody into the house; cave quenquam in sedes intromiseris; Plaut.*

*V. LET, applied to house, ground, mo-*

ney, &c. signifies to put forth to hire for rent, or use, &c. and is respectively to be rendered by loco, or eloco, &c.: as,

*When the consuls had LET their houses;* cum consules domos suas locavissent; Cic.

*He said the ground was LET;* fundum elocatum esse dicebat; Cic.

*I cannot LET a penny of money to any body;* locare argenti nemini nummum queo; Plaut.

*Some other phrases:*

*LET the old man come;* cedo senem. —*me alone;* ser me; Ter. —*me go;* sine abire; sine ut abeam; mitte me; ommitte me. —*it be so;* esto, pone esse.

*I will LET you know;* tibi notum, te certiores faciam; Plin. Cic.

*He was LET blood without any pain;* missus est sanguis sine dolore; Cic.

*The image was LET down with engines;* machinis demissum est simulacrum; Sal.

*You will not LET me die;* mori prohibes; Calp. Flacc.

*To LET blood by opening a vein;* venas alicui incidere; Cic. Detrahere sanguinem; venæ sectionem adhibere; secare, incidere venam; Cic. Vacuare sanguinem per venam; corpus sanguinis detractio vacuare; tundere venam nocuo turgentem sanguine; emittere sanguinem, venam cultello, scalpello, solvere, aperire; curare venam incidendam; corpus sanguinis exuberantia levare sectione, incisione, venæ.

*Blood ought to be LET out of the arm;* ex brachio mitti sanguis debet. Non est Latinis vox unica quæ Græcæ φλεβοτομὴν respondeat; quapropter periphrasi utendum.

A LETTER, as *a, b, c;* litera, elementum, character.

A LETTER *missive, or epistle;* literæ, pl. f. epistola, f. libelli, pl. m.

LETTERS; tabulæ, f. —*gratulatory sent for a welcome home;* literæ adventorie. —*delivered out of time, or in evil time;* importune epistola reddita. Epistolam mihi non loco reddit; reddendū tempus epistolæ parum scite observavit; tempus epistolæ reddendū parum commode cepit. —*welcome;* literæ gratæ. Literæ tum, quod facile cognoverim, intellexerim, senserim, conjecerim, judicaverim, quod facile nosse, intelligere, sentire, conjicere, conjectura consequi licuerit, potuerim, ei perjudicandū fuerunt, summam ei jucunditatem attulerunt, pepererunt, magna illam jucunditate affecerunt, perfuderunt; omnis amor tuus ex omnibus se partibus ostendit in tuis literis; quas ad me literas mittis, multo sunt officio referatæ, multis insignes amoris notis,

*Very loving LETTERS;* amoris notis insignes epistolæ.

*A curiously written LETTER;* epistola tersæ, expolite, diserte scripta.

*A courteous or civil LETTER;* epistola humanitatis sale condita; officii et amoris plena.

*A very grave and serious LETTER;* epistola gravissimis verbis sententiisque plena, referta.

*To write neat and curious LETTERS to one;* literas scitissimæ exarare alicui.

*I wish that I could more easily send more frequent LETTERS to you;* utinam facilitas commeatui mihi copiam daret frequentioris officii. —*see your LETTERS more frequently;* velim obvium mihi sint tuæ literæ frequentiores.

*To satisfy one more fully by LETTERS;* uberius alicui suis literis satisfacere. (Differentia: dare literas alicui dicitur ut ferat; ad aliquem vero, ut legat.)

*You wrote a most elegant LETTER, and greatly adorned with eloquence, in which not the facetious style, but the true, and, as it were, natural purity of the Roman language, clearly appeared;* epistolam conficiebas elegantissimam, distinctam luminibus eloquentiæ, in qua non facetus, sed verus, ac tanquam naturalis Romanæ linguæ color, et nitor eniteat.

*I had written more to you in my LETTERS, if the messenger could have staid longer;* plura literis commississem, si tabellarii celeritas permisisset.

*I do earnestly entreat you that you would not keep me longer in suspense, by your forbearing to write LETTERS;* obnixè deprecor ne me diutius silentio tuo suspensum esse patiaris.

*I entreat you that you would often gratify me with such rhetorical elegancies in your LETTERS;* hortor ut me hujusmodi linguæ flosculis frequenter aspergas.

*To load one with frequent LETTERS;* aliquem creberrimis literis fulcire, i. e. onerare.

*To procure a LETTER from one;* epistolam alicui elicere.

*That we may often use the correspondence of LETTERS to one another;* ut hoc inter nos epistolarum commercium frequentemus.

*I will acquaint you more at large by LETTERS when I shall have more leisure;* pluribus ad te scribam, cum plus otii nactus fuero.

*These LETTERS were very pleasing, written with great elegancy, and full of neatness, and a beautiful style of language;* suaves equidem erant illæ literæ, et summa elegantia insculptæ, dulcique

tempore, et mira orationis venustate condita.

*I received your LETTERS, which I read most willingly, as being full of love, civility, duty, and diligence; accepi tuas literas, quas legi libentissime, utpote plenissimas amoris, humanitatis, officii, et diligentiae; Cic.*

*I had rather my LETTERS were of little value, than that they were none at all; inanes easo meas literas, quam nullas, malui.*

*To converse with one by LETTERS; per literas cum aliquo colloqui; literis aliquem interpellare.*

*See that you write LETTERS oflener to me; fac ut saepius per literas mecum agas.*

*To gratify one by a LETTER; dignare aliquem literarum honore.*

*To seal a LETTER; epistolam obsignare.*

*To unseal or open a LETTER; epistolam resignare.*

*To importune one by LETTERS; literis obtrepere.*

*Your LETTERS have a Spartan brevity, but they are full of matter; literæ tuæ Spartana brevitate succinctæ sunt, sed rebus exuberant.*

*We have heard nothing from these parts, neither by LETTERS nor by report; nihil ex istis locis, non modo literarum, sed ne rumoris quidem, affluxit.*

*I thought there was something in the wind, that you so long abstained from writing LETTERS; intelligebam non eas de nihilo quod tam diu a literis temperabas.*

*To write LETTERS; literas, epistolam, scribere, conscribere, exarare.*

*I have received your LETTERS; redditæ mihi sunt, perlatae ad me, tuæ literæ.*

*To LEVEL, or make even; complanare, librare, æquare.*

*To LEVEL at; collimare.*

*To lie LEVEL; procumbere. —to the ground; solo æquare.*

*To LEVEL at a mark; ad scopum collimare, collinere; in scopum oculum intendere.*

*To LEVY; levare. —a tax; tributum exigere, irrogare. —soldiers; milites conscribere. —subsides; populum censere, æstimare; census agere, habere; grave tributū unus plebi imponere. —forces; militum delectum habere; in militiam de-scribere.*

*LIBERAL; liberalis, munificus, benignus, largificus, largus, effusus.*

*The LIBERAL sciences; ingenium artes.*

*Very LIBERAL, free, or beautiful; homo liberalis, munificus, beneficus, hospitalis, alienus ab avaritia et longe remo-*

*tus, in cumulandis beneficiis largus et effusus; munificentiae et liberalitatis laude clarus; cujus benignitas, beneficentia multos locupletavit; qui benevolentiam, beneficentiam longe lateque diffundit, collatis in omnes beneficiis; qui omnes liberaliter, benignissime tractat, omnes liberalitate, beneficiis prosequitur, apud omnes cumulate, benigne, abundanter dona collocat; liberalitatis, bonitatis, humanitatis suæ plurima indicia, signa, testimonia reliquit; bonitatis, liberalitatis thesauros omnibus explicat, aperit. Qui ad munificentiam et largitiones promptus et propensus, manibus ambabus largitur beneficia.*

*Your LIBERALITY in the province was very large; late patuit in provincia liberalitas tua, tua excelluit humanitas, nemo est a te non liberalissime tractatus, liberalitatem nemo in te desideravit; prolixa fuit imprimis, ac benefica natura tua, sic ut nihil magis; fructus liberalitatis tuæ uberrimi fuerunt, ad multos pervenerunt, pertinuerunt.*

*He got praise, or was praised, for his LIBERALITY; ob liberalitatem laus. Tuum nomen liberalitate extolles, offeres, tuam laudem excelsio, sublimius in loco, atque in illustri quadam specula liberalitas constituet, collocabit; ad summam laudem, ad summam, ducem secutus liberalitatem, duce liberalitate pervenies.*

*Giving LIBERALLY; ipso horreo, vel canistro dans; promus magis, quam condus; cito dans, et dolio hauriens; admodum hospitalis; Cic. Nam hospitalitas pro liberalitate et animi quadam propensione in hospitibus recipiendis, dicitur apud Cic. Off. 2.*

*Very largely, or LIBERALLY; abunde, ubertim, profuse, affatim, abundanter, copiose; in copia, plena manu, ambabus manibus, ampliter, sine parsimonia, perbenigne; ipso horreo; nam quod prolixe et affatim datur, ipso horreo dari dicitur; ut et ipso canistro, propterea quod ex horreo plenius depromitur, quam e chœnice; simile illi e dolio haurire.*

*A LIBERAL man gives soon, or in season; bis dat, qui cito dat; Sen. Qui etiam Lib. de Benef. sic ait, ingratum est beneficium, quod diu inter manus hæret; sic autem monet, haud cunctanter opitulandum amicis, quum opus est; sed ultro, non expectatis precibus, deferendum officium; nam tardum beneficium ingratum est; unde apud Eurip. Odi equidem amicis acrius succurrere; bis est gratum, quod opus est, ultro si offeras; beneficium inopi bis dat, qui dat celeriter.*

*LIBERTY, or freedom; libertas, indulgentia. —or leave; potestas, copia. —of will; liberum arbitrium.*

*To be at LIBERTY*; esse sui juris.

*A setting one at LIBERTY*; liberatio, emancipatio.

*A LIBERTINE, or licentious liver*; cui quod libet, licet; Epicureus; libertinus.

*The consideration of the public LIBERTY is to be preferred before all other things*; libertatis publicæ ratio habita. Nihil antiquius communi salute, ac libertate judicavi; omnium rerum mihi prima fuit publica salus ac libertas, communi salute ac libertate nihil mihi potius, omnia sum aspernatus præ communi salute ac libertate; pluris apud me, quam omnes res, universorum salus ac libertas fuit; nulla de re tantum, quantum de communi salute ac libertate laboravi, salutem publicam ac libertatem omnibus rebus anteposui, præposui, prætuli; curæ mihi fuit salus ac libertas publica, sic ut nulla res æque.

*Too much LIBERTY spoils all*; omnes deteriores sumus licentia.

*He is at full LIBERTY*; more suo vivit; sui plene juris est.

*I am not at LIBERTY to use your counsel*; mihi non est integrum tuo uti consilio.

*To set at LIBERTY*; liberare, emancipare, manumittere, rude donare. —*full liberty*; asserere, vindicare in libertatem; liberum facere; eximere a servitute; levare vincula alicui, vel aliquem vinculis eximere; solvere ergastulo; conciliare in libertatem; relevare cervices a servitute dura; emitte e, vel de carcere; dare vindicias; subtrahere neci. —*and freedom from calamities*; ex ærumnis extrahere. —*from the arms of the enemy*; ex hostium telis eripere. —*from bondage and slavery*; jugum servile a cervicibus deponere.

*He set at LIBERTY, or he delivered his head from death, and his hands from bands*; laqueis mortis caput, manus vinculis expedit.

*I have a care of the LIBERTY of the commonwealth*; nihil aliud a communi libertate, nihil præter communem libertatem quævisi, curavi, spectavi, secutus sum; ad unam civium libertatem meas curas intendi, cogitationes retuli, studia contuli.

*Immoderate and intolerable LIBERTY, license, or licentiousness*; immoderata libertas; omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia.

*A man of his own LIBERTY*; homo sui juris, sui spontis.

*I have made this man to return home to you, in freedom and LIBERTY*; tibi hunc reducem in libertatem feci.

*To give too much LIBERTY*; fræna licentie laxare, remittere.

*So soon as he knew them to be set at*

*LIBERTY*; ut ad libertatem eos esse evectos sensit.

*To live in LIBERTY and freedom, without fear*; sine metu, in liberate, ætatem agere.

*Philosophy and wisdom, which may set us at LIBERTY and freedom from violent lusts and excessive fears*; sapientia quæ nos a libidinum impetu, et formidinum terrore, vindicet.

*The servants, or slaves, being set at LIBERTY*; servis ad pileum vocatis: Nam ad pileum vocare est, ad libertatem invitare; metaphora ducta a veterum consuetudine, qua servi, quum statum mutarent, ac manumitterentur, capite raso pileum accipiebant.

*To set himself at LIBERTY*; se in libertatem vindicare, asserere. —*and keep at liberty from fire and sword, and almost from the jaws of death*; ex flamma atque ferro, ac pene ex faucibus fati, eripere, restituere, ac conservare.

*A LIBRARY*; bibliotheca, libraria; armarium, n., locus, scil. in quo libri reconduntur, sic appellatur; item, arcivum, vel archivum, ut aliqui scribunt; tabernaria literaria; item foruli, apud Suet., et plutei, apud Juven., sunt armariola, seu capsulæ, in quibus libri reponuntur; sed rectius, cum Vive, loculamenta vocaverimus. Sed libraria in hac signif. apud classicos invenitur; librarius enim denotat, qui libros et alia scribit, quem Latini scribam vocitant; Cicero usurpavit tabellarium in neutro genere pro, bibliotheca. —*stored with not very many, but choice books*; bibliotheca non nullus quidem instructa libris, sed exquisitis admodum.

*No man loves a LIBRARY of books better than I do*; nemo libris æque delectatur, ac ego.

*Every book in that LIBRARY was a manuscript written on vellum, curiously embossed*; nullus erat liber, qui non esset manu descriptus, idque in membranis; nullus qui non variis picturis ornatus, ac foris bysso auroque tectus.

*Amongst all the books of my LIBRARY*; in omni meo literario censu.

*A LIBRARY-book, not gay, but good*; liber sententiarum succo solide coagmentatus, nec bello ullo emblemate vermiculatus.

*LICENSE*; licentia, venia, potestas. Concessio, permissio, privilegium; diploma, -atis, n.; Cic.

*LICENTIOUSNESS*; enormitas.

*He opened the flood-gates to all LICENTIOUSNESS*; fenestram ad nequitiam patefecit latissimam; repagula is amovebat omnia.

*They live most LICENTIOUSLY*; they revel day and night; totus dies, magna-

que noctis pars, obocœnis transigitur sermonibus, temulentis et factis non referendis.

*He was grown so LICENTIOUS and disorderly; in tantam sese licentiam effuderat.*

*The most LICENTIOUS and worst of mankind play their pranks; the worst men have most favor; pessimis, nunc passim, licet plurimum.*

*No bound or banks will hold him in, he is so LICENTIOUS; limitibus nullis continetur.*

*If he can but rant and roar, swear and drink, be LICENTIOUS enough; si nihil bonæ rei gerat, si gnauiter scortetur, si aleam ludat assidue, si certet chartis, si computationibus ac voluptatibus statem absumat.*

*Are you not ashamed to live so LICENTIOUSLY, and out of all compass? non pudet ad morem disiecti vivere Natam?*

*They are not ashamed of any impiety or LICENTIOUSNESS; refractis nunc pudoris et reverentiæ claustris, omnia patent omnibus.*

*Lawless LICENTIOUSNESS and impiety, uncontrolled villany; nec inducuntur, sed irrumpunt scelera.*

*To LICK; lingere, lambere.*

*I will make him LICK his fingers; ipsos sibi faciam ut digitos prærodet suos.*

*To LIE; jacere. —in bed; cubare. —bed-ridden; lecto affixum esse. —on his back; supinus cubare, recubare. —in wait for one; alicui insidias struere, instruere, moliri, parare; Tacit. Catul. Virg. Plaut. Insidiari; Ovid. —down to sleep, or go to bed; soporifero componere membra grabato.*

*The safety of the confederates LIES at stake; agitur salus sociorum.*

*The reputation and truth of the judges LIES now at stake; existimatio veritasque iudicium nunc agitur.*

*As if his own honor LAY at stake; quasi suus honos agatur; Cic.*

*As much as LIES in you, save my son; serva, quod in te est, filium; Ter.*

*As far as LIES in my power to do; quantum facere possum; Cic.*

*I do all things with as much earnestness as LIES in my power; manibus pedibusque obnixè omnia facio; Ter.*

*As far as LIES in me; quod potero; Ter. pro viribus; Cic. Pro virili parte; Cic.*

*Every one for himself, as much as in him LIES; pro se quisque, quantum in se est; Cic. Liv.*

*As much as LAY in him; quantum esset in ipso; Cic.*

*The glory of the people of Rome LIES at stake; agitur populi Romani gloria; Cic.*

*If my life should LIE on it; si de capite ageretur meo; Cic.*

*My life LIES on it; salus mea in eo vertitur; Liv.*

*It LIES in us, in our power; est situm in nobis; Cic. In nostra potestate; Cic. —in you; in solo est situm; Ter. penes te potestas omnis; Plant. Hujusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est; Cic. —under the north-pole; somewhat northward; sub septemtrionibus posita est; ad septemtrionem vergit; Cæs.*

*If it LAY in me; si mihi esset integrum; Cic.*

*What LIES in you, me, him; quantum in me, te, ipso erit; Cic.*

*He LIES in bed; in lecto cubat; Plaut. Toro recubat; Tibul. —down by the river's side; propter aquam rivum procumbit; Virg. —on the ground; humi; humo jacet; Cic. Ovid. —down on the ground; procumbit humi; stratus gremio telluris; fusus humi. —in the closet; cubat in conclavi. —sick in his bed; egrotus cubat in lecto. —on his bed in the chamber, for he is sick of the gout; in lecto cubiculari, nam ex pedibus laborat. —on the little bed; in lectulo recumbit. —softly in his garden; recubat molliter et delicate in horto suo.*

*They LIE beside their father; propter patrem cubant; Cic.*

*The memory LIES at the bottom of the ear; est in aure ima memoriæ locus; Plin.*

*It was death to him to LIE hid; latere ei mortis erat instar; Cic.*

*Apples LIE strewn up and down; strata jacent passim poma; Virg.*

*Had we but a wind, we should not LIE idle at Coreyra; si essent venti, nos Coryræ non sederemus; Cic.*

*Do you think to LIE in bed, and have your work done? quid credis dormienti tibi hæc confecturos deos?*

*I will show you wherein the greatest happiness LIES; ostendam tibi summæ cardinem felicitatis; Boët.*

*I will make that long tongue of yours LIE still; ego tibi istam comprimam linguam; Plaut.*

*LYING all along on the grass; fusus per herbam revolutus; in gramine corpus ponere; viridi projectus in herba. —on the thick sand; spissa revolutus arena.*

*The huge monster LIES in the cave; recubat immanis in antro.*

*He LAY down on his bed; decubuit in triclinio; collocatur in cubili.*

*He LAY down at my feet; ad pedes meos jacuit stratus.*

*The beasts LIE lurking in their cells; bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt.*

*They LIE down under the branches of a*

*high tree; corpora deponunt sub ramis arboris altæ.*

*Wine and sleep made them LIE down confusedly on the grass; passim vino somnoque per herbam corpora fusa jacent.*

*They LIE down on purple spread under them; strato discumbitur ostro.*

*To LIE, or tell a lie; mentiri, ementiri, fingere, confingere, comminisci. Falsa narrare pro veris. Ex suo cerebro fingere, ut aranea telas. Splendide, prodigiose, ad nauseam mentiri. Mentita, falsa, ficta, a vero, a veritate aliena, erroris plena, commenta; rem fictam, commentitiam edere, excogitare, invenire, in medium proferre. Mendacium construere, componere, comminisci, excogitare, fingere, confingere, confare, edere, fundere, invenire. Mendacio se astringere, mendacii religione obstringere. Falsam fabulam inceptat. Falsitati, confingendis mendaciis strenuam operam dare. Homo insigni vanitate, ex mendaciis confatus, totus constans. Cretense mendacior. Improbi hominis est mendacio fallere. Fingere non visa, mendacia. Falsæ, vanas pro veris fundere voces. Mendaces falso reddere ad ore sonos.*

*Nature, the fore-head, the eyes, the countenance, very often LIE, but speech most often; natura, frons, oculi, vultus, præsepe mentiuntur, oratio vero assipisime.*

*A LIE is the flattering vanity of discourse; mendacium est blanda orationis vanitas; unde dictum est, confatum mendacium.*

*I have caught you in a gross LIE; manifestum mendacii teneo.*

*If you have swallowed, or told any LIES, pray throw them up again and tell truth; despons, deprecor, si quæ inculcata mendacia.*

*A man wholly given up to deceive and LIE; homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, compositus, confatus.*

*The Carthaginians are great LIARS; Carthaginenses fraudulent et mendaces.*

*They that come from strange places use to LIE securely; peregre advenientes secure mentiri solent.*

*Behold I tell you another secret of LYING madness; en tibi aliud hallucinationis prodo secretum.*

*He breathes out LIES strangely; mira mendacia fundit; Plaut.*

*To cover any thing with LIES; mendacio aliquid tegere; mendaciunculis aliquid aspergere.*

*Vain men have loaded you with LIES; to mendaciis homines levissimi onerant.*

*He is a wicked wretch, that deceives*

*another by a LIE; improbi hominis est mendacio aliquem fallere; Cic.*

*To set a fair face on a LIE; mendacio fucum addere.*

*To maintain a LIE; mendacio contra verum stare.*

*I hate those LYING arts, by which truth is covered and hid; odi artes quibus veritas, ut involucro quodam, tegitur.*

*They excused their error by feigned LIES; compositis mendaciis errorem suum excusarunt.*

*To carry about LIES under the pretence of impiety; adumbratæ pietatis fucio mendacia deferre.*

*To back the fault with LIES; addere culpæ mendacia.*

*To put a fair aspect on any thing with LIES; rem effictis mendaciorum omnium lenociniis perpolire, concinnare.*

*To speak truth, to be no LIAR; conscientia virtutis suæ, sine applausu populari mendaciis acquisito contentum esse.*

*They LIE with a witness; impudentissime mentiuntur.*

*You fib; you LIE but a little; verocunde mentiris.*

*Fellows full of LIES; nunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles.*

*Do you think I tell you a LIE? an me putas apologum comminisci?*

*He calls you a LIAR to your face; in os te vocat mendacem.*

*I would make no bones to LIE for, &c., horrible lies, &c.; ego quindecim Homericæ mendacia non vereretur dicere, si, &c.*

*You LIE with a latchet; mentiris splendide.*

*To coin a LIE; cudere mendacium.*

*He will LIE for advantage; a knight of the post; Cilix haud facile verum dicit.*

*Strive who shall LIE most; certare mentiendo.*

*Cart-loads of LIES; tota plaustra mendaciorum.*

*It is a great LIE; fie for shame; ænon pudet tam improbæ vanitatis?*

*Show me a LIAR, and I will show you a thief; qui mendax, idem est et furax.*

*It is a LIE, believe it who will; jures eas comicum figmentum.*

*He gives you the LIE to your teeth; reclamation tibi in os.*

*I see you LIE thrice together, like a villain; triplex video mendacium, effronte scurra dignum.*

*Your heart gives your tongue the LIE; dissidium aliquod linguæ et cordis est.*

*When he did nothing but LIE in so shameful a manner, I never could abide him after; quum nullus esset mentiendi*

finis, sic puer horruī puerum, ut viperam minus.

*A report was raised, full of abominable LIES*; perlatas rumor, non aino frequenti splendidorum mendaciorum comitatu.

*Who will ever trust you to the door, because of your LIES*? jam tu facis ut tuis nulla apud te sit fides.

*I will not out that LYING tongue of yours*; ego tibi istam scelestam, scelus, linguam abscondam.

*Studied LIES*; consuta mendacia; laut.

*He caught him in a LIE*; mendacii cumprehendit; Plaut.

*I tell you no LIE*; factum non fabula; Petron.

*Take me in a LIE and hang me*; si quidquam mentitum invenies occidito; Ter.

*I would not LIE for any good; tell a lie for a thousand pounds*; ut mentiar nullas patrimonium tanti facio; Petron.

*Our forefathers thought it a great disgrace or shame to tell a LIE*; majoribus mentiri turpissimum fuit. Majorum nostrorum etate, tempestate, temporibus, quo seculo majores nostri vixerunt, mendacium probro maximo fuit; mendacium dicere, turpissimum fuit; veritas ita colebatur, ut falsi homines pessime audirent.

*A LIAR, or one that tells lies*; mendax. Quicquid dicis, falsum est, minime verum, alienum a veritate, a veritate sejunctum, abest a vero, adversatur veritati, mendacium est; falsa est omnis oratio tua, quicquid loqueris, falso loqueris.

*LIFE*; vita, anima, spiritus.

*To the LIFE*; ad vivum.

*To try one for his LIFE*; de capite alicujus querere; in judicium capitis aliquem vocare.

*To lead his LIFE*; etatem agere.

*To lay down his LIFE*; mortem oppetere.

*To venture his LIFE*; capitis periculum adire.

*To give LIFE*; vivificare, animare.

*To my LIFE's end*; ad extremum usque spiritum.

*A trial of LIFE and death*; judicium capitale.

*If God send LIFE*; si vita suppetet; Cic. Modo vita supersit; Virg.

*To fly for his LIFE*; fuga salutem petere; Cms.

*I lived a city LIFE*; vitam urbanam secutus sum; Ter.

*To lead a country LIFE*; one's life in the country; ruri agere vitam; Ter.

*I owe my LIFE to him*; illius opera vivo; Ter.

*He departed this LIFE*; cessit e vita; Cic.

*To sit upon LIFE and death on a man*;

de capite alicujus querere.

*A case of LIFE and death*; causa capitis; Cic.

*If he could with the safety of his LIFE*; si salvo capite suo potuisset; Cic.

*To call one to question for his LIFE*; in judicium capitis aliquem vocare; Cic.

*To lead one's LIFE*; etatem agere; tempus traducere; Cic.

*To sell a man's LIFE*; addicere sanguinem alicujus.

*Loss of LIFE*; ultimum supplicium.

*If my LIFE should lie on it*; si de capite ageretur meo; si in eo salus mea verteretur; Cic. Liv.

*While there is LIFE there is hope*; egroto, dum anima est, spes est.

*LIFE lies not in living, but in liking*; non est vivere, sed valere, vita.

*He is LIFELESS that is faultless*; nemo nostrum non peccat; homines sumus, non dii; nemo sine crimine vivit.

*Thou hast taken the best or fittest course of LIFE*; vitæ genus optimum instituisti. Exordium vitæ præclarum fecisti, egregio vitam principio inivisti, optimum cursum cepisti, rationem præclaram instituisti, optimam partem elegisti, sapienter vitam instituisti, cum te Deo addixisti. Rectum cursum cepisti, optimo judicio usus es; sapienter judicasti, cum te ad ingenuarum artium studia contulisti.

*A weariness of LIFE*; vitæ fastidium. Vitæ me tædet, vitam fastidio, vitam mihi acerbam puto, acerbe vivo; molesta, gravis, amara prorsus mihi vita est; egerime, molestissime, prorsus misere vivo; quando mihi vitam mors eripiet, ex eo mea gaudia, meæ lætitiæ manabunt omnes.

*A noble death followed his painful and unhappy LIFE*; vitam miseram mors præclara consequuta. Ut misere vixit, ita periiit honeste, miserrimam vitam mors præclara terminavit; vitam infelicem egregio mortis genere conclusit; acerbitates vitæ multas una peregrinæ mortis hora compensavit; vitam vixit infelicem, præclaram vero mortem obiit; miseriam vita sustinuit, decus in morte tulit.

*A quiet LIFE*; vita quieta. Præstabo tibi odium, quietam vitam, tranquillam, facilem, alienam ab omni cura, vacuam omni cura, omnium expertem perturbationum, ab omni molestia remotam, sejunctam, separatam, segregatam, disjunctam, nullis rerum humanarum fluctibus jactatam; efficiam, ut quiete vivas; ut quietam vitam ducas, facilem ut habeas et expeditum vitæ cursum, tranquille prorsus ut agas, ut omni molestia vaces, ut otio fruaris jucundissimo, commodissimo, uberimo, ut otiose vivas.

*The LIFE of men is exposed to infinite*

*perils, or subject to many dangers; innumeris periculis exposita est vita hominum. Innumeris fortunæ telis proposita est, exposita est, patet hominum vita; impendent, imminet hominum vitæ casus innumeri; eventus rerum varii singulis prope horis extimescendi; quisquis vitam ingreditur, in hanc lucem prodit, spiritum e cælo ducit, hujus lucis usura fruitur, eum casus innumeri manent, ei et quæ velit, et quæ nolit, expectanda multa sunt, ejus animus ex vario rerum eventu, perpetuo fluctuet, necesse est.*

*In one's journey through LIFE; in decurrendo vitæ spatio.*

*To LIFT; levare, allevare, sublevare, tollere. —up; sustollere, extollere, elevare, evehere, arrigere. —one's voice; attollere vocem. —the body from the hard and cold ground; out of bed; membra de dura tollere humo; gelida membra levare humo; stratis, lectis, corripere corpus.*

*He LIFTS up his hands to heaven; manus ad sidera tollit; Ovid.*

*We LIFTED up our hands; sustulimus manus; Cic.*

*They LIFT up themselves again; se rursus extulerunt; Flor.*

*She LIFTS up herself from the sod; de cespite se levat; Ovid.*

*He LIFTS himself up, or he rises up, from the high throne; solio se tollit ab alto.*

*To LIGHT, or settle, as birds do; sidere, desidere, insidere, considerare. —or happen; evenire, obtingere, contingere, accidere. —on by chance; offendere, casu occurrere, vel obviam habere, incidere in. —or alight; descendere, delabi. —from his horse; desilire, ex equo descendere. —one; faciem præferre, prælucere.*

*LIGHT, subst.; lux, f., lumen, n.*

*A LIGHT, candle, or torch; fax, lucerna, lampas, f.*

*It begins to be LIGHT; lucecit.*

*To bring to LIGHT, or to publish; in medium, in vulgus, in apicum ferre; eventulare; in solem et pulvorem producere; ex antiquitatis umbris, tenebris, rudibus, in solem et splendorem proferre, vindicare; doctrinæ ex umbraculis eruditum otioque, non modo in solem et pulvorem, sed in ipsum discrimen aciemque perducere. In apertum, in apicum proferre; patefacere. —hidden things; indicium facere.*

*LIGHT, or inconstant; inconstans, instabilis, vanus, ventosus.*

*My heart is LIGHT; animus gestit.*

*To LIGHTEN, or make light; levare, allevare. —or ease of a burden; levare aliquem onere.*

*To come to LIGHT; ex tenebris erum-*

*pere, emergere.*

*He many times LIGHTS on things he has no mind to; in ea quæ non vult sæpe incurrit; Cic.*

*He could not LIGHT on it how to —; ille non inveniebat, quomodo —; Cic.*

*The mischief will LIGHT on my head; istæc in me cudetur faba; Ter.*

*Some mischief will LIGHT on them; hisce aliquid est eventurum mali; Ter.*

*When you LIGHT upon such a rock as that; ubi scopulum offendis ejusmodi; Cic.*

*Where they would have a swarm to LIGHT; examen ubi volunt consistere; Var.*

*Little stones in the water where they may LIGHT and drink; in aqua lapilli ubi assidere et bibere possint; Var.*

*He LIGHTED from the chariot; de rheda desiluit; Cic.*

*As LIGHT as Grecians; homines levitate Græci; Cic.*

*After men began to be not so LIGHT of belief; postquam homines minus creduli esse cæperunt; Cic.*

*These things are very honorable, which seem LIGHT; hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur levia; Cic.*

*It is a LIGHT matter; leve est; Cic.*

*LIGHT-armed soldiers; levis armaturæ milites; velites; Cæs. Cic.*

*A LIGHT, nimble fellow, flying army; homo, exercitus, expeditus; Cic.*

*A LIGHT-fingered fellow; homo furax; Cic.*

*My heart is so LIGHT to what it uses to be; ita animus præter solitum gestit.*

*If you shall not think LIGHT of it; si non aspernabere; Cic.*

*To set LIGHT by; susque deque habere, ferre; Gell. Plaut. Vili pendere.*

*To make LIGHT of; light reckoning (account) of; nihili facere; nullo loco habere; pro nihilo ducere, putare; aspernare; contemnere; Cic. Negligere; aspernari.*

*You LIGHTEN him the way to —; cui tu faciem prætulisti ad —; Cic.*

*He LIGHTS one candle at another; lumen de lumine accendit; Cic.*

*It shines by another's LIGHT; luce lucet aliens; Cic.*

*As soon as it began to be LIGHT; ubi lucere cæpit; Cic.*

*By this time it began to be LIGHT; jam lucecebat; Liv.*

*We had sent away the LIGHTS, and there was not light enough; lumina dimiseramus nec satis lucebat; Cic.*

*Before the LIGHTS were put out; nondum extinctis luminaribus; Cic.*

*We have seen the heavens all of a*



**LIGHT** *fire*; vidimus cœlum splendescere flamma; Ovid.

To burn day-**LIGHT**; or to light up a candle in the sunshine; lucernam in sole adhibere; Cic.

Carry not a **LIGHT** without a lantern; lucernam absque laterna ne feras.

He stands in his own **LIGHT**; ipse sibi est injurius; Ter.

Then the parts are most full of **LIGHT**; tunc sunt maxime luminosæ partes; Cic.

A **LIGHT** (i. e. bright, clear) night; lucida nox; Plin.

To give **LIGHT** to things that are obscure; patefacere et illustrare obscura; Cic.

The consul's speech gave the people **LIGHT** in so great darkness; populo vox consulis in tantis tenebris illuxerat; Cic.

To bring a work to **LIGHT** (i. e. print, publish) it; opus in apertum proferre; Cic.

It was long ere it came to **LIGHT**; sero prodit in lucem; Cic.

Time will bring it to **LIGHT**; in apertum proferet ætas; Hor.

They knew it by the **LIGHT** of nature; natura admonente (duce) cognoverant; Cic.

I **LIGHTED** upon it by chance; casu in hoc inciidi.

As **LIGHT** as a feather; pluma levior.

The moon shines by another's **LIGHT**; luna aliena luce lucet.

**LIGHTLY**, *remissly, without care and diligence*; levi, molli brachio; in transcurso; perfunctorie, (quod vulgus inepte dicit, superficialiter) tenuiter, cursim; suspense manu; transeunter, in transitu; quasi in transcurso leviter attingendo.

**LIGHTLY**, i. e. *without labor*; facile, nullo negotio, sicco pede; ex facili; citra laborem, molestiam, negotium; absque difficultate; citra sudorem; nullo sudore; se genu quidem flexu; facillime, perfacile; unico quasi digitulo.

You cannot **LIGHTLY** meet with; haud temere, haud ferme invenias.

Not **LIGHTLY**, or easily, i. e. *hardly, or painfully*; perdifficile, difficulter, haud facile, haud ferme.

The air shines with frequent **LIGHTNING**s; crebris micat ignibus æther.

Here, on this side, it thunders, there, or on that side, the air is broken through by **LIGHTNING**; hinc tonat, hinc missis abruptur ignibus æther.

He, that governs the stars, throws out **LIGHTNING**s; fulmina torquet Astripetens.

They being thrown down by thunder and **LIGHTNING** into the lowest bottom. Phrase.

tom; fulmina dejecto fundo voluntur in imo.

That little book, which was brought to **LIGHT** without my knowledge and consent; libellus qui, me imprudente et invito, excidit, et in manus hominum pervenit.

**LIKE**, in quality; similis, consimilis, parilis, talis, finitimus, æmulus. —in quantity; par, æquus, æqualis.

Of **LIKE** force; æquipollens.

To **LIKE**, or approve; probare, approbare, mirari, delectari. —one very well; optime de aliquo sentire. —himself or his doings; nimium sibi ipsi applaudere; cæco sui amore teneri. —any thing very much; utroque pollice laudare aliquid.

**LIKE** to like; simile simili gaudet; pares cum paribus facile, facillime congregantur. Magnam vim habet ad conjungendas amicitias, studiorum ac naturæ similitudo. In quibus eadem sunt studia, eademque voluntates, in his fit, ut æque quisque altero delectatur ac seipso; efficiturque id quod Pythagoras vult in amicitia, ut unus fiat ex pluribus. Quos studiorum turpitudine similitudoque conjungit. Coëat par Jungaturque pari. Sed non ut placidis coëant immittit, non ut Serpentes avibus gementur, tigribus agni, &c. Horat. de Arte Poet. Rusticus agricolam, miles fera bella gerentem, Rectorem dubiæ navita puppis amat. Fur diligit furem, velut lupus lupum. Æqualem æqualis delectat.

**LIKE**, as it were, as great as, equivalent; instar, quod significat ad similitudinem, ad æquiparationem, et ad mensuram, sicut, ad instar, apud Solin. i. e. ad, vel in, similitudinem.

To be **LIKE**, to resemble in form, or fashion; referre mores patriæ, et patrem moribus; referre vitam patrem, et vitam patriæ; imitari moribus et corporis lineamentis patrem; item proverbio dicitur, patriæ esse filium, qui mores imitator patriæ; accedere ad paternos mores; ferre alicujus imaginem pro, representare; paterni, avitque ingenii speciem præ se ferre; similis, quando ad morum, vel doctrinæ imitationem refertur, cum genitive construitur; quando vero corporis lineamenta, cum dativo, ut tradunt grammatici; confunditur cum differentia. —a good man; speciem boni viri præ se ferre.

If I were **LIKE** to you; si essem æque ac tu, pariter ac tu, non secus, non aliter ac tu, ita ut tu, quemadmodum, sicuti tu.

**LIKELY**, or probable; cum ratione consentit, consentaneum est; simile veri, credibile, non alienum a ratione, cum ratione congruens; est cur verum putetur.

Wherefore then are not all men in face

and countenance ALIKE? quomobrem igitur omnes similes vultus, et oris habitum, non referunt?

To live, or to act and speak, LIKE another; æqualem, ac parem verbis, vitam agere; Sal.

Thais and Hermione were not more LIKE; non magis similes Thais et Hermione deprehenduntur.

Very LIKE, but somewhat different; finitima omnino, sed tamen differunt aliquid.

They are just ALIKE; par atque una ratio est utriusque.

I happened to go in the LIKE way; in eadem incurro vestigia.

Of equal covetousness, of LIKE wickedness, of the same impudence, and twice as much boldness; pari avaritia, simili improbitate, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia.

The son is very LIKE the father; effigies morum paternorum est filius.

If you LIKE this marriage; si hæc nuptiæ sunt tibi cordi.

The Gauls LIKED that speech well; fuit hæc oratio non ingrata Gallis.

Those, who LIKE the cause and the man, will all approve, or like that; qui causam et hominem probant, nemo erit qui id non probet.

You will do this, with the good LIKING of all; omnibus approbantibus, hoc facies.

Before he shall know how you LIKE the marriage; priusquam tuum (ut acce habeat) animum ad nuptias perspexerit.

To desire to be LIKE one; in aliquem propendere.

He will LIKE either condition; ad alterutram conditionem descendere vult.

Consider how you LIKE me; tu videris quid de me sentias.

I do not know how you LIKE that affair; in qua re tu quantum ponis, ignoro.

Excellent plays indeed, but such as you do not LIKE; ludi quidem apparatusissimi, sed non tui stomachi.

The Gauntlets did not LIKE that undertaking; Gaudavenses vero habuit pessime inceptum hoc.

Not to LIKE a cause; alienum animum a causa habere; Cic.

Not to the good LIKING of all; sine communi omnium approbatione.

They are quite LIKE to these; his plane genuina, et germana sunt.

I think their life and death both ALIKE, or, I think alike of both their life and death; eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta æstimo.

To answer LIKE for like; lego talionis agere.

I. LIKE, importing resemblance of quan-

tity, or quality, figure, form, or shape, &c. in one thing to another, is rendered by par, similis, or æquus: as,

Had there been in us the LIKE skill that there is in him; si par in nobis, atque in illo scientia fuisset; Cic.

You are LIKE your master; domini similis es; Ter.

They both have LIKE terms; æqua utriusque conditio est.

Note: Par and æquus properly belong to quantity, similis to quality.

II. LIKE, denoting to approve, delight in, or be pleased with, glad of, &c. is rendered by a verb, or phrase of that import, viz. probō, gaudeo, cordi est, &c.: as,

You will LIKE the doing of it; gaudebis facto; Ter.

If you LIKE it; si tibi istuc placet; cordi est; Cic.

I LIKE it well; magnopere probō, laudo; Cic.

III. LIKE, importing likelihood, or probability of some success, or event happened, feared, desired, &c. is rendered by verisimile, probabile, or credible est: as,

It is very LIKE so; est verisimile; Ter. —you do ask; te credible est querere; Ovid.

LIKE enough so; satis probabile est.

Or else according to some such form of speech as these following:

We are LIKE to have war; impendit nobis belli timor; Cic.

I am LIKE to lose my credit; periculum fame mihi est; Cic.

There was LIKE to be peace; in spe pax fuit; Cic.

You are never LIKE to see me more; hodie postremum me vides; Ter.

The left wing had LIKE to have been routed; prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur; Liv.

LIKE to die; ferme moriens; Ter.

His camp was LIKE to be taken; castris capi imminabat; Flor.

IV. LIKE sometimes is used to signify after the manner, fashion, way, course, &c. and then is rendered by an adverb denoting that guise, garb, &c., or some phrase of like import: as,

You act LIKE a friend; facis amice; Cic.

He was brought up LIKE a gentleman; libere eductus; liberaliter educatus est; Ter. Cic.

It was more LIKE a city than a village; non fuit vici instar, sed urbis; Cic.

LIKE hail; in modum grandinis; Flor.

It broke out LIKE a storm; velut nimbus erupit; Flor.

They looked LIKE slain men; cæcorum

speciem præbuerat; Flor.

*He carried himself LIKE a conqueror; pro victore se gessit; Curt. Like a man; viriliter, magnoque animo sit; Cic.*

*V. LIKE, coming together with any of these particles, as, such, manner, sort, &c. is rendered by quemadmodum, sicut, pariter ac, itidem, id genus, hujusmodi, ejusmodi, istiusmodi, similiter, and perinde with ac, or ut si: as,*

*LIKE as it is a wise man's part courageously to undergo sudden chances, so —; quemadmodum sapientis est, fortuitos casus magno animo sustinere, ita —; Colum.*

*They do in LIKE manner, as if —; similiter faciunt ac (ut) si —; Cic.*

*You are always devising me such LIKE things; hujusmodi mi res semper comminiscere; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*I will do the LIKE for you; reddetur opera; Plaut. Reddam vicem; Plin.*

*Give him LIKE for like; par pari re-ferto; Ter.*

*LIKE will to like; simile simili gaudet; pares cum paribus facillime congregant; Cic.*

*LIKE lips, like lettuce; similes habent labra lactucas.*

*The rest did in LIKE manner; ceterique idem fecerunt; Curt.*

*They had suffered the LIKE the year before; eadem superiore anno perpassi sunt; Cæs.*

*They will show they do not LIKE the name; ostendent, sibi nomen displicere; Cic.*

*You have acted LIKE yourself; te dignum fecisti; Ter.*

*This is done LIKE yourself; ad ingenium redis; Ter.*

*They are feared LIKE masters; tanquam domini timentur; Cic.*

*It flies LIKE an arrow out of a bow; illa Noto citius, volucrique sagitta fugit; Virg.*

*The LIKE was never known; quod nemo unquam meminerat; Flor.*

*Scarce any one escaped the LIKE death; haud fere quisquam talem interitum effugit; Cic.*

*They were not such as you LIKE; non tui stomachi fuerunt; Cic.*

*All do not stand in LIKE need; non æque omnes egent; Cic.*

*You are LIKE to stay till —; expectandum est tibi dum —.*

*If any one LIKE any thing better than the rest; si qua est habitior paulo; Ter.*

*As you LIKE yourself; arbitrato tuo; Plaut.*

*There came into Italy new birds LIKE thrushes; venere in Italiam novæ aves*

*tardorum specie; Plin.*

*He grows LIKE his grandfather; in avi mores atabit; Liv.*

*LIKE cover like cup; dignum patella operculum.*

*As LIKE as like can be; minus discernas ovum ab ovo, aut ficum a ficu.*

*It is not un-LIKE to; isti non omnino dissimile est.*

*Very LIKE so; like to be true; non admodum veri dissimile.*

*In LIKE manner; consimili plane ratione.*

*It is all ALIKE to me; perinde est; res eodem rediit.*

*Just LIKE as I do; non aliter atque ego. LIKE to like; they are well matched;*

*contigit felici fundo bonus culter; nacta est suum patella operculum.*

*To LIKEN, or compare things; inter se res conferre.*

*To counterfeit a LIKENESS; vultum alterius fingere.*

*To be LIKE to, or resemble; alicui esse quam simillimum; proxime, quam maxime, accedere ad formam indolemque alicujus.*

*As you LIKE, or please; ex animi tui sententia; tuo modo, et more.*

*It is LIKELY or probable; ad veritatem proximo accedit.*

*Dressed LIKE a Spaniard; habitu Hispaniensi, &c.*

*I will agree with you, if your father LIKE it; tecum sentiam, assentiente patre tuo.*

*The good LIKING of the body; valetudo, bona corporis habitudo.*

*To LIMIT, or set limits, or bounds; terminare, determinare, definire, preficere, circumscribere.*

*To keep himself within certain LIMITS, or bounds; intra certos cancellos se coercere.*

*To lead one round about the LIMITS, or bounds; aliquem in gyrum ducere.*

*To appoint LIMITS and bounds of loving or choosing; constitutere fines, et quasi terminos, diligendi.*

*The Latin tongue is kept within its own LIMITS, and those not very large; Latina lingua suis finibus, usque exiguis sane, continetur.*

*Eloquence defends itself, neither has it any certain place, within the LIMITS or bounds of which it should be kept; seipsam per se tuetur, nec habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur eloquentia.*

*A LION; leo, m.*

*LIONS in peace, foxes in war; domi leones, foras vulpes.*

*The LION is not half so fierce as he is painted; minime præsens fiam.*

LIST, or *desire*; libido, cupido.

As you LIST; ut lubet, ut libet, quod libet; ut tua fert cupido; pro libitu tuo.

To live as a man LISTs; sic vivere ut velis; suo modo, more arbitrio; Cic. Ter.

Even as I LIST; utcumque animo colibitum est meo; Plaut.

Let him do what he LISTs; faciat quod lubet; libitum est; ut lubet; Ter.

Let him find fault with him that LISTs; reprehendat eum, siquis volet; Cic.

I LIST not to; nulla me incessit cupidus; abhorret animus ab; Liv. Ter.

It is not as you LIST; non est arbitrium tibi; Plaut.

To rule as one LISTs; ad arbitrium imperare; Cæs.

You will do but what you LIST; tu vis omnia arbitratu tuo facere; Lud. Viv.

A LIST of names; nominum catalogus.

You were not in that LIST; non eras in hoc albo; Plin.

He LISTs himself among them; in his nomen proficitur suum; Ter.

They may not do with them as they LIST; ea non sunt sui arbitrii; Gell.

He enters the LISTs; in arenam descendit.

From the LISTs to the goal; a carceribus ad metam.

They do but what they LIST; nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciunt; Cæs.

LITTLE; parvus, pusillus, modicus, paululus, tenuis, minutus, exiguus, brevis.

A LITTLE way; brevis via.—time; breve tempus.

By LITTLE and little, *leisurely*; paulatim, pedetentim, gradatim, sensim, minutatim, ductim, tractim, frustulatim, lente, tarde. Modicis, minutis auctibus crescere, progredi. Per minutias augeri. Non omnia simul et semel, summatim facere; sed membratim, particulatim, cæsim, minutum, incisæ et per gradus. Non per saltum ascendere, sed quasi scalam et gradibus quibusdam. Lento gradu. Perque gradus molles emoriatur amor.

These studies ought to be LITTLE, or less, in old age; hæc studia in senectute contractora esse debent.

I. LITTLE, having a substantive with it, is rendered by parvus, exiguus, or some adjective of like import: as,

No LITTLE kindness; non parvum beneficium; Cic.

There is a LITTLE difference between us; est quædam inter nos parva dissensio; Cic.

We are hindered by a LITTLE water; exigua prohibemur aqua; Ovid.

Or else by some diminutive noun either substantive or adjective: as,

A LITTLE field; agellus; Var. For so LITTLE a cause? tantulane causa? Cic.

How LITTLE soever it be; quantulumcunque est; Quin.

Note: Sometimes LITTLE refers to a substantive not expressed, and then it is rendered by an adjective of the neuter gender, as if itself were a substantize: as,

Men live best with a LITTLE; vivitur exiguo melius; Claud. So Redime te captum quam queas minimo; for as little as you can; Ter.

II. LITTLE, before an adjective of the positive degree, is rendered by aliquantum, and nonnihil: as,

I believe you are a LITTLE fearful; credo timida es aliquantum; Plaut.

These things are a LITTLE troublesome to me; nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi; Ter.

III. LITTLE, before a word of the comparative degree, is rendered by aliquanto, and paulo: as,

A LITTLE more than they were able to bear; aliquanto amplius quam ferre posset; Cic.

Not a LITTLE wiser; non paulo sapientior; Hor.

So is it also rendered when it is followed by before, after, otherwise: as, Quum ille aliquanto ante te prætorem (a little before you were prætor) esset mortuus; Cic.

IV. LITTLE, before a verb, is rendered by paulum, nonnihil, parum, aliquantum, aliquantulum, paululum, &c.: as,

Though they may jar a LITTLE; quamvis paulum discrepent; Cic.

I believe you wonder a LITTLE what the matter should be, that —; credo te non nihil mirari quid sit quapropter —; Ter.

It would advantage me LITTLE; mihi parum prosit; Ter.

The old form of it is LITTLE changed; aliquantum; vetus forma mutata est; Plin.

Spare yourself a LITTLE; aliquantulum tibi parce; Ter.

Let me come to myself a LITTLE; paululum sine ad me ut redeam; Ter.

V. LITTLE sometimes is used to denote a little space, or short while, or time, and is rendered by parumper, paulisper: as,

Stay for me here a LITTLE till I come out; dum exeo, parumper operite me hic; Ter.

He stayed a LITTLE till his wife got

ready; paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est; Cic.

*Hither refer aliquantisper; At certe concedas hinc aliquo ab eorum ore aliquantisper; Ter.*

VI. LITTLE, with ever so, is, together with those particles, rendered by some diminutive derived from tantus, or quantus; also by quamvis, and quamlibet, paulum, and paululum, with modo, according to the following forms of speaking:

*He might have sold it, had he had but ever so LITTLE time; vendidisset, si tantulum moræ fuisset; Cic.*

*If we cast but our eyes ever so LITTLE down; si tantulum oculos deiecerimus; Cic.*

*If you do ever so LITTLE amiss; si tantulum peccasses; Plaut.*

*It may be judged by what I say, be it ever so LITTLE; ex eo quod dico, quantumcunque id est, judicari potest; Cic.*

*I would have been contented with ever so LITTLE a corner of Italy; quamvis parvis Italix latebris contentus essem; Cic.*

*If Pompey do but seem ever so LITTLE to like it, he will do it, si Pompeius paulum modo ostenderit sibi placere, faciet; Cic.*

*If you fail ever so LITTLE, I am undone; si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego perierim; Ter.*

*Though it be ever so LITTLE that; quamlibet parum sit, quod; Quint.*

*Some other præbere.*

*He must be suffered to drink but a very LITTLE; nec potestas aquæ nisi quam parcissime facienda est; Col.*

*To drink a LITTLE too much; bibere meliuscule quam sat est; Plaut.*

*When he has drunk a LITTLE too much; ubi addibit plus paulo; Ter.*

*A LITTLE after he went in again; haud multo post recipit se intro denuo; Ter.*

*We should come LITTLE or nothing short of the Greeks; non multum, aut non omnino, Græcis cederetur; Cic.*

*He was a LITTLE after their time; recens ab illorum ætate fuit; Cic.*

*By LITTLE and little it is brought to that pass, that —; sensim eo deducitur, ut —; Cic. Paulatim.*

*They are either all whole, or very LITTLE hurt; aut integra manent, aut levissime læsa sunt; Plin.*

*He lived too LITTLE a while; parum diu vixit; Cic.*

*He is a LITTLE too much given to the world; aliquantum ad rem est avidior; Ter.*

*He was within a LITTLE of being killed; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; Cic.*

*With as LITTLE expense as may be; quam minimo sumpto; Plaut.*

*He would make LITTLE reckoning of it; parvi id duceret; Cic. Parvi pendo; æstimo; Ter. Plaut.*

*Do you set so LITTLE by me? itane abs te contemnor? Ter.*

*Too LITTLE to contend with him; tanto certare minor; Hor.*

*This house is too LITTLE for my family; angustior est domus hæc quam pro familia mea; familie meæ angusta est.*

*This garment is too LITTLE for my body; arctior vestis est quam pro habitu corporis mei.*

*One that has but LITTLE religion in him; parcus deorum cultor et infrequens; Hor.*

*Think how LITTLE a while he reigned; quam non diu regnaret fac cogites; Cic.*

*I had but very LITTLE of that profit; perparum ex illo lucro ad me pervenit.*

*I love him not so LITTLE as a hair less than myself, i. e. I love him no less, or as much as myself; illum ne pilum quidem minus meipso amo.*

*Both the coming to the cause, and the leaving of it, were by LITTLE and little; pedetentim et gradatim erat tum accessus ad causam, tum recessus.*

*To go on by LITTLE and little; serpere paulatim.*

*To give by LITTLE and little; minutatim præbere.*

*How LITTLE a thing is; quantula res est.*

*It lacked but a LITTLE; quantillum abfuit.*

*A LITTLE while after, within four days after, I went out of town; post diem quarium quam ab urbe discesseram.*

*What! but such a LITTLE bit! what! no more! hem! tantillum fragmentulum!*

*A LITTLE before his death; paucis antequam mortuus est diebus.*

*By LITTLE and little; one by one, till all was gone; quemadmodum ille, qui olim revulsit pilos caudæ equinæ.*

*Alas! I tell you but a LITTLE, not half of what I suffer; atqui quod dixi minimum est, præ his quæ patior.*

*It smarts but like the prick of a pin; it is soon past and gone; it lasts but a LITTLE while; levius est, ac brevius, quam acus vulnusculum; momentaneum plane.*

*But a LITTLE while after; intervallo temporis non ita magno.*

*Stay a LITTLE while; resiste paulisper.*

**To LIVE;** vivere, spirare. In vivis, humanis agere, esse. Vitam, etatem agere, degere, ducere, traducere. In hominum cœtu, in hoc mundo, in hac vitæ statione, in brevi curriculo hujus vitæ, in rerum natura versari, hære. Communi vita, communi luce; hujus lucis usura frui, perfrui. In corporis ergastulo detineri. Compagibus corporis includi. In terris morari. In hac vitæ scena agere, actitare. Haurire auram communem. Almam parentis frui munere. Superatne, et vescitur aura ætherea? nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris? Cœli convexa tueri. Fungi munere vite. Carpere vitales auras; vitali vescitur aura. Dum spiritus hos regit artus. Animam ducere, seu spiritum; Cic. Annos, ævum, sæculum exigere, agitare, transigere, trahere; vitam, ævum traducere; temporaria frui vita; lucem aspicere, pro, vita frui; esse inter vivos, et mortales. —*orderly*; probe, decenter, vitam ducere, etatem agere. —*poorly*; vitam inopem colere. —*again*; reviviscere. —*upon, or feed upon*; vesci. —*at ease, or in rest*; in otio vivere. Præstabo tibi otium, efficiam tui quiete fruarias, ut quiete agas, quiete vitas, quietam vitam ducas, ut summa sit rerum tuarum tranquillitas, summa tui animi quies, ut otio tibi frui liceat, otiose vivere, otiosam vitam agere, peragere, ducere, traducere, vivere. —*godlily*; sancte, pie vivendi rationem colere studiosè; bene et puris manibus vivere. —*a single life, as a bachelor, or virgin*; vitam cœlibem, thalami expertem jugalis agere, traducere. Cœlibatum agere. Conjugium servitutem appellare, putare. Animus abhorret a nuptiis, a re uxoria. Qui non duxit, &c. Illa velut crimen tædæ exosa jugales. Multi illam petiere; illa aversata petentes. Impatiens expertusque viri. Concubitus fugit... sine conjuge cœlebs, thalamique diu consorte carebat. Melius nil cœlibe vita. Eterna virginitate frui... virginitatis amorem Intemerata colit. —*is God's gift*; dant vivere fata. —*or spend his time in great voluptuousness and pleasures*; carnis obsequi cupiditatibus; in mediâ se delicias conjicere; pravis animi obtemperare cupiditatibus, et luxui servire; ardenti libidini laxare fræna; gulas, ventri obsequi; sectari mortiferas seculi illecebras; architectari voluptates, apud Cic. carnis desideria amplecti; humi volutari, serpere humi; in terrena animo rapi; ea quæ mundi sunt animo tantum agitare, volutare; duci ventre; Hor. cogitatione circa mundana versari; rebus frui dulcibus; animam in transitoriis, labentibus, multis voluptatibus, demulcere; intellectum circa terrena exercere; omnem felicitatem in rebus præsentibus constituere, futuræque

beatitudinis nullo tangi ardore; voluptatibus indulgere, frui. —*like a man*; humaniter vivere; Cic. —*solely upon honesty*; melle solo vivere; Var. —*a country life*; ruri agere vitam; Ter. —*poorly*; agere parce, ac duriter, Cynice vivere; vitam inopem colere. —*at rack and manger*; ex Amalthem cornu haurire. —*honestly*; curriculum vivendi a natura datum recte et honesto conficere. —*accordingly as one professes*; æqualem, ac parem verbis, vitam agere. —*according to reason's certain rule*; vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere. —*long*; producere etatem diu in terra. —*in the wars*; ævum agere in armis. —*on a level with private people*; vulgari cum privatis. —*without fume*; transmittere vitam per obscurum; Tac. —*quietly, securely, and at ease*; in securitate agere; tranquille agere, degere; securam agere vitam; in summo otio vitam transigere; domi sedere, inque aurem utramlibet cubare; a tumultu seculi, et blandientis mundi strepitu, seorsim degere; vitam agere certam, et tranquillitate felicem; sibi ipsi vivere, acquiescere; cum quadam animi voluptate quieteque consistere, apud Cic. quod datum est vitæ tranquille placideque ducere; Cic. Destinatio reliquo vitæ tempore respirandi rebus seriis, musas tranquillo invivere animo; in literario delitescere otio; otiose nugari in literis; gratissimo inter literas otio, ac negotiorum bene a se gestorum recordatione perfrui; Eras. Tacitos sinere ira dies, et paupere cultu; exigere innocuo tranquilla silentia vitæ, apud Politi. —*without care*; vitam sine cura rerum temporalium agere, degere; non macerare se crastina cura ciborum; nil recondere in crastinum; in diem, vel, ex tempore vivere; omnem crastini sollicitudinem abjicere. —*ungodly, or wickedly*; peccatorum mole obrui; in eodem herere luto peccatorum; servire peccato, iniquitati, contaminatissimam agere vitam; sordere; insordecere; vitiose, sordide vitam agere, apud Chrysostomum; fœdam, dissolutam, perditam vitam vivere; vitiatorum sordibus se inquinare, apud Chrysost. Perditæ, flagitiosissime vivere, an evil life. —*unchastely, in sensual lusts*; corpus libidinis prostitui; jacere in voluptatum carnalium turpitudine ac putredine; turpiter et effeminate vivere; luxuriæ et libidini vacare; volutari, instar porcorum in cœno libidinum, ac versari; pœdum vitam vivere; libidinari; servire ventri, Veneri, corporis voluptati, ac libidini; carnis omnigenis desideriis inservire; Diffuere luxuria, lascivia; Ter. Inter sortita ad multam plerumque noctem desidere; capi illecebras rerum carnalium; subigi, subterni mortiferis libidinum voluptatibus; Epicurum

luxu vincere; carnis fœda sectari oblectamenta; pecudum ritu promiscue in concubitu rueri; Liv.

*To out-Live others; superesse, alieui superstes esse.*

*As long as I Live; quamdiu vixero. Dum vivo. Dum spiro et in vivis ago, apud superos dego. Dum vita, quousque vita mihi superest, suppetit. Quamdiu spiritum, auram vite haurio. Donec anima, vita me deficiat, me auferat, prohibeatque mors, abiero hinc. Quantum vite mihi spatium dederit Deus. Dum spiritus hos regit artus. Dum res et ætas, et sororum fila trium patiuntur atra. Dum supero, et aera vescor ætherea. Donec mihi vita manebit.*

*It is uncertain whether I shall Live to that day; or, I am not sure to Live so long; dubia in aliud tempus vita. Optandum est, ut ad id tempus ducere spiritum possim; incerta ad aliud tempus vita est; vercer, ne non tam diu vivam, ne non usque eo vitam producarn; vitam quis mihi præstat in aliud tempus? Explorata mihi ad eam diem vita non est.*

*I have LIVED long enough, or a long time; satis diu vixi. Jam me ad exitum vite pene natura ipsa perduxit, ætatis satis superque vixi; non est cur me poeniteat, quantum vixerim, vixi vitam satis diuturnam; cursus mihi vite jam pene confectus et absolutus est; decursum jam mihi prope vite spatium est, quantum mihi vite spatium restat; quantum mihi vite restat, superest, reliquum est, relinquitur, tanquam a carceribus ad metam vite jam perveni; vixi quatenus homini licet, quatenus homini satis esse possit, extremæ senectutis onus sustineo; extrema mihi vite pars agitur. Vixi vitam diuturnam. Ætatis satis vixi, vite satisfeci ætate, satis longam vitam produci, satis longum vite spatium peregi, jam duxi vitam satis diuturnam, hoc vite spatio contentus esse possum, non moriar inmaturna, non avellar immaturna a vita.*

*Willing to Live and die together; supremum carpere iter comites parati.*

*It is to be feared I shall not Live; mea in dubio vita est; Ter.*

*So long as I Live; dum anima spirabo mea; Cic.*

*As long as they Live; usque dum vivunt; Plaut. Ter.*

*Never so long as she Lives; nunquam illa viva.*

*As many years as he has LIVED; tot annos quot habet; Cic.*

*Leave the rest for them to Live on in winter; reliquum hyemationi relinquitur; Var.*

*Remember how short a time you have*

*to Live; vive memor quam sis avi brevis; Hor.*

*Neither of them sets more by any man Living than —; neuter quæquam omnium pluris facit, quam —; Cic.*

*Would I might never Live, if —; ne sibi salvus; ne vivam; moriar; emoriar, si —; Cic. Ter.*

*God send he may Live! or, God send him long to live! Deum quæso, ut sit superstes! Ter.*

*He may Live all his life long (all the days of his life) without trouble; omne tempus ætatis sine molestia possit degere; Cic.*

*As I Live; ita vivam; Cic.*

*These things will be enough to Live on; hæc suppeditant ad victum; Cic.*

*I LIVED a city life; vitam urbanam secutus sum; Ter.*

*He always LIVED in a happy condition; perpetus felicitate usus est; Cic.*

*He has LIVED threescore years; annos sexaginta confecit; Cic.*

*You Live merry lives; mœrice agitis ætem.*

*He has but a little while to Live; he has one foot in the grave; pedem alteram in cymba Charontis habet.*

*Two of the greatest villains that ever LIVED; duo sceleratissimi, post hominum memoriam, latrones.*

*To represent in LIVELY colors; vivis depingere coloribus.*

*No man LIVING is happy; mortallum nemo est felix.*

*She gets her LIVING by spinning and carding; lana, ac tela, victum querit, vitam tolerat.*

*He gets his LIVING by his bow; alimenta arcu expedit.*

*There can be no pleasant LIVING without virtue; non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur.*

*At the beginning of LIVE, or when one begins to live; in ipso vite exortu, exordio; in ipsis vite primordiis; in vite foribus; in vite janua; in ipso quasi vite vestibulo, limine.*

*A most upright, innocent, prudent, and praiseworthy way of LIVING; vita acta, instituta, sapienter, integerrime, laudatissimeque.*

*A quiet, neat, and pure way of LIVING; ætas quiete, pure, et eleganter acta.*

*All things which Live; omnes res, quæ natura vigent.*

*All things Live and are preserved by heat; calore omnia retinentur, et vigent.*

*All the time which we can Live, is little, and of a small compass; vite spatium exiguis regionibus circumscriptum; Cic.*

*Who, if he had LIVED longer; cui si vita suppeditauiisset; cui si fata longiorem vitam concessissent.*

*I have LIVED now twenty years; jam hic mihi vigesimus annus agitur.*

*I have but a little time longer to LIVE; cursum mihi vitæ jam pene confectus et absolutus est.*

*We both LIVE in the same house together; ego, et tu, in eadem domo agimus.*

*The little time we LIVE in is always running on; sicut instar mobilis undæ vita brevis.*

*Those who have LIVED a little longer; quibus paulo longior vita contigit.*

*I will LIVE all the rest of my time quietly at Rhodes; quod reliquum est vitæ in otio Rhodi agam.*

*Who had not LIVED yet twelve years; qui duodecimum ætatis annum non excoenisset.*

*He has LIVED a hundred years; ad centesimum annum vitam perduxit.*

*Those who LIVE at court; qui in splendore aulico vitam suam traducunt.*

*We who yet LIVE; qui vitam, et spiritum, adhuc ducimus.*

*After what manner he had LIVED in your absence; quo studio vitam suam, te absente, exegerat; Ter.*

*Who had LIVED all his life laboriously; qui omnem vitæ cursum in labore corporis confecerat.*

*Let us LIVE a poor and wandering life; vitam inopem, et vagam, persequamur; Cic.*

*As long as we LIVE in this frail life; donec in hoc fragili corpore sensus erit; dum meus corporeo carcere viacta latet; et mihi dum Parcæ mitia fila trahunt; in corporis ergastulo detineri; compagibus corporis includi.*

*In this so short and small time whilst we LIVE; in hoc tam exiguo vitæ curriculo, et tam brevi.*

*They think that they ought not to LIVE; eos frui vita et communi luce spiritumque putant non oportere.*

*Messala, who, if he had LIVED long enough, and had strength enough; Messala, qui, si jam satis ætatis, ac roboris haberet; Cic.*

*That you may LIVE long; ut diu ætatem producas in terram.*

*When now you have LIVED six-and-fifty years; cum ætas tua septenos octies solis anfractus reditusque converterit; i. e. cum jam 56 annos natus fueris; Cic.*

*He LIVES poorly; vitam colit inopem; Ter. —in better credit, more honestly, than —; rectiore talo stetit, quam —.*

*Tell me not of Paul, I LIVE as I please;*

*Paulus est Paulus, ego sum ego.*

*Among the men who were then LIVING; apud illos homines qui tunc ægebant; Tac.*

*I fear you will not LIVE long; ut sis vitalis metuo.*

*To LOAD, or burden; humeris imponere pondus.*

*To LOATHE; fastidire, nauseare, aversari; nauseare molestiam contrahere, suscipere. Fastidire rem. Fastidio satiari; ea res multum affert satietatis et fastidii; fastidio mihi est; nauseam parit, ingerit, facit. Ejus rei me fastidium cepit. Fastidientis stomachi, delicatissimi fastidii homo. Fastidiosus literarum. Subeunt mihi fastidia. Plenus languet amator. Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit.*

*To cause LOATHING, or to make one loathe any thing; afferre fastidium alicui; movere fastidia stomacho; Hor. Nauseam parere, inducere, ingerere; adducere in fastidium aliquem; Plaut. Satiestate aliquem afficere.*

*To prevent or hinder LOATHING; inhibere nauseam.*

*Variety usually cures LOATHING; varietas semper satietati occurrit: as, variety of food puts away loathing; varia cœna fastidia vincit.*

*LOATH I was; neque animum facile inducere potui, ut; nollem.*

*To LOCK; obserare. —up; concludere.*

*Lock the door on the inside; obserra ostium intus; Ter.*

*To be under LOCK and key; esse sub clavi; Varr.*

*To LODGE; diversari, hospitari, commorari. —one; hospitio aliquem excipere; tecto aliquem recipere. —all night; pernoctare.*

*LOFTY, or high; celsus, excelsus. —or haughty; elatus, fastuosus, tumidus, magnificus, superbus, arrogans, adj.*

*A LOFTY style of speech; alta et exaggerata oratio.*

*To grow LOFTY; tumere; conspicuum late verticem tollere; inolescere, cristas erigere.*

*He has a LOFTY mind; animus ipsi tumet.*

*Of a noble and LOFTY courage; animo excelso magnifico vir.*

*LONG; longus.*

*A LONG beard; barba proluxa, aive promissa.*

*I. LONG, joined with all, is an expressive included in the Latin for all, viz. totus, or omnis: as,*

*I have not seen him all this day LONG; lice-long day; hodie toto non vidi die; Ter.*



*All my life* LONG; in omni vita; Cic.

II. LONG sometimes signifies greatly to desire, and then is to be translated by a verb so signifying, viz. expeto, ardeo, suspiro, &c.: as,

*What most men earnestly* LONG after, they set at nought; quæ plerique vehementer expetunt, pro nihilo ducunt; Cic.

III. LONG, with a substantive, is an adjective denoting the measure of time or magnitude, and is rendered by longus, &c.: as,

*They stand leaning on* LONG spears; stant longis inixi hastis; Virg.

*Laborers think the day* LONG; dies longa videtur opus debentibus; Hor.

*Note: when* LONG comes after a word denoting the measure of length, it may be rendered according to some of the following forms:

*It is about four fingers* LONG; instar quatuor digitorum est; Colum.

*When they shall be grown four fingers* LONG; cum quatuor digitos longitudine expleverint; Plin.

*Seven feet* LONG; guomon septem pedes longas.

*Fifty feet* LONG; areas longas pedum quinquagenum facito; Col.

*Fifteen cubits* LONG; platanus longitudine 15 cubitorum.

*Nine asses* LONG; corpus porrigitur per novem jugera; Virg.

*Eight feet* LONG; temo protentus in octo pedes; Virg.

IV. LONG, with a verb, but without a substantive, is an adverb, and rendered by diu, &c.: as,

*You have detained me* LONG; diu me estis demorati; Plaut.

*Nor shall you* LONG rejoice; nec longum latitare; Virg.

*It is pronounced* LONG; producte dicatur; Cic.

V. LONG often comes together with these particles, how, so, since, as, ago, before, after, &c., and then, together with them, is rendered according to the following forms of speaking:

*How* LONG is it since you did eat? quam pridem non edisti? Plaut. —since it was done? quamdiu id factum est? Plaut. —since you came? quam dudum tu adventisti? Plaut. —are we asking the gods any thing? quam diu poscimus aliquid deos? Sen.

*I am sorry you were so* LONG away from us; ego te abfuisse tam diu a nobis doleo; Cic.

*So* LONG as I shall live; dum anima spirabo mea; Cic. —as he thinks it will be known, he takes care; dum id rescitum

iri credit tantisper cavet; Ter. —as it shall not repent you how much you profit; quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit; Cic. —as he shall live in poverty; usque dum ille vitam colet inopem; Ter. —as I seem not so to you, I care not; dum ne tibi videar, non laboro; Cic. —as you shall be in prosperity; donec eris felix; Ovid.

*I will never marry so* LONG as she lives; nunquam illa viva ducturus sum uxorem domum; Ter.

*As* LONG as the commonwealth was managed by them; quamdiu republica per eos gerebatur; Cic. —as they live; usque dum vivunt; Plaut.

*I gave as* LONG as I had it; dedi dum fuit; Plaut.

*It was spoken* LONG since; olim dictum est; Ter.

*It is not* LONG since he cast his teeth; illi haud diu est, cum dentes exciderunt; Plaut.

*It is now* LONG since we drank; jam diu factum est postquam bibimus; Plaut.

*Herillus's opinion was* LONG ago exploded; Herilli jam pridem explosa sententia est; Cic.

*I knew it* LONG before you; multo prius scivi quam tu; Ter. multo ante; Cic.

*Not* LONG before; non ita pridem; Cic. —after; non multo post; Cic. —before day; non dudum ante lucem; Plaut.

*It was not* LONG between; haud ita multum temporis interim fuit; Liv.

*I knew that you foresaw these mischiefs* LONG before; cognoram tu hæc malum multo ante providentem; Cic.

*If he had not run away so* LONG before; si non tanto ante fugisset; Cic.

*I can bear with his follies so* LONG as they are but words; usque eo ego illius ferre possum ineptias, verba dum sint; Ter.

*You should bear with him so* LONG (i. e. so far) as; eum ferre eatenus, quoad; Cic.

*I never ceased urging her so* LONG as; non destiti instare usque adeo donec; Plaut.

*The beast is chased up and down so* LONG, that it pants again; concitate agitur pecus eousque dum anhelat; Colum.

*I had rather not be old so* LONG than —; ego me minus diu senem esse malletm quam —; Cic.

*They are now, after so* LONG a time, with all speed to be despatched; nunc denique quamprimum exequenda sunt; Colum.

LONG ago they were under their pre-

section; in eorum fide antiquitas erant; Cæs.

*It has not been very LONG in request; non adeo antiquitus placuit; Plin.*

*Notes: In expressions where long continuance of time is denoted, LONG may be rendered after some of these forms of speaking:*

*If the disease be of any LONG continuance; si jam inveteravit morbus; Colum. Inveteravit hæc opinio, consuetudo; Cic. Votustate (in long continuance of time) coalescit ætas; evanescit vinum, rubescit nix; abit memoria; Cic. Plin. Liv. Diuturnitas (long continuance of time) maximos luctus tollit; Cic. Diuturnitate (in long time) extinguitur; Cic. Temporis longinquitatem timebat; Cæs. Negabit voleptatem crescere longinquitate; Cic. Neque consulere in longitudinem sc. temporis; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*It will not be LONG ere —; jam aderit; prope adest, cum —; Ter.*

*I believe he will be here ere LONG; credo illum jam affuturum esse; Ter.*

*It is a LONG time since you went from home; jamdudum factum est, quum abisti domo; Plaut.*

*I have been here a LONG time; ego jam dudum hic adsum; Ter.*

*He thought it LONG till he saw that money; nihil ei longius videbatur, quam dum illud videret argentum; Cic.*

*This is the LONG and the short of it, that —; cujus summa est, quod —; Cic.*

*That soon will be a LONG while; id actutum diu est; Plaut.*

*To LONG for a thing; percupere, peroptare, aspirare, desiderare, expetere, avere, appetere.*

*To make one LONG; incutere desiderium.*

*To LONG very much after; aliquid vehementer, sitienter, avide, avidissime, summo studio expetere, exoptare, appetere, concupiscere, avere, sitire. Rei desiderio, studio summo, mirifico, impotenti, vehementi taneri, incendi, laborare, flagrare, uri, gemere, torqueri, cruciari, pendere, trahi, rapi, gestire; incredibili studio quoddam inflammari, ardere, exardere, tangi, aestuare. Aliquid inflammato animo, ad insaniam usque concupiscere; summe cupere, percupere; acerrimo studio prosequi. Rei vehementer inhiare. Ex desiderio rei laborare. Rei studiosus, cupidus, avidus, appetens; projecta, indomita, et effrenata cupiditate offerri. Cupido glorie incessit. Libido maxima cum invaserat. Nimum vellem. Ardor sciendi me tenet. Ipsam dari mihi gestio. Intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate. Nil nisi Philumenam volo; Charinus apud Terentium.*

*Impetus est illi. Impetus ira fuit. Auri sacra fames. Spe fervidus ardet. Ardet abire fuga. Fervetque cupidine pectus.*

*A LONG-lived man; ævi maturus; gravis annis; longius ætate proventus.*

*LONG since; longe præterito et transacto seculo; prisci temporis annis. —to relate; longum si narrem. Veror ne dies sit satis ad narrandum; ne tempus me deficiat prius quam oratio. Longa referre mora est. Tempore deficiat si persequar omnia. Plura, quam quæ comprehendere verbis In promptu mihi sit. Si prima repetens ab origine pergam, Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo. Cætera de genere hoc (adeo sunt multa) loquacem Delassare valent Fabium. Quo feror? immensum est erratas dicere terras. Non mihi si centum Deus ora sonantis linguis, &c.; Ovid. Met. viii. 532. Si vox infragilis, pectus mihi firmius esset, &c.; Ovid. Trist. i. 4. Deseret ante dies, et in alto Phæbus anhelos Æquore tinget equos, quam consequar omnia dictis. —before you and I were born; ultra omnem hominum memoriam.*

*No LONGER pipe, no longer damoc; dum fervet olla, vivit amicitia.*

*As LONG as he was with me; quoad domi fuit mem. —as, or ever since the memory of man; from all antiquity; post hominum memoriam; ex omni seculorum memoria.*

*What a LONG while is it ere; atqui annus est priusquam.*

*It seemed to me a very LONG time; mihi quidem seculum videtur.*

*It is a LONG year since I saw you here; jam annus totus est quod nos non inviseris. —while since; jam diu est, quod non, &c.*

*She was dead LONG before you were born; quæ quidem ante est mortua, quam tu natus esses.*

*Not LONG after; non ita multo post.*

*Not to detain you too LONG; dicta hæc pro affectatæ brevitatis necessitate sufficient.*

*He would not stay so LONG; moræ ille omnis impatiens fuit.*

*To LOOK; aspicere. —neut.: videri. —as if; speciem præbere. —steadfastly; figere obtutum. —straight; collimare. —awry; limis tueri, transversa tueri. —askint; oculis strabis intueri. —big; Titanicum obtueri. —in the face; in os instantis oculis aliquid intueri. —out at a window; de fenestra, exerto capite, prospicere. —earnestly on a picture; chara oculos satiare figura. —quite through; perlegere oculis; i. e. visu perlustrare. —as one in a maze; fixis et attonitis intueri oculis. —on the ground; obtutus humi deprimere. —away from one; alicujus aspectu se subtrahere. —straight up to the stars;*

recto aspicere sidera lumine; oculos sub astra tenebat. —or seem to look, gravely; vultum sumere Catonianum. —or have regard, to the commonwealth; reipublicæ rationibus maxime favere. —very cheerfully and mildly; supercilio remisso, animam defœctatam et mentis clementiam testante, præ se ferente. —pleasantly, cheerfully, merrily; hilari, jucundo, candido, admodum urbano vultu; fronte serena et tranquilla esse. Vultu quandam hilaritatem significare, præ se ferre. Excitare animo sollicitudinem, fronte rugas. Frontem tristem, severam, contractam, adductam explicare, remittere, exporrigere. Omnem asperitatem, tristitiam cum ab animo tum a facie, a fronte depellere, deponere, remove. Ore, vultu alacri, hilari; læta, exprorecta fronte, oculis hilarioribus intueri. Clara fronte, rejecto supercilio se omnibus exhibere. Nullam in fronte minas, nec formidabile lumen; pacem vultus habet. Frontem serenare. Supercilium ponere. Super omnia vultus Accessere boni. Quam non tetricus, quam nulla nubilus ira, Quam placido nostras legerat ore preces! Deme supercilio nubem. —upon; obtutu oculorum diligentius observare, &c. —downward; oculos in terram defigere, demittere; solo defigere. Vultum in humum dejicere. Pronus spectare terram. Defixa Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret. Fertur virilem Torvus humi posuisse vultum. Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat. Adversæ figit lumina terræ. Ille pudore Hæsit in opposita lumina fixus humo. —sad; mœsto dolore turbidam frontem gerere. —round about; cuncta undique lustrare oculis et observare. Oculos huc illuc, per omnia passim, per singula volvere, ferre, torquere. Mente oculisque circumspicere. Huc atque illuc intueri alacri atque prompto ore. Acies oculorum in omnes partes intendere, inflectere. Regiones circum prospexit. Oculos partes dimittere in omnes. —upwards to heaven; oculos erigere, attollere sursum, in sublime, in cælum; in cælo defixos habere; lumina, acies oculorum in cælum, defixas habere tendere; suspicere, intueri, contueri, spectare cælum, sidera; ad cælum tollere, intendere vultum; cælum tueri, Et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus; tendens ad sidera vultus; torvos extollit ad æthera vultus; extulit oculos ad sidera. —upon slightly; per transeuntem videre, aspicere; in transitu videre; oculis currentibus, aliud agentibus, leviter advertere, intueri; non defixis oculis contemplari, collustrare, perlegere, aut observare diligentius.

They are able to Look to themselves; se intueri possunt; Plaut.

He LOOKED somewhat sadly on it, I thought; subtristis mihi visus est; Ter. —down on the fields; agros despiciebat; Ovid. —attentively; curiosis rimabatur oculis. —every where; partes oculos versabat in omnes. —merrily and cheerfully; erat vultu hilari atque læto; Cic.

Let him Look to it; ipse viderit; Ter. Go Look for an answer; quære, qui respondeat; Ter.

I will Look out for a house for myself; habitationem mihi prospiciam; Petron. —to one; ego prospiciam mihi; Ib.

See how I Look; contemplamini vultum; Ter.

I LOOKED earnestly on her; in eam intuitum defixi.

She has nobody to Look after her; nec qui eam respiciat quisquam est; Ter.

There is much LOOKED for from you; summa es in expectatione; Cic.

I was to Look for such things as these; hæc adeo mihi speranda fuerunt; Virg.

When do you Look for your old man? senem quoad expectatis vestrum? Ter.

They Look for something from them; ab iis aliquid expectant; Cic. —to their own business; suum ipsi negotium agunt; Cic. —one way and row another; olara spectant, lardum tollunt.

But for him I should have LOOKED well enough to myself; absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem; Ter.

If you Look not to it; nisi prospicitis; Cic.

He Looks fllthily; videtur fœdus; Ter. —like a stranger; peregrina facies videtur hominis; Plaut. —not after any thing to find fault with; non inquiri quod reprehendat; Cic. —not at the horse, but at the saddle; non equum inspicit, sed stratum; Sen. —in your face and picks your pocket; altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera. —as if he would look through me; fulmen oculorum ejus sustinere nequeo.

One had better die than Look a tyrant in the face; moriendum potius, quam tyranni vultus aspiciendus; Cic.

Let those that are alive Look to it; id curent vivi; Cic.

He does not Look as if he were worthy to —; non videtur dignus, qui —; Plaut.

Will you never Look about you? nunquamne te circumspicias? Cic.

They LOOKED as if they had run away, sought; fugæ, pugnantium, speciem præbuerunt; Flor. Cæs. Speciem insulæ præbet; Curt.

They durst not so much as Look the enemy in the face; ne aspectum quidem hostis sustinere voluerunt; Curt.

It is more than I LOOKED for; præter

spem evenit; Ter. Præter expectationem est; Cic.

*His manners are to be LOOKED to;* ejus mores spectandi sunt; Cic.

*At the name of Thisbe he LOOKED up;* ad nomen Thisbes oculos erexit; Ovid.

*To make all LOOK like the very sea;* representare faciem veri maris; Col.

*Could he LOOK for his part, or no?* potuit partem suam querere necne? Cic.

*Is not this he that I am LOOKING for?* isne est quem quæro? Ter.

*Now and then to LOOK on;* subinde intueri; Plin.

*A boy of an honest LOOK;* ingenui vultus puer; Juven.

*I LOOK not after your son, look not you after mine;* ego tuum non curo (filium), ne cura meum; Ter.

*You LOOK on him as one that is no great scholar;* tibi parum videtur eruditus; Cic.

*But LOOK where Parmeno is;* sed occurram Parmenonem; Ter.

*He found what he LOOKED for;* ea, quæ fore suspicatus erat, facta cognovit; Cæs.

*Does this LOOK like a wedding?* num videtur convenire hæc nuptiis? Ter. —*he look as if he were making a wedding for his son?* num filio videtur uxorem dare? Ter.

*I must go LOOK home a little;* est quod visam domum; Plaut.

*It is hard to LOOK after other men's affairs;* est difficilis cura rerum alienarum; Cic.

*Hare I no beasts (bullocks) to LOOK to?* annon sunt, quos curem boves? Plaut.

*She made him LOOK like himself again;* totam illi formam suam reddidit; Petron.

*I am LOOKING for you;* te ipsum quæro.

*We LOOK up to heaven in adversity, or in every sudden misfortune;* in adversis celum aspicimus. Hic est mos hominum, ita more comparatum est, ut in repentinis adversisque casibus, si quid et præter opinionem, et contra voluntatem accidit, ocelum intueantur, suspiciant, aspectent, ad celum aspiciant, suspiciant, spectent, oculos tollant, intendant.

*My affairs had been in a better case, had you LOOKED to them;* res meæ meliores essent, te defensore. Res meæ bene ex sententia successissent, prospere cecidissent, nihil in meis rebus accidisset incommode, si tu eas gessisses, administrasses, tractasses, curasses, procurasses; si rebus meis præfuissem, operam dedissem, si rerum mearum, fortunarum, cura penes te fuisset, ad te pervenisset; si tua in rebus meis opera usus essem, si rationes

meas tu curatorem, procuratorem habuissent.

*I LOOK to your business;* tuas mihi res, tuas fortunas, curas vehementer sunt. Tuis rebus præsum. Ego tuas res, pro eo ac debeo, uti debeo, tua negotia, quicquid ad te pertinebit, diligenter agam, curabo.

*LOOK there; lo! behold;* ecce, en, aspice; Virg. Ter. Cic. —*where he is;* eorum. —*to me;* me vide; Plaut. —*towards me;* respice ad me; Ter. —*not so sourly;* vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis? —*well to these things;* hæc curentur recte; Ter. —*cheerfully;* exporrigere fruntem; Ter. —*where Davus is;* hem Davum tibi; Ter. —*to yourself;* salutis tuæ rationem habe. —*to my affairs, take charge of my business;* cura meas res. Prospice, consule, provide rationibus meis; suscipe me, respice fortunas meas, tuere me, complectere, fove; meæ tibi rationes curæ sint; curam suscipe rerum mearum.

*I durst not LOOK fully on;* non ausus sum oculos acrius intendere.

*He cast a sheep's eye at, &c.; with a glancing LOOK of his eye;* obliquavit furtim oculos.

*LOOKING steadfastly on me;* totis in me intenta luminibus; Boët. —*merrily;* relaxato in hilaritatem vultu; Petron. —*up;* sursum versus spectans; Colum. —*wishfully at;* obliquo aliquantillum capite, diu contemplantes hominis faciem.

*You are a man much LOOKED at;* aures omnium, et oculi te custodiunt, ac speculantur.

*Let me LOOK;* sine inspiciam.

*Which way soever you LOOK;* quocunque oculos animumque convertas.

*Every body eyes and LOOKS on me;* omnium oculos in me unum conversos arbitror.

*To speak and LOOK freely and boldly;* correctiore fronte loqui.

*Lay aside your sad and tragical LOOKS, and let your countenance be cheerful;* tragicæ noctis furias muta in soccum.

*Pleasant LOOKS, or a cheerful countenance, is the best welcome;* super omnia vultus Accessere boni; Ovid.

*How frowningly and sourly he LOOKS!* ut illi caperat frons severitudine! ut vultum asseverat!

*What makes you frown and LOOK so sourly?* quænam illa tempestas in vultum tuum inundavit?

*A froward LOOK bespeaks a froward mind;* distortum vultum sequitur distortio morum.

*To LOOSE;* solvere, dissolvere, resolvere, exsolvere, abstringere, remittere, expeditare.

*Loose in manners;* dissolutus, discin-

tas, nequam, perditus.

*Our ships Loosed from the harbor; soluta est nostra navis e porta; Plant.*

*A little after night he Loosed his ships; sub noctem navis solvit; Cms.*

*A Loosz young fellow; adolescens perditus, atque dissolutus; homo sane nequam, nequissimus; quo nihil luxuriosius, libidinosius, nequius; Cic.*

*To LOSE; perdere, amittere. —his credit; fidem labefactare; jacturam gloriæ facere. —his life; capite plecti. —his labor; operam ludere; laterem, vel Æthiopem lavare. —his cause; causa cadere, excidere formula. —his time; frustra tempus contorere. —his longing; frustrari spe. —by a bargain; damnum facere. —or let pass an occasion; dimittere occasionem. —his suit; causa, lite cadere; injuriarum condemnari. —favorable opportunities; corrumpere opportunitates; Ball. —time; moras trahere; tempus inane trahere.*

*To suffer Loss; incommodum, damnum, detrimentum capere, pati, accipere. Fortunarum, mercium, pecuniarum jacturam facere. Magnam cladem, calamitatem, vulnus a fortuna accipere. Infortunium ferre. Calamitatem haurire, subire, sustinere. Magnis incommodis, malis affici, affigi. Oves furto, morbo perire capellæ. Spem mentita seges, bos est enectus arando. Grando contudit vites, oleumque momordit setus. Longinquis armentum egrotat in arvis.*

*To recompense a Loss; jacturam rependere, refundere, resarcire; indemnem aliquem præstare.*

*I should Losz my labor; laterem lavem; Ter.*

*I will win all, or Losz all; aut ter sex, aut tres tensors.*

*You Losz nothing by it; damni nihil facis, quod; Cic. —your labor; nihil agis; Cic.*

*I shall Losz a great deal; damnum maximum est; Ter.*

*I am likely to Losz my credit; periculum famæ mihi est; Cic.*

*My master is likely to Losz his wife; herus uxore excidit; Ter.*

*I Losz all when I play; all I play for; semper a ludo discedo victus et spoliatus.*

*You have Losz your labor; operam et sudorem perdidisti; Petron.*

*They Losz some few of their men; paucos ex suis desideraverunt; Cms.*

*It is Losz labor; luditor opera; Ter. Opera et impensa perit.*

*We Losz our labor; operam ludimus; Plant. Operam et oleum perdimus.*

*I have Losz my longing; me spes frustrata est; Ter.*

*They Losz their carriages; impedi-Phrase.*

mentis exuti eunt; Cur.

*He has Losz his credit, money; perdidit fidem; Quint. nonnam.*

*What would have been a second portion to her is Losz; quæ secunda ei dos erat, perit; Ter.*

*He became a Losz man, after once he began to be terrible; perit, postquam once timendus coeperat; Juv.*

*He Losz his life bravely; fortiter mortem obiit; Pat.*

*Hope Losz; inclea spes.*

*Goods Losz; res fractæ.*

*Utterly Losz, and cast away; occisissimus, adj.; Plant.*

*Hereabout I Losz it; loca circiter hæc excidit mihi; Plaut.*

*Not one ship was Losz; ne una quidem navis amissa est; Flor.*

*We have utterly Losz the commonwealth; remp. penitus amissurus; Cic.*

*He has Losz his pay; vere dirutus est.*

*I am likely to Losz the principal; etiam de sorte venio in dubium; Ter.*

*I stood like one that had Losz his soul; stibam tanquam mortuus; Petr.*

*He will not Losz the parings of his nails; aquam plorat, quæm lavat, profundere.*

*He Losz his thanks, who promises and delays; gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest.*

*A man may Losz his debts for want of calling for; optima nomina non appellando sunt mala.*

*I am Losz; perii.*

*Let him think of Losses; damna cogitet; Ter.*

*Having received so great a Loss; tanto accepto damno; Cms.*

*It was a Loss to posterity; posteris damno fuit; Plin.*

*Without the Loss of one ship; omnibus navibus ab unum incolumibus; Cms.*

*He gains by another's Loss; ex incommodis alterius sua comparat commoda; Ter.*

*I had sustained, or suffered, a great Loss; damnum, jacturam gravissimam feci; Plin.*

*There would not be so great a Loss in country affairs; minus jacturæ paterentur res rusticæ; Col.*

*It cannot be had without a great deal of Loss; sine magno interimento haberi non potest; Ter.*

*Loss of life; ultimum supplicium.*

*All is well with you, you have no Loss; res salvæ. Res adhuc tunc tibi sunt integre, salvæ, incolumes, nullam res tunc jacturam tulerunt; nihil detractum est de tuis rebus; incolumitatem obtinent res, rationes, fortunæ tam; bene est rebus tuis,*

nilul præter voluntatem, nihil secus, nihil contra quam velis.

*I escaped very narrowly with the Loss of my horse; I lost my horse and went away clear; I amisso equo evasi. Ut vitam consulerem, ut evaderem e præsentis periculo, ut periculum vitarem minime dubium, ad hostes equum misi, immisi, admisi, incitavi, laxatis habenis versus impuli.*

*I Lost all I had; prorsus eversæ sunt opes meæ.*

*You have Lost nothing; integræ sunt adhuc res tue.*

*They are so Lost to every principle of virtue and religion; eo iniquitatis atque impietatis pervenerunt.*

*I am at a Loss what to do; non suppetit consilium; Virg.*

A LOT; sors.

*By Lots; sorte, sortito.*

*To cast Lots; sortiri; rem ad sortes vocare, revocare, deducere; sortibus mandare; sortes mittere, ducere; sortitionem facere; sortito eligere; sortibus experiri.*

*I had it by Lot; sorte mihi hoc obigit.*

*They cast Lots which should be gone; sortiti sunt uter decederet; Paterc.*

*The Lot fell on him; sors hunc designat. —on Tyrreanus; sors Tyrrenum contigit; Pat.*

*To have the provinces by Lot; sortiri provincias.*

*To choose Judges by Lot; dicam sortiri.*

*It may come to be our Lot; contingat id nobis.*

*The matter is come to the Lot; res vocatur ad sortem.*

*Let that thing be put to the Lot; concijiat hæc res in sortem.*

*To be LOTH to do a thing; gravari, pigere, ægre aliquid facere.*

*I am LOTH; piget; distædet, impers. —to say, to tell; piget referre; Liv.*

*To make one LOTH; fastidium alicui movere, adferre.*

*LOTH to do; piger, adj. —to fight; aversus a prelio.*

*I was LOTH to tell it you whilst he was by; id ego, præsentis hoc, tibi nolebam dicere; Ter.*

*To LOVE; diligere, amare, amplecti, colere, appetere. —tenderly, most heartily; adamare, deamare, efficitur amare. Sentire ferventes intima ad ossa faces; flamma uri intimo pectore; imis exardere medullis; ardere aliqua re, vel, in aliqua re; mirifice amare, ac suos ocellos; anare ut cum maxime, apud Ter. præcipuo ac singulari quodam favore, admiranda charitate, prosequi. —secretly; tacitos nutrire ignes; cæcos colere ignes; abdito atque*

acri amoris vulnerari jaculo; tacitum nutrire sub pectore vulnus. —one entirely; unice diligere, in oculis, in sinu, gestare. Aliquem vehementer, vehementissime, constanter, constantissime, unice, maxime, fraterne, ex animo, toto pectore, magnopere, mirifice, valde, summa pietate et fide, ex omnibus plurimum, magis quam oculos suos, æque ac semetipsum; majorem, miram in modum diligere, amare, adamare; egregie charissimum, in oculis, in sinu, in deliciis habere, in sinu, gerere, gestare, ferre; omni studio, summo amore, benevolentia maxima amplecti, prosequi; commodis suis chariorem, vita et salute potiorum ducere, habere. Oculis ferre; immo præferre. Vix dici potest quantum cum amore prosequar. Tantum accessit ad amorem, ut ante diligere, nunc amare videar. Teque, O mea sola voluptas, Plus quoque quam credi quod mihi possit amor. —one chiefly; amoris primas alicui deferre. —one like a father; exhibere alicui affectum parentis; Cæs. —one dearer than his own life; aliquem sua vita chariorem habere, ducere. —one with great kindness and faithfulness; summa pietate et fide, aliquem diligere; fide et animo singulari in aliquem esse. —one another mutually; mutuo se amore, mutuo se benevolentia, prosequi, complecti. —better than life and health; vita et salute antiquius habere. —with pleasure and delight; in sinu atque deliciis habere.

*To be entirely LOVED; alicui amari, benevolentia singulari, devinciri, conjungi; in amoribus, et deliciis esse; ab aliquo vehementer, unice, &c. amari; in summa esse, apud aliquem, gratia.*

*LOVELY, or worthy to be beloved; amabilis, omni amore dignus. Vultus et animi candore; forma venustissima suavissimisque moribus omnium sibi benevolentiam et amorem conciliare. Tum specie corporis egregia, spectabili, gratiosa, mira pulchritudine, dignitate formæ; tum levitate, facilitate morum suavissima, gratissimaque, incredibiles, mirificos amores sui excitare, concitare. Ita de omnibus bene meritis est, ut omnium voluntates et studia in se sit promeritus et asecutus, melita morum suavitatem, inoffensa, pergrata, jucunda vitæ consuetudine dulcissimas. Ferreus plane sit, et omnis prorsus humanitatis expertus, qui non illum amat. Et erat tum dignus amari. Qui fronte et mente benigna animos, mentes omnes sibi conciliat, ad se allicit. Ut amaris amabilis esto. Moribus et forma conciliatur amor.*

*My Love, or my dear! charum caput! mi amice! corculum! meum suavius! melillum, lux.*

*Unworthy of Love, or to be loved;*

amore, qui ametur, indignus. Nihil in eo est quare diligatur; quod amorem conciliet; quod ad colligendam, comparandam benevolentiam, ad animos hominum sibi adiungendos faciat, conducat; quod homines ad illam amandam alliciat. Nulla re commendatur, qua gratiam ab hominibus inire, colligere possit. Formæ turpitudine et morum asperitate odiosus.

*To fall, or be deeply, in Lovz with one; aliquem perditæ, misere, effictim, medullitus amare; in alicujus amorem effundi; Tac. doperire; Ter. Amore exardescere, æstusare, flagrare, discruciarî, uri, torqueri, incendi, inflammari, ardere, delirare, insanire. Blandimentis amoris deliniri. Amorem concipere, alere, fovere, nutrire. Amori inservire, obsequi. Amoris vinculis, compedibus, laqueis capi, teneri, perstringi, irretiri. Veneri se constringendum dare. Sub Veneris regno vapulare. Impotentia moris æstu ardere. Totus ardeo. Ardet amore gravi. Sævivulus amoris habet. Magno animus labefactus amore. Non secus exaruit, &c.; Ovid. Met. vi. 455. Urimur, intus Urimur et cæcum pectora vulnus habent.*

Acer in extremis ossibus hæret amor. Me calor Ætnæ non minor igne tenet. Acrior mentem excoquit, Quam qui caminis ignis Ætnæis furit. In virgine Hæsit, et accepti caluere sub ossibus ignes. In me tota ruens Venus Cyprum deseruit. Totis perceperat ossibus ignem. Est mollis flamma medullas. Gravi saucia cura Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igne, &c.; Virg. Æneid. iv. 1. Utque leves stipulis demptis adolescentur arietas, &c.; Ovid. Met. i. 492. Tibi flagrans amor et libido, Quæ solet matris furire æquarum, sævit circa peccat ulcerorum. Amoris in me maximum regnum fero. Trahere per ossa furorem. Bibere longum amorem. Tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. Uror ut inducto ceratæ sulphure tædæ; ut indomitis ignem exercentibus Euris Fertilis accensus messibus ardet æger. Amore captus; ingenti amore percussus. Incensum pectus amore. Concipere pectore flammam.

*He is deeply in Lovz with her; illam misere amat; Ter. —over head and ears in love; perditæ, effictim amans; in amore est totus; Ter. —in love with your bride; sponsam hic tuam amat; Ter. —with another; in alio occupatur amore; Ter.*

*This is Clitipho's Lovz; hæc Clitiphonis amica est; Ter.*

*No greater Lovz can be; amor tantus ut nihil supra possit; Cic.*

*I Lovz you most dearly; magis te quam oculos amo meos; Ter. —him every day better and better; quem plus plusque indies diligo; Cic. —myself best;*

*proximus sum egomet mihi. —thee entirely; unice et intime te diligo. —you as my brother; idem ac frater meus tu.*

*For the Lovz of God; per ego te Deum oro; Ter.*

*I am quite out of Lovz with myself; totus displiceo mihi; Ter.*

*They Lovz wrestling; his palestra in studio est; Cic. —that color above any other; eo colore præcipue delectantur; Colum.*

*There is nothing I Lovz better than to be left alone; nihil est mihi amicus solitudine; Cic.*

*It makes the birds so in Lovz with the place, that they will never forsake it; quæ res avidum amorem loci sic conciliat, ne unquam deserant; Colum.*

*One that Lovz no suits, pains; fugitans litum, laboris; Ter. Cæsar.*

*It makes every body in Lovz with it; mirabiles sui amores excitat; Cic.*

*I Lovz him as my own; amari pro meo; Ter. —her more than the light; luce mihi magis est dilecta. —elsewhere; habebam alibi animum amoris deditum; Ter.*

*With the Lovz of all mankind; complexu totius humani generis.*

*Lovz is blind; quiquis amat ranam, ranam putat esse Dianam. —is lavishing; cupidinum crumena porri folio vincta est. —and lordship like no fellowship; non bene conveniunt, nec in una sede morantur Majestas et amor.*

*Not a word of it if you Lovz your life; etiam id, quod acias, nesciveris.*

*Out of virtue, Lovz, or love for virtue's sake; amor ex virtute. Amandus ea propter multas suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis; tunc tibi suavitates, tunc virtutes, amorem hominum conciliant, adiungunt studiis, gratiam parant, comparant, adipiscuntur.*

*The Lovz of learning increases daily; amor literarum quotidie crescit. Studium quotidie magis ingravescit, quotidie magis cupiditate studiorum incendor, meam studiorum cupiditatem dies auget; tantum abest, ut meum studium dies imminuat, ut etiam augeat; incitor ad studia quotidie; magis studia complector, in studia incumbo; plus quotidie opere in studiis pono; literis quotidie magis utor; studiorum amore, consuetudine, usuque magis capior in dies singulos.*

*We have a mutual Lovz for one another; mutuo nos amamus; mutuo amamus inter nos, pariter, æque, similiter, vicissim, amore non dissimili, mutuo, pari; par voluntas ab utroque nostrum acciditur, ac redditur.*

*Your Lovz is not answerable or like to mine; impar es in amore. Animus tuus*

in amore mihi non respondit; parum in me benevolentiam minime declarasti; tuæ benevolentiae significationem non dedisti; non esse tu mentis erga me animo, pariter, atque ego sum in te, animatum non demonstrasti; tuum in me amorem non esse cum meo conferendum, infirmiorum esse meo, infra meum esse indicasti.

*Be you assured you are LOVED*; certo scias te amari. Sic habeto, illum nemini concedere, qui te magis ex animo diligit; te illi neminem esse chariorem; neminem illo esse ad amandum propensiorum; singularum illius esse in te benevolentiam; summam in illo esse ad te amandum animi propositionem velim sic habeas, pro certo habeas, plane credas, tibi persuadeas, prorsus animum inducas, in animum inducas, cum animo tuo constituas, pro certo habeas, pro explorato, pro comperto, oraculo loco, ut minime dubitanter credas, persuasum atque fixum in animo tuo sit; velim ita credas prorsus, ut minime dubites, ut dubitatio tibi nulla relinquatur, supersit, reliqua sit; credas mihi istidem, ut oraculis crederes, hoc mihi ita credas, ut editum ex oraculo putas.

*A true LOVE, or friendship*; amicitia haud vulgaris, nullo tempore dirimenda, non intermorienda, nequaquam solubilis; necessitudo intima, arctissima; (necessitudo namque de amore dicitur et amicitia, necessitas autem ad amicitiam non refertur;) indissolubilis, incredibilis familiaritas; amor glutina compactus amicitiae; amicitia adamantinis vinculis astricta.

*He who to a LOVER is always in great vexation*; quisquis amat, ardet igne gravi.

*How greatly would she provoke to LOVE, if she could be seen!* quam illa ardentem amorem excitaret sui, si videretur!

*A self-LOVER*; nimium sibi ipsi tribuens, arrogans, assumens.

*My LOVE to you is as great as can be*; tantus amor in te meus est, quantus esse potest maximus.

*I wish that Gracchus had not LOVED his brother more than his country*; utinam Gracchus non tam fratri pietatem, quam patriam, praeferret.

*Because I know that you LOVE me dearly, and have done me a singular good office*; quod te cupidissimum mei, singularumque benevolentiam mihi praeferre cognovi.

*I who LOVE my daughter dearly*; ego cui filia mea maxime cordi est; Cic.

*Commend my respects and best wishes to Pitha and Attica, both of whom I dearly LOVE*; Pitha salutem dices, et Atticæ, deliciis et amoribus meis.

*I dearly LOVE you in my very heart*;

hæres mihi in animo, in medullis, in intima sensibus.

*We all strive who should LOVE him best*; quem certatim omnes amamus.

*There is none whom I LOVE more dearly than you*; nemo est, quem ego vehementius, quam te, diligam; quem magis te diligam habeo neminem.

*Whom all of us ought to LOVE most deservedly, for his singular meekness and lenity*; quem omnes amare meritisime, pro ejus eximia suavitate, debemus; Cic. — *I ought to love as a father*; quem, in parentis loco, colere debebam. — *I always greatly loved*; quem ego maxime semper feci.

*He LOVES and respects me as another father*; me, sicut alterum parentem, et observat, et diligit; Ter. — *it better than himself*; carius illi est quam ipse est sibi; Ter. — *certain wenches*; amatorios sentit ignes erga certas puellas. — *you dearly*; medullitus te amat. — *you as much as any friend you have*; tam observat, quam qui te maxime; mihi natura animoque conjunctissimus.

*My opinion is this, I LOVE Caesar, I admire Livy, and I could die for Cicero, if he were now alive*; hujus sum sententiam, Cæsarem amo, Livium admiro, pro Cicerone, si nunc spiritum duceret, mori possem.

*You made him LOVE and respect me greatly*; perfectisti ut me ille diligeret, coleret, haberet in suis.

*That I might leave a testimony of my LOVE with you*; ut meam apud te benevolentiam testatam relinquere.

*I can perhaps conceive in my mind the LOVE I bear to you, but I cannot express it in words*; amorem in te meum cogitatione fortasse consequi possum, verbis quidem exprimere non possum.

*If there remains any LOVE in you to me*; si quid residet in te amoris erga me.

*With whom he lived most LOVINGLY*; quicum concordissime vixerat.

*He made us LOVE him intimately*; magnas animi sui faces, animis nostris, commovebat.

*I wrote these things out of LOVE to you*; amore impulsus, hæc ad te scribenda putavi; Cic.

*To be dearly LOVED by the people of Rome*; in populi Romani medullis, et visceribus, hære.

*Our LOVE and friendship is so deeply fixed, or planted, that it can never be rooted out*; nostra amicitia radices egit altius, quam ut unquam evelli possint; talia jociamus amicitiae fundamenta, ut ea nulla unquam temporum injuria possit abolere, vel labefactare.

*Do not think that there shall be any loss*



of Love between us; nullam amoris inter nos jacturam factum iri potes.

To hate instead of Love; favorem odii permutare.

For one to be Loved by, and to have deserved well of, his country, is noble and glorious; but to be feared and hated by his country, is most base and detestable; charum esse civem, bene de republ. mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est; metu vero et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum.

Self-Love; cunctis amor sui; cuncto sui amore teneri; omnia sua sibi propiora pericula, quam aliena; nimium sibi ipsi applaudere; inani philantia laborare; inani studio offerri.

Except I Love myself too much; nisi mihi ipsi blandior.

And because you seem to me too selfish in LOVING that sentence, as if it were your little daughter; et quoniam mihi videris istam sententiam juris, tanquam filiolam oculari tuam.

He LOVED the girl; puellæ animum adiecit; Ter.

Who had given themselves wholly to unlawful Loves and lusts; qui se toti libidinibus dedierant, luxuriam et libidini vacassent; libidinibus se constringendos tradidissent.

He gives himself to unlawful Love, lust, and pleasure; addicit corpus suum turpissimæ voluptati; Cic.

We all know how sadly he would Love us; omnes nos scimus quam misere nos hic amaret.

To take new Loves; novas flammæ assumere.

As far as I know he Loves the maid; ego quantum suspicor, animum ad virginem adiecit; Ter.

Unlawful Love blinds the eyes both of body and mind; libido oculos perstringit, animi lumen extinguit.

He is hot and mad in Love; igne vesano totis exæstuat præcordiis; flammis ardentibus uritur; cuncto raptus amore furit.

The poets represented the gods as mad in Love, or lust; poetæ deos libidine furentes induxerunt; Cic.

To restrain, subdue, and bridle, unlawful Loves and lusts; impii amoris flammæ compercere; frenare amores; cohibere animi motus turbatos; domitas, compressas habere libidines.

He fell in Love with her; in eam cœpit deperire.

To pine away for Love of; desiderio aliquid contabescere.

She fell in Love with a very jackanapes; illa deperire cœpit in quendam simium, verius quam hominem.

All my friends Love you too; nemo me amat, qui te non diligit.

Whom I can never Love sufficiently; quem suspicio, admiror, adoro; animatus, oculatusque diligo; te in germani fratris dilexi loco; amore connexus indissolubili.

I shall Love you the better for that; isthoc nomine mihi futurus es multo clarior.

Men live where they Love; anima est non ubi animat, sed ubi amat.

You know I Love him; est mihi, uti scis, in amoribus.

She is mightily in Love with you; demoritur ea te; Plaut.

LOW, or humble; humilis, demissus, abjectus, depressus.

To bring Low; humiliare, deprimere, affligere.

It flies Low; humilis volat; Virg.

Come of Low kindred; de humili stirpe creatus; Ovid.

To LOUR; capere, frontem contrahere.

LOURING weather; cœlum nubilum, sive nubibus obductum.

LUCK, or chance; fortuna, sors, casus, omen.

As Luck would have it; sorte fortuna.

You have good Luck; bene vel præclare tecum agitur.

That portends good or evil Luck; ominous, adj.

Luckily; prospere, feliciter, fauste, opportune, auspicate, bonis avibus, secundis ventis.

With good Luck; auspicate, fauste, feliciter, fortunate. Auspiciis bonis, secundis, salvis, prosperis, optimis; omine fausto, fortunato, bono, læto, felici uti; bonis avibus, auspiciis; sinistra ave, cornice. Avibus bonis a dextra datis. Dextro Hercule, Mercurio, &c. Diis adjuvantibus, bene javantibus, faventibus, auspiciis. Fortuna blandiente, aspirante, aridente, indulgente, propitia, favente. Favet fortuna. Prospero fortunæ afflatu. Ventis secundis, prosperis, lætis, commodis, felicibus. Genio ridenti, beatiore, propitio. Fausta auguria. Secundantibus inceptum diis. Fausto sidere. Adsit modo dexter Apollo; intonuit lævum. Dextro, feliciori alite, Jupiteris notam fulgore dedit tonitruque secundo. Omnis in arvis Consonat arcana volucris bona murmura lingua. Ita veteres olim. Nobis vero jam dicendum est, Numine, Deo propitio, secundo, favente, fortunante, bene juvante. Auspice Christo.

With ill Luck; contra auspicia rem gerere, inauspicato, auspicio sinistro, avi adversæ, avibus a læva datis; malis avi-

bus; omnia, suspicio, augurio malo, sinistro, tristi; sinistro alitis volatu, oecinis casta; fortuna irata, adversa, adversante, adverso ac repugnante genio; infelicitas. Coeli ac siderum inclementia quadam factum est. Mala ducis avi domum. Sic Romani veteres. Nos autem dicamus, Deo minus propitio, irato, averso, adversoque Deo, infelicitas et parum prospere cecidisse res.

*Signs of ill Luck*; monstra evenerunt mihi. Gallina cecinit; anguis per imphvium decidit ac tegulis. Introit in sedes ater, alienus canis. Interdixit hariolus. Aruspex venit. Inauspicatum dat iter oblatu lepus. Praenuncius impotens vulpes. Bubones atque vultures mali ominis. Dissolvenda mox amicitia nota saluti casus. Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata; ter omen Funereus bubo lethali carmine fecit. Superi signa luctus dant haud incerta futuri. Arma ferunt inter nigrae crepitantia nubes, Terribilesque tabas, &c.; Ovid. Met. xv. 783. Tellus et aequora ponti, Obscenique canes, importunaque volacres Signa dabant, &c.; Virg. Georg. i. 469. Cum exires foribus Pes tuus offenso limine signa dedit. Nec monstra tenent, quae plurima necit Prodigiale canens certi sors praescia fati. Quippe ferant diros monitus volucraeque feræque, Sideraque, aversique suis de cursibus annes; Infaustumque tonat pater, &c.; Stat. Thebaid.

*That is good Luck*; o factum bene! Ter.

*At first we had ill Luck*; primo processit parum. Ter.

*I have the worst Luck that ever man had; or, that ever any man should have such bad Luck as I!* adcone hominem invenustum esse, aut infelicem quenquam, ut ego eum? Ter.

*He had better Luck than I*; me fuit fortunatior; Ter.

*It was never my Luck to*; nunquam mihi licitum est; Plaut.

*I had ill Luck to come hither*; haud aspiciato huc me appuli; Ter.

*As Luck served, this friend of mine was there*; forte fortuna adfuit hic meus amicus; Ter.

*God send good Luck*; dii vertant bene. —you good Luck on it; quæ res prospera vortat vobis; quæ res tibi bene feliciterque vortat; Plaut.

*Good Luck*; faustum omen; Liv. —take the odds! (iron.); ædilibus male eveniat! Petr.

*It was as good Luck as could be for me that*; it fell out very luckily for me that; hoc cecidit mihi peropportune quod; Cic.

*Ill Luck have you of it*; res tibi vortat male; Ter.

*I have no Luck*; me ego homo sum infelix; Ter.

*What ill Luck is this? quid hoc (malum) infelicitatis?* Ter.

*Every body hopes for Metellus's Luck*; Metelli sperat sibi quisque fortunam; Cic.

*He had great Luck*; fortunam filius; Petron.

*Very Lucky, or happy*; cui ad voluntatem omnia fluunt; fortunam filius; albam gallina filius; propitio genio natus; cui omnia secundo æstu procedunt; qui fortunam habet faventem, ardentem; qui felici utitur auspicio, et prospera fortunæ aura; indulgentem sibi, atque obsecundantem, habere fortunam; genesim habere fortunatam.

*I have had very good Luck*; habent ventos mea vela secundos; placato possum non miser esse Deo.

*Keep yourselves for better Luck*; vosmet rebus servate secundis.

*If our Luck be good*; adsit modo dexter Apollo.

*He has very good Luck*; cujus votis indulgentissimam se præbet fortuna.

*If he had not had good Luck*; quem nisi fortuna blandiuscule adspirasset.

*That enterprise had good Luck*; huic conatui dexter adfuit Mercurius.

*But I went with bad Luck, and I failed of my hope*; sed sinistro pede profectum me spes compendii frustrata est.

*To LURK, or lie hid; to hide himself*; latere, latitare, delitescere, delitescere.

*You LURK at home*; domi latitas; nunquam exis, nunquam egredieris cubiculo; pedem o limine cubiculi nunquam effers; extra cubiculum nemo te unquam videt; perpetua tibi sedes cubiculum est; nunquam evolas e tuo illo nido.

## M.

*To be MAD*; furere, insanire. —stark, staring mad; acerrime furere.

*It makes him MAD*; illum de sanitate et mente deturbat.

*To recover from MADNESS*; recipere. Ad se, ad ingenium suum, ad sanam mentem redire, revocari. Ex insanie morbo convalescere. Sui, suæ, sanæ mentis compotem fieri. Cæcitatie mentis et insanie levare. Cognatorum opibus curisque reffectas Expulit helioboro morbum, bilemque marasco. Et redit ad sese. Mens rediit. Nabes animi remota est.

*As MAD as a March hare*; fœvum

habet in cornu; ita epim dicitur proverbialiter in homines feroces, ac maleficos; ut apud Hor. in Sermon. Fenum habet in cornu, longe fage; inde translatum, ut Acroni placet, quod antiquitas, bubas consuetas fenum pro signo in cornu appenderetur, quo sibi caverent, qui forte occurrerant.

*Greatly, raging MAD, or furious; simpliciter iassare.* In apertum erumpere furorem. Furor, rabie, atra bile; furoris, fusciorum tædis ardentibus agi, agitari, exagitari, incendi. Furor, cæstro furiali, rabie percitus, effrenate ferri. Rabidus, furiosus, faribundus, fanaticus, lymphatus, lymphaticus, rabiosus, phreneticus, effrenatus. Furor correptus, accensus. Constringendus, alligandus. Larvæ nunc atque intemperie insanique agitant. Sævit inops mentis, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchator, qualis commotis excita sacris Thyas, &c.; Virg. *Æneid.* iv. Jamque palam est demens. Nunc feror ut Bacchi furis Eleleides actæ, &c.; Ovid. *Epist.* 4. Diffusa erravi sola capillis, Qualis ab Ogygio condita Baccha Deo. Heu furis accensa feror. Dira subit rabies. Pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument. Furis mens effera. Effera vis animi. Dira agitari. Mentis inops, ut quam furialis Erichtho Impulit, in collo crine jacente feror. Ut quos pampinea tetiginæ bicoloriger hæta Creditur, huc illuc, qua furor agit, eo. Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem. Tota mente deficit... Utque tum, proles Semeleia, Bacche, &c.; Ovid. *Metam.* Non aliter latos ululasse per agros Dicitur. Exegit cæcos rabies. Oculis micat acribus ignis. Non Diadymene, non adytis quatit Mentem sacerdotum incola Pythius; non Liber æque, non acuta sic geminant Corybantes æra.

*He is MAD at this; hoc male habet virum; Ter.*

*Is he so MAD? adeone est demens? Ter.*

*So MAD is he; ut est dementia; Ter.*

*If he were not stark MAD; si non acerrime fureret; Cic.*

*He was MAD with me for it; molesto talit; Petron.*

*He feigned himself MAD; fures se simulavit; Cic.*

*He had been the MADDEST man in the world if; amentissimus fuisset ai; Cic.*

*I come to see whether it is you or they that are MAD; id viso, tunc, an illi insaniant; Ter.*

*It makes him run MAD; de sanitate ac mente deturbat; Cic.*

*MAD for fighting, conquering; inflammatus cupiditate, pugnandi, vincendi; Cic.*

*You make me MAD; adigis me ad insaniam; Ter.*

*I shall be as MAD as he; insaniam profecto cum illo; Ter.*

*He came like a MAD-man; venit insanians; Ter.*

*He thought it a MAD thing; madness; the maddest thing in the world; summam dementia esse judicabat; Cæs.*

*What! are you MAD? insanis? satin! sanus es? Ter.*

*He tells me my master was exceedingly MAD with me; mihi dominum iratissimum esse affirmavit; Petron.*

*To make one MAD; furare; dementare; ad insaniam adigere, in furorem agere.* —raging mad; de statu, gradu, mentis dimovere, deturbare, deducere, dejicere, detrudere. Amentia afficere. In furorem vertere, agere, impellere. Dementia alicui injicere, sanitatem mentis adimere, animam conturbare. Ad insaniam, amentiam, furorem, dementia; mentis alienationem adigere, redigere. Mente alienare, emovere. Furis, furor, rabie accendere, impellere, exagitare; animam stimulare, quater, efferrare. Sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat. Horrificam... oculis animoque objecit Erinnyn. Furiata... stimulosque in pectore cæcos Condidit, te profugam per totum terruit orbem.

*He is fallen stark MAD; in insaniam prorsus incidit. Vi doloris ita insanit, ut mentem, rectam animi sensum, rationem nunquam receperit, in perpetuum amiserit, ad sanitatem nunquam redierit; insanis morbo ita est affectus, in morbum insaniam ita incidit, ut nunquam postea convalescit, ut furorem nunquam deposuerit, ut bonam mentem nunquam revocaverit, ut a furore, a dementia nunquam se ad sanitatem retulerit; ita discessit a mente, ita mentem perdidit, ut illum nemo postea ratione præditum viderit.*

*The loss of his cause distracted, or made him MAD; quia causa cecidit, litem perdidit, furere cepit, ad insaniam, furorem, dementia, amentiam reductus est, mente captus est, mentem amisit, mens eum reliquit, deficit, destituit, incidit in insaniam morbum, prolapsus est in furorem, a seipso discessit, a mente discessit, aspero desit.*

*MAD, beside himself, or out of his wits; desipiens est, delirus, stultus, a ratione aversus, omni ratione carens, delirat, desipit, discessit a mente, destitutus a mente; mens et ratio eum reliquit; insanit, mentem amisit, mentis lumine obsecutus, mentis compos non est, mentis inops, mentis expertus, inops a mente. Furiosus, rabiosus, vecors, caritus, lymphatus, de-*

mens, insanus. Amens, vecors, vesanus. Minime compos mentis. Non oompos sui. Mente alienatus, captus. Tragico Oreste, Athamante insanior. Impos mentis, expertus rationia. Mens eum defecit, reliquit, destituit. Vaticinatur et insanit. Non esse apud se. Mentis alienatione, mania, insaniam, insanum morbo laborare. Mentem amittere. Ad insaniam, furorem, dementiam, amentiam redigi. Mentis lumine privari, occaecari, obacurari, carere, capi. A sanitate rationis, a potestate mentis, a recta ratione, a se discedere, deficere. Exire ex, vel de potestate, non esse in potestate mentis. Dementia inflammari. Ratione, sensibus privari. Convictari et abstrahi a recta ratione, a sensu mentis. Ajacem, hunc cum vides, ipsum vides. Helleborum hinc hominibus opus est. Cui mentem insaniam mutat. Vir sane, vix sane mentis. Dicisque facisque quod ipse Non sani esse hominis non sanus juret Orestes. Interdicto huic omne admittit jus prætor, et ad sanos... abijt totela propinqua. Omnibus Anticyris caput insanabile. Quæ poterunt nunquam satis expurgare cicuræ. Naviget Anticyram. Quem mala stultitia, et quocunque inscitia veri Cæcum agit, insanum. Chrysippi porticus et grex Autumat.

*Let him go, he is a MAD fellow; naviget Anticyras, purgantes pectora succos; Abderiticam mentem habet; Abderitis namque in stuporis insanique fabulam abiere; unde Abderitica mens proverbiat; Abderitanis enim naturam peculiarem mentis stuporem indidisse, narrat Cic. Plin. et Cms. &c. Abdera autem, æ. f. civitas erat, ita dicta ab Abdero, Herculis deliciis, a Dionædis equis dilacerato; in cujus honorem Hercules, posteaquam pugnasset cum Diomede, Abderam condidit. A town in Thrace, the country of Democritus, called by Juv. Vervæcum patria, yet bred many famous men. Atque hinc, Abderiticus, -a, -um; mad, foolish, whimsical, like the people of Abdera.*

*What made you so MAD that you should think? quæ te tanta amentia tenuit, ut putares? —makes you mad? quæ te dementia cepit? —was the matter then, that made Roscius so mad? quæ res igitur tantum istum furorem Sexto Roscio objecit?*

*That they may be made MAD, and not be suffered to stay any where; ut eos agitent furim, neque consistere usquam patiantur; Cic.*

*To make a fool stark MAD; ex stulto aliquem insanum facere, reddere.*

*That I may beat that rogue's brains out, who has made me so MAD by his*

*talking; ut illi mastigis cerebrum excutiam, qui adeo me insanum verbis concinnat sua.*

*You were carried MADLY; præcepit amentia, furis, fereberis.*

*He talks at random, like a MAD-man; perinde loquitur quasi insanus.*

*He is beside himself, and MAD; huic opus est helleboro; lymphaticus, cerebrosus; æstro percitus; furiali percitus æstro.*

*Melancholy makes the man MAD; æstribilis agitat hominem.*

*His eyes are like fire, he looks like a MAD-man; ardent oculi, vultus ipseus plenus est furoris.*

*He is MAD and furious; furialibus actus est stimulis.*

*They are stark MAD; illi simpliciter insaniant; malis aguntur furia.*

*They put me out of my wits; quite MAD, and beside myself; incantant, vel potius, excantant mihi cerebrum.*

*Is the fellow MAD? what ails the man? quæ istum agitant intemperis? quæ te torquata flagellat Anguibus Alecto?*

*I am so MAD, I am scarcely myself; vix sum apud me.*

*It will make him as MAD as a Marek here; his mox rebus illius effertur animus.*

*This disease makes men almost MAD, puts them quite out of order; hic morbus quicquid homini est cerebri solet exhaustare.*

*But that men are MAD; nisi quod hodie, plerisque videtur adempta mens.*

*If he had any brains; if he were not MAD; si modo vel unciolam habeat sanæ mentis.*

*It were less MADNESS; levior profecto fuisset insaniam.*

*What friend, or rather fiend, advised you to? what MADNESS put it into your head? sed quæ Pallas, imo quæ Erinnyæ, istud tibi misit in mentem?*

*How can I be sober, when you, by your own MADNESS, have made me mad? qui possim ego sanus esse, quæm tu insanum insaniam reddidisti tua.*

*MADE (from to make); factus, compositus.*

*He MADE me do this; ad hoc me adiecit. —much of himself so long as he lived; vixit, dum vixit, bene.*

*No agreement could be MADE; res conveniri nullo modo poterat.*

*A MAGISTRATE; magistratus.*

*To ordain MAGISTRATES; sibi magistatus personam, munus imponere. Consulatum, consulare officium, honores consulis, munus prætoris; auctoritatem, salutem civitatis; repub. reip. gubernacula;*

fascos et secures tradere, deferre, committere, commendare. Consulem suffragia, summo consensu eligere, creare, facere, consistere, designare, decernere, nominare, declarare, renunciare. Aliquem ad remp. capessendam vocare, evocare, educere; reipublice præficere, et summas rerum. Vitis et necia, populi moderandi, regendi potestatem alicui facere, tradere. Unius potestati omnia permittens. Reipublice habenas tradere. Ad aliquem rempublicam, imperii summam deferre.

*The MAGISTRATES, or rulers of the commonwealth;* præfecti, primores, primates, primi, primarii; maximates, summates, optimates, magnates; principes, principales civitatis, in sacris nominantur; consules, consulares, consulatus capita; senatorii ordinis, patricie dignitatis, summates viri, patricique ordinis; procures; in omnia potentes, quorum summa est auctoritas, in quibus sita summa bonique malique, quorum natu ac renatu cuncta geruntur.

*The people of Rome made me MAGISTRATE;* mihi magistratum populus Romanus mandavit, concessit; fascos et secures mihi tradidit.

*The people themselves made him their chief MAGISTRATE;* cui populus ipse moderandi, et regendi sui potestatem, quasi quasdam habenas, tradidit; Cic.

*To choose MAGISTRATES, or to make one a chief magistrate;* reipublicæ munia, gubernacula, alicui, seu, ad aliquem, deferre; concedere alicui administrandi reipub. potestatem.

*All desire Pompey to be chief MAGISTRATE of the commonwealth;* omnes rempub. ad Pompeium deferri volunt.

*In those places it has been long in use that women cannot have the chief MAGISTRATE, or government, of so great a kingdom;* ad feminas tanti regni molem minime devolvi, jam olim in iis locis receptissimum fuit; Cæs. Sceptrum et corona regni minime devolvi, aut transferri, in feminam potest; Cæs.

*Cæsar made Deiotarus chief MAGISTRATE;* Cæsar Deiotarum amplissimo regni honore, et nomine, affect, &c.

*He is made chief MAGISTRATE by the king's letters and mandates;* illique, literis mandatisque regii, imperii summa deferretur.

*Cassibelanus, by the general council, was made chief MAGISTRATE, or governor, as also general, in time of war;* summa imperii bellicque administrandi, communi consilio, permixta est Cassibelano.

*Marcus Bibulus was made chief MAGISTRATE, or admiral, in all maritime affairs;* toto officio maritime M. Bibulus est prepositus.

*But the chief MAGISTRATE, or government, is in your hands only;* ceterum jus et imperium penes vos solum est; Sal.

*To give over the MAGISTRACY, or to resign the office of government;* concedere aliis administrandi reipubl. potestatem; magistratum, imperium, dimittere, deponere; magistratu imperio se abdicare; magistratu abire; a curatione, et administratione reipubl. vacare; a repub. recedere; a gubernaculis decedere; depositis reipub. habenis, &c.; Cic.

*To hold the chief MAGISTRACY, or government;* to be the chief governor, or magistrate; populo præesse; magistratum gerere, inire, ingredi, tenere; reipub. munia obire; habere imperium in populum; ad rempub. accedere.

*He is the chief MAGISTRATE, or governor;* ejus natu omnia geruntur.

*To depose MAGISTRATES;* de dignitatis gradu; de reipub. præsidio dimovere.

*To sit at the helm of the state;* to rule and govern all; to be the chief MAGISTRATE; clavum reipub. tenere; omnes reipub. partes ornare, et ordinaré.

*If I might command as chief MAGISTRATE;* si nobis traditis essent rerum habenas.

*They that were fitted for government;* born to bear rule, or to be chief MAGISTRATES; qui reipub. gubernaculis assidebant; rerum potiebantur.

*Be an honest man in your place of MAGISTRACY;* provinciam quam nactus es, adorna.

*A man highly preferred in the MAGISTRACY;* he rose from nothing; a romo ad tribunal.

*To make and unmake MAGISTRATES;* magistratum constituere, destituere.

*Mysteries of MAGISTRACY, or state;* state policy; arcana imperii.

*Who shall rule the rulers, or govern the chief MAGISTRATES?* at quis custodes ipsos custodiet, et coercet?

*He retired, and would not meddle any more with the MAGISTRACY, or in state affairs;* rerum habenas reliquit, et se domi abdidit.

*As becomes good MAGISTRATES;* ut sacros decet Themidis antistites.

*In the MAGISTRACY, or government of the commonwealth, he is as high as high can be;* ad amplissimum dignitatis fastigium subvectus. Ad fastigiatissimi demum honoris arcem erectus; ad summum honoris culmen ascendebat.

*To MAGNIFY;* magnificare, extollere, amplificare. —or extol things of little or no value; humilia extollere, offerre; ea que jacere videntur excitare atque erigere; obscuris dare lucem, splen-

dorem efferre; obacura illustrare.

To MAIM; mutilare, admutilare, concidere. — *the body*; corpus mutilare, truncare, comminuerre, decurtare; membratim discerpere, lacerare. Membra corporis abscindere, diripere, avellere, divellere; vulneribus dilaniare, debilitare. Dividere aliquem a membris suis. Mutile, mutilatæ aures. Mutulus cornibus. Corpus truncum. Videt laniatum corpore toto; ... lacerum crudeliter ora; Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares. Manibus truncatus et armis. Genitalia membra decidere. Animalia truncata pedum.

To MAINTAIN, or preserve; tueri, sustentare, sustinere, retinere, conservare. — *or find one*; alere, nutrire, pascere. — *or plead a cause*; defendere, patrocinari. — *or keep a garrison*; tutari, defendere, propugnare. — *or justify a thing*; præstare. — *a right*; vindicare, asserere. — *or breed up a child*; parentis more, et amore, pascere et vestire. — *with all his might*; summa vi defendere; Ter. — *soldiers with one's own money*; sua pecunia milites tolerare; Liv.

I will MAINTAIN it, you can never bestow your cost better; sed præstabo sumptus nusquam melius posse poni; Cic.

It asks the more to MAINTAIN it; eo plus requirit ad se tuendum; Cic. Impensis majoribus tuetur; Columel.

If any body will MAINTAIN; si quis dicet, affirmabit; Patern.

He MAINTAINED him by his service when he durst not come abroad; abditum ministerio suo aluit; Macrob.

This tribute MAINTAINS the soldiery; hoc vectigal militem sustentat; Cic.

They were not able to MAINTAIN the pursuit (chase); cursum tenere non potuerunt; Cæs.

To MAKE; facere, efficere, conficere, effingere, formare. — *or create*; creare. — *or feign*; fingere. — *or force*; cogere. — *war*; bellum gerere, bellare; Cic. — *a league*; fœdus ferire, facere; Cic. — *a gain of*; habere quæstui; Cic. — *war on one*; alicui bellum inferre; Cic. — *a vow to build a church*; vovere templum. — *a verse, poem*; carmen facere, fingere, condere, componere; Cic. Hor. — *an end of*; finem facere; ad exitum perducere; Cic. — *an end between themselves*; lites redimere; pactionem facere. — *a recantation*; stylum invertere. — *a speech to the people*; apud populum agere; verba facere; Cic. — *a solemn vow*; vota nuncupare; facere. — *a great shout*; barritum tollere. — *his will*; testamentum facere; Cic. — *friends by bounty*; amicos parare beneficio; Ter. — *one free*; i. e. set at liberty; aliquem

ad pileum vocare; vindicta liberare. — *one a king*; regem constituere; Cms. — *ready for battle*; ad saga ire; ad certamen se accingere. — *a gain of*; studere quæstui; esse alicui lucro; quæstus maximus facere, comparare. — *much of himself*; parcere sibi. — *or meddle, with other men's possessions*; in alienas possessiones irruere. — *or meddle, with one*; cum aliquo aliquid habere rationis. — *small account of*; parvi pendere. — *great account of*; magni æstimare. — *more account of*; pluris habere. — *no account of*; pro nihilo ducere. — *a mountain of a molehill*; arcem ex cloaca facere. — *large promises*; montes aureos polliceri. — *amends for wrongs done*; de injuriis alicui satisfacere; damnum resarcire, præstare, pensitare; injuriam expiare. — *for lost time, by diligence*; injuriam temporis diligentia sarcire, rependere; tempus, culpam redimere. — *one angry*; ad iram aliquem pellicere, concitare, instigare; bilem, stomachum alicui movere, commovere, conciere. — *men believe*; fidem alicui rei astruere. — *one merry*; gaudio aliquem complere. — *an officer*; muneri alicui quæquam præficere, præponere; munus alicui deferre. — *one suspect*; suspicionem in aliquem conjicere, conferte; suspicionem ex aliqua re elicere. — *wanton*; animum inficere deliciis. — *one weep, or be sorrowful*; gemitus et lacrymas flere alicui. — *or meddle, in other men's matters*; negotiis alienis se efferre, immiscere; alienis rebus se implicare; nihil, præter suum negotium, agere.

He MAKEs as if he were sick; simulat se egrotare; Cic. — *as though he were not willing*; dissimulat se voluisse; Cic. — *a feast without wine*; Cereri sacrificat. — *it his study*; id sibi studio habet; Ter. — *much of himself*; genio indulget; cuticulam curat; Ter. — *even at the year's end*; in diem (extempore) vivit; Cic. — *use of any thing that comes in his way*; a strong man never wants a weapon; quicquid arripit, telum ira facit.

Both these things MAKE against us; eæ res ambæ contra nos faciunt; Cic.

We MAKE for Italy; tendimus in Latium; Virg.

I made him MAKE for land; coëgi ut litius peteret; Sen.

When he saw the Roman ships MAKE towards him; postquam tendere ad se Romanas naves vidit; Liv.

How many shall we MAKE up? quotò ludo constabit victoria?

We will MAKE four up; quaternio ludum absolvat.

You must MAKE an excuse to them; utendum est excusatione adversus eos; Cic.

*I rose up to MAKE answer; reply; ego ad respondendum surrexi; Cic.*

*You cannot MAKE me believe it; non adducar ut credam.*

*I will MAKE an example of him; in eum exempla futura sunt; fient; edam; Ter. —as if I were; adaiuvulabo quasi; Ter. —you friends again; ego vos in gratiam redigam; reducam; restituiam; Cic. Ter. —her angry with you; ego illam tibi incensam dabo; Ter. —her my wife; hanc uxorem ducam; Ter. —you acquainted with it; faciam te statim curtior-rem; Cic. —you know where you are; faxo sciatis non vidisse hanc insulam esse.*

*What a fool he MAKES of him! ut ludos facit! Ter.*

*I wish you could MAKE me a library; velim bibliothecam nobis conficere possis; Cic.*

*They spend the day in MAKING preparations; in apparando totum consumunt diem; Ter.*

*You shall not MAKE a mock of us for nothing; haud impune in nos illuseris; Ter.*

*He came on them as they were MAKING fortifications; munientibus supervenit; Liv.*

*It is an easy business that you MAKE a wonder at; rem haud difficilem admiramini; Cic.*

*And we need not MAKE a wonder of it; neque est, quod miremur; Patere.*

*If you MAKE any stir here; si quidquam hic turbem cuperis; Ter.*

*To bind oneself to MAKE good his vow; signare votum.*

*Liable to MAKE good his vow; voti reus.*

*He does not MAKE that his business to —; non enim id agit, ut —; Cic.*

*It MAKES us friends to him; nos illi amicos facit; Cic. —at him that hit it; percussorem appetit; Plin. Sen. —no great difference; pari discrimine pono, &c. mihi perinde est, ac; parum refert utrum; non multum censeo interesse. —no matter; haud refert; nihil moror; nihil ad rem; nihil ad propositum; nihil ad rhombum; ad me non attinet, non pertinet, non attingit; mea nihil refert; illud parvi refert. —him run mad; de sanitate ac mente deturbat; Ter. —me, I know not what to do; me consilii incertum facit; Ter.*

*I will see if I can MAKE them friends; ego exibo ut conciliem pacem; Ter.*

*There is no other way to MAKE them friends; neque alio pacto potest componi inter eos gratia; Ter.*

*He knows how to MAKE his market; or, the best of a bad market; scit uti foro; Ter.*

*MAKE what use you please of my friendship; nostra utere amicitia, ut voles;*

*Ter. —him acquainted with them; fac huc audiat; Ter. —me acquainted with it; facies, ut sciam; Cic. —the beds; somnitate lectos; Plaut. —trial; fac periculum; Ter. —haste; matura; propere; Ter. —room; de via decedite; Plaut. —all speed, haste; quantum potes, abi; Ter. —no delay; in te nihil sit morae; Ter. —a virtue of necessity; levius sit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas; Flor. —what haste you can away; remigio veloque, quantum poteris, festina et fuge.*

*He could not MAKE you marry her; nec te quivis cogere illam ut duceres; Ter.*

*They MAKE me suspect their wisdom; suspectam mihi reddunt istorum sapientiam; Strada. —no reckoning of; pro nihilo ducunt; Cic. —little use of water; aqua non utantur multum; Varro.*

*We will begin to MAKE our narration there; inde incipiemus narrare; Cic.*

*Let him MAKE himself judge; praebeat se iudicem; Cic.*

*To whom did you MAKE your complaint? querelam ad quem detulistis? Cic.*

*You are now in the MAKING or marrying; udum et molle lutum es; Pers.*

*What MAKES you so merry? quid illud gaudii est? Ter. —sad? quid tu es tristis? Ter.*

*That is it I MAKE most reckoning of; illud mihi maximum est; Ter.*

*I MAKE account to; fert animus; Ovid. —this account; mea est ratio; necum has rationes deputo; Ter. —this guess by myself; ego hanc de me conjecturam facio; Plaut. —no question; doubt, but; non dubito, quin; Cic. nullus dubito. —no great account of; non magni pendo; Gell. —account it is a very great offence; gravissimum crimen iustico.*

*You MAKE small account what becomes of me; quid me fiat parvi pendis; Ter. —me mad; redigis tu me ad insaniam; enecas; Ter. —the best reckoning of your own courtesies; beneficiorum tuorum paracissimus es estimator.*

*If you MAKE so great account of me; si me tanti facis; Cic.*

*One is MADE more account of than another; habetur plaris lic, quam alius; Cic.*

*I thought he MADE great account of her; hanc ego intellexi ipsam magni facere; Ter.*

*I would he had not MADE so great a matter of it; utinam tanti non putasset; Flor.*

*He asks what fault he had MADE;*

querit quod facinus admisit; Juvén.

*You have MADE a good day's work; processisti hodie pulchro; Ter.*

*What a face he has MADE him! os ut sibi distortit! Ter.*

*I will not leave till I have MADE an end; laud desinam donec perfecero; Ter.*

*No agreement could be MADE; res convenire nullo modo poterat; Cic.*

*He MADE a request to the senate, that —; petivit a senatu, ut —; Tac. — a law; legem tulit; Cic. — the sword; is gladium fabricatus est; Id. — sale of his booty; prædam suam vendidit; Id. — an open sale of the goods in the market; hasta posita bona in foro vendidit; Id. — money of it; vendidit; Ter. — his boast that he was descended from Achilles; Achilles auctore gloriosus est; Patérc. — it his wish to be taken up into his father's chariot; optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur; Cic. — a funeral for his wife; uxori iusta fecit; Plant. — away with himself; ipse sibi mortem concivit; Cic. — as if he were mad; furere se simulavit; Cic. — twelve thousand sesterces of his houses; ex ædificiis duodena millia capiebat; Var. — them dig the ground; fodere terras cœgit; Flor. — me believe he repented; fecit mihi fidem penitentiam; Plin.*

*I never MADE any doubt (question) but —; nunquam mihi fuit dubium quia —; Cic.*

*If I MADE any doubt of your good will towards me; si de tua in me voluntate dubitarem; Cic.*

*Not as if I MADE any doubt of your honesty; non quo mihi veniat in dubium fides tua; Cic.*

*It may be MADE good by this argument; hoc argumento confirmari potest; Cic.*

*I am MADE if this be true; deus sum, si hoc ita est; Ter.*

*By language it may be MADE likely; dicendo fiat probabile; Cic.*

*He has MADE away his estate; patrimonium profudit; Cic.*

*What MADE you rise so early? quid te tam mane e lecto expulit?*

*He was MADE free; huic libertas data est; Cic.*

*I will see that you be MADE acquainted with; tibi ut nota sint faciam; Cic.*

*They MADE some small resistance; paulisper nostris restiterunt; Cæs. — a fight; prælium commiserunt; Cæs. — some excuse; dixere causam nescio quam; Ter.*

*MADE friends again; depositis odiis mutuam benevolentiam suscepimus.*

*He would MAKE but little reckoning of it; parvi id doceret.*

*She MAKES him believe the moon is made of green cheese; mæro meridio, si dixerit, ille tenebras esse credet. — a fire of old wood against her husband comes home; vetustis extruit lignis focum sub adventum viri; Hor.*

*He stirs up, but MAKES no haste; movet fornicionum gradum.*

*This MAKES for me, you, &c.; hoc etiam pro me est; Cic. Hoc mecum facit; hoc laudi concedit tum, &c. — nothing against me; hoc non contra me valet; Cic.*

*But however it is, MAKE much of your health; sed ut est, indulge valetudini tum.*

*What MAKES you here? quid tibi hic rei est?*

*Of whom it MAKES no matter to say what I think; de quo-quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere; Cic.*

*For I am not accustomed to MAKE, or meddle in, such contentions; neque enim soleo me istiusmodi litibus interponere.*

*They who MAKE, or meddle with, such dispositions; qui cum ingeniis conficiuntur ejusmodi; Ter.*

*MALICE; malignitas, malevolentia, invidia, malitia.*

*Very MALICIOUS, spiteful, and envious; homo malignus et invidus, amarulentus; cui animus malevolentia, lingua est suffusa veneno.*

*To bear MALICE to one; odium, invadere, malignari, male velle; malevolo animo esse in aliquem; acerbissimo in aliquem odio percutis, concitatus.*

*A MAN; vir, homo, mortalis.*

*So much a MAN; in singulos homines.*

*I. MAN, referring to age, as spoken by way of opposition to child, &c. is rendered by vir; as,*

*When I became a MAN I put away childish things, 1 Cor. xiii. 11; postquam factus sum vir, abolevi quæ infantis erant; Bern. Quod non modo in puero, sive adolescente, sed etiam in viri admiratione dignum videretur; Plin.*

*II. MAN, referring to sex, as spoken by way of opposition to woman, &c. is rendered by vir, and mas; as,*

*Neither do the Roman women swear by Hercules, nor the men by Castor; neque mulieres Romanæ per Herculeum dejerant, neque viri per Castorem; Gell.*

*Holy mysteries, never either seen or heard of by MEN; sacra maribus non in-visa solum, sed etiam inaudita; Cic.*

*III. MAN, relating to the common nature of man, without respect either to age or sex, is rendered by homo and mortalis; as,*

*Could I deny myself to be a MAN? an poteram inficiari me esse hominem? Cic.*



*That all MEN may see; ut omnes mortales videre possint; Cic. Homo est mortale animal rationis, et scientiæ capiens; Gell. Quæ sit omnium mortalium expectatio vides; Cic. Juvenal, in the person of a woman, says, homo sum. Cicero says, homo nata fuerat. Nec vox hominem sonat; O Dea certe; Virg.*

*Note: If the word kind follow MAN, or the appertaining of any thing to man be intimated by it, then it is rendered by humanus; as,*

*MANKIND rush through forbidden mischief; gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas; Hor.*

*I do not think any thing uninteresting to me that belongs to a MAN; humani nihil a me alienum puto; Ter. Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam Jungere si velit; Hor. Aliquem humanæ speciei et figura, qui immanitate bestias vicerit; Cic. Multo maximum bonum patriæ, civibus, tibi, liberis, postremo humanæ genti pepereris, si; Sall. Ex infinita societate generis humani; Cic.*

*IV. MAN, referring to some eminence of some quality, viz. courage, &c. of any person, is rendered by vir; as,*

*If we will show ourselves to be MEN, i. e. brave men; si viri esse volumus; Cic. Exurgite, inquit, aliquando, si viri estis, atque arma capessite; Curt. Sed cum veneris virum te putabo, si Sallustii Enepedoclea legeris; hominem non putabo; Cic.*

*V. MAN, referring to the servile condition of any person, is rendered by servus, or famulus; as,*

*Qu. Croto's MAN was made free; servo Qu. Crotonis libertas data est; Cic.*

*Be it that masters may use severity towards their MEN; heris sit sane adhibenda servitia in famulos; Cic.*

*VI. MAN, put indefinitely without respect to age or sex, nature, quality, or condition, is rendered by quis; as,*

*A MAN may ask what you had to do with her? roget quis, quid tibi cum illa? Ter. So dicat quis; peteret quis, &c.*

*1. Note: MAN in this sense is elegantly rendered by an enallage of the second person of a verb for the third: as,*

*But what should a MAN do? verum quid facias? Ter. Ita est vita hominum quasi cum ludas tesseri; Ter.*

*Cicero seems to use homo alone in this indefinite sense. Et si homini nihil magis est optandum, quam prospera fortuna; pro Quint.*

*2. Note: If any come before MAN, then it is rendered by quis, or some compound of it; and by ullus; as,*

*If any MAN bring you into question; si te in iudicium quis adducat; Cic. — Phrase.*

*chance to ask for these cattle; si forte argumenta requiret hæc aliquis; Ovid.*

*Is any MAN alive more fortunate than I? ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatio? Ter.*

*And is there any MAN that, knowing this, can suspect? et est quisquam, qui cum hæc cognorit, suspicari possit? Cic.*

*I never lived more lovingly together with any MAN; non ullo cum homine conjunctius vixi; Cic.*

*If ullus be used for any MAN, it must either be negatively; as, Non est ullus qui currat; or interrogatively; as, Estne ullus qui currat? or subjunctively; as, Si ullus me vocabit, statim veniam. Not affirmatively, says R. Stephanus Thes. Lat. Ullus. So ecquis, and consequently ecquisnam, is used both interrogatively, or subjunctively, not in direct affirmations or negations, that I know of.*

*3. Note: If every comes before MAN, it is rendered by quisque, or unusquisque, and omnis; as,*

*That which every MAN will be fit for; ad quam quisque rem aptus sit futurus; Cic.*

*Let one and the same be the profit of every MAN, and of all; eadem sit utilitas unuscujusque, et universorum; Cic.*

*Here every MAN must do all he can; hic omnia facere omnis debet; Cic.*

*4. Note: If no comes before MAN, then it is rendered by nemo, and by quis or quisquam, with some negative particle:*

*There is no MAN that I now more wish to see; nemo est, quem ego magis nunc videre cuperem; Ter.*

*That no MAN do hurt to any other; ne cui quis noceat; Cic.*

*No MAN scarcely invited him to his house; domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat; Cic.*

*Homo is very frequently joined with nemo, sometimes in the same case; as, Nunquis hinc me sequitur? Nemo homo est; Ter. Neminem hominem plaris facio; Cic. So Plant. Nemo vir bonus cuiquam invidet. In this construction nemo is, by an enallage of a substantive for an adjective, put for nullus, according to Vossius, wherein Donatus thinks there is an Archaism; and therefore when Terence uses it, he says, Nove auribus no-tris, sed veterum consuetudine locutus est, &c. Sometimes in the genitive case plural; as, Nemo est hominum qui vivat minus; Ter. Facio plaris omnium hominum neminem; Cic. So nemo omnium alone, and nemo omnium mortalium, are Ciceronian phrases.*

*Homo is also frequently expressed together with other particles; quis, quis-*

quam, &c. Quis homo pro mœcho unquam vidit in domo meretricia deprendi quemquam? Ter. Suam quisque homo rem meminit; Plaut. Quisnam homo est? Ter. An quisquam hominum est æque miser, ut ego? Ter. Nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui bene et male facere tenet; Plaut.

5. Note: After certain adjectives, viz. good, wise, &c. though MAN be expressed in English, yet it will not be always necessary to express any thing for it in Latin: as,

A wise MAN would not do those things, no, not for the preserving of his country; ea ne conservandæ quidem patriæ causa sapiens facturus sit; Cic.

Some other phrases:

They were all slain to a MAN; ad unum omnes interficiuntur; Cæs.

He is the first MAN, or a leading man; familiam ducit; restim ductat; Cic. Ter.

He is grown a MAN; ex pueris, ephebis excessit; togam virilem sumpsit; Cic.

I am an undone MAN; nullus sum; perii; interii; Ter.

The report went from MAN to man; rumor viritum percrebuit; Curt.

The prey that was taken was divided MAN by man; præda, quæ capta est, viritum divisa; Cato.

He has played the MAN; egit sane strenue; virum egit; se viriliter expedivit; virum præstitit; Cic.

It is done like a MAN; viriliter fit; Cic.

A MAN or a mouse; rex, aut asinus; ter sex, aut tres tesserae; aut Cæsar, aut nullus.

I am not (scarcely am) my own MAN; non sum mentis (vix sum animi) compos; Cic. Ter. Vix sum apud me; Ter.

Not likely to be his own MAN; non faturus sui uris; Cic.

I will show even you what it is to live like a MAN; teipsum docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere; Cic.

He sets down twelve acres a MAN; duodena in singulos homines jugera describit; Liv.

They MAN their ships with archers; naves sagittariis complent; Cæs.

Where shall we find a MAN that—? quotus enim quisque reperietur qui—? Cic.

Were we MAN; had we any thing of a man in us; si quid ingenui sanguinis haberemus; Petron. Si nos coleos haberemus; Petron. Si testiculis pars ulla paterni viveret in nobis; Pers.

To play the MAN; viriliter agere; virum se præstare.

To come to MAN's estate; ephebis excedere; virilem togam induere.

To MAN a town; oppidum militibus munire, sive instruere.

A good MAN is constant; nihil in viro bono levitatis est, aut inconstantiae, nihil inane, varium, mutabile, inconstans.

He is at MAN's estate; he is past a child; excessit ex ephebis.

He is grown a MAN; virilem togam sumpsit.

Though we be mean, yet we are MEN; quales, quales sumus, homines tamen sumus.

I confess myself a MAN subject to human passions; hominem esse me profiteor, humanis ego tangor affectibus.

No MAN living would —; nemo est mortalium, qui —.

He seems to be a MAN of some fashion; homo specie, vultu, cultuque sano quam liberali.

A MAN with a long beard; barbam usque ad genus demittere.

Let no MAN share his beard; nemo barbæ sylvam patiatur sibi demeti.

He is a MAN every inch of him; homo perfectus, quadratus, et omnibus suis numeris absolutus.

MEN of note; non solum integræ mentis, ac prospera valetudine, verum etiam forma dignitateque corporis præcellentes.

A MAN of a princely birth, or born a prince; me, ut ex alvo prodieram, imperatoria statim purpura suscepit, simulque sol hominem me vidit, et principem.

MAN is mortal; stulte, quid Euboici speras tibi pulveris annos? Quid Pylios speras, vitrea bulla, dies?

An humble and a good-natured MAN; quam nullum omnino tot dotibus imbate supercilium!

Those gallant MEN; brave spirits; those more than men; magnæ illæ animæ.

At MAN's estate, or full age; a young man; adolescens, juvenis, firmata jam atque integra ætate; qui virilem togam sumpsit; prætextam sumpta jam toga deposuit; virilem, puberem ætatem attigit, ex ephebis, ex pueris atque ab iis artibus quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, excessit; in virum transit, ad maturitatem, ad florem ætatis, ad pubertatem plenam adolevit, pervenit, primas adolescentiæ metas ingressus est; in viros transcriptus suo more vivit, suæ vitæ modum, liberius vivendi potestatem habet. Animo maturus et ævo. Nucibus relictis. Adhuc florente juvenia Ferridus...firmata virum cum fecerit ætas. Simulac duraverit ætas Membra animumque tuum...nec enim robustior ætas Ulla nec uberior... Cui flore novo pubescit firmior ætas; ora,

malæ pubescunt. Ter quinque ferens natalibus annos...tria cum primum fecit quinquennia...nec adhuc spectasse per annos. Quinquennem poterat Graios quater edere pugnam. Primæ lanuginis annis. Bis adhuc octonis integer annis. Octonis iterum natalibus actis Signarat teneras dubia lanugine malas. Namque ter ad quinos unum Cephisius annos Addiderat, poteratque puer juvenisque videri. Imberbis juvenis tandem custode remoto Gaudet equis canibusque, &c.; Horat. de Arte Poet. Virilem ætatem, virumque maximam firmitudinem nacti. Quibus integer ævi Sanguis inest, solidæque suo stant robore vires.

**MANIFEST**; manifestus, manifestarius, expressus, planus, evidens, conspicuus, apertus, liquidus, clarus.

*To MANIFEST, or to make manifest and plain*; manifestare, indicare, illustrare, patefacere, explicare, aperire, detegere; facere ut res clari argumentis signisque luceat; ut minime obscura, dubia, incerta, ambigua sit. Lucem rei et perspicuitatem afferre. Splendorem accersere. Omnem rerum occultarum, abstrusarum, obcuritatem tollere; tenebras discutere, illustrare, subtilitatem excutere. Nullum dubitandi locum; nullam neque inficiandi rationem neque defendendi facultatem relinquere. Rem obcuram dilucidorem reddere; occultam, in lucem, in medium ferre. Omnem scrupulum ex animis eximere, ejicere, tollere.

*It is MANIFEST, or apparent*; luce clarius est; constat, liquet, patet. Liquidum, facile apparet. Liquidum, clarum, manifestum, perspicuum, apertum, comperitum, illustre, manifesto deprehensum, exploratum, pervulgatum, luculentum, notum omnibus; nemini ignotum, minime obscurum, occultum, dubium, abstrusum est. Res ipsa loquitur. Sole meridiano, ipso die, hac luce clarius apparet. Extra omnem dubitandi aleam positum. Aperte, dilucide, liquido, plane constat. Manifesto, clare, perspicue liquet. Luculenter, luculentissime, evidenter, evidentissime, lucide, splendide, splendidissime, apparet. Quid est quod in hac causa defensionis egeat, indigeat? Qui locus ingenium patroni requirit, aut oratoris eloquentiam magnopere desiderat? Romotis, depulsis omnibus errorum nubeculis, umbraculis; quasi lumen aliquod elucet. In propatulo est, ante oculos omnium ita perspicuum, ut oculis judicare possitis; ut vel cæco appareat. Res non conjectura, sed oculis et manibus tenetur. Maxime emitit; ita in promptu est ut disputatione non egeat; præcisa omnis dubitatio et disputatio sit. Vereor ne aut molestus sim

vobis, aut ingenii vestri videar diffidere, si de tam perspicuis rebus diutius disseram. Non est dubitabile verum. Tum vero manifesta fides. Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus.

*The matter is most MANIFEST, and fully known, through all Sicily*; clara res est, tota Sicilia celeberrima, atque notissima; Cic.

*It is so clear and MANIFEST that no words need be spent on it*; manifestus est, quam ut ulla in eo verba impendenda sunt.

*The thing is MANIFEST, and talked of by all*; satis explorata res est, atque omnium sermone celebrata; audita, pervulgata, et percelebrata sermonibus res est; res ipsa loquitur, clamat, indicat. — *and talked of in the market*; res est compta, et in forum divulgata.

*When he had MANIFESTLY found out the person, and the thing was not only suspected, conjectured, or guessed at, but seen and felt*; cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset, et res non conjectura, sed oculis, ac manibus teneretur.

*It is MANIFEST enough to you all*; quod vobis omnibus satis manifesto liquet; summe, dilucide, liquido, constat; quod patet, et notum est omnibus.

*The thing cannot be denied, it speaks for itself*; non potest negari res, pro se loquitur, vulgo omnibus innouit.

*If it be not MANIFEST to you*; si tibi forte exploratum non sit.

*Nothing can be more MANIFEST and clear*; nihil potest esse tam apertum, atque perspicuum.

*In matters so well known, and MANIFEST*; in tam notis; et contestatis rebus.

*It is MANIFEST to all Asia, in the sight of the province, and in the hearing of many nations*; in luce Asiæ, in oculis provincie, atque in auribus multarum gentium, est propositum.

*It is made MANIFEST to us, not by dark and various report, but by the clear and general testimony of all*; quod ad nos nec obscuro, nec vario sermone, sed et clarissima, et omnium una voce perfertur.

*All those things are as MANIFEST and clear as the light of day at noon*; omnia hæc sunt clariora luce, luce meridiana, sole meridiano.

*If these things which I have said be more clear and MANIFEST than the light of the sun itself when it shines*; si ea, quæ dixi, sole ipso illustriora, atque clariora sunt.

*All those things are MANIFEST and clear*; patent in promptuque sunt hæc omnia.

To be **MANIFESTLY** known; pro confesso haberi.

In that war both the valor and fortune of Tullius were made **MANIFEST**; in eo bello et virtus et fortuna enituit Tullii.

That is **MANIFEST** in the sight and talk of all; id in omnium oculis, et ore positum est; in promptu, in confesso, res est.

The thing is made **MANIFEST** in discourses, talked of in judicatories, and reported in the senate; res est agitata in concionibus, jactata in iudiciis, et commemorata in senatu; item, decantata in senatu, &c.

To make any thing **MANIFEST** in the sight of all; omnium oculis, sub aspectu omnium, quidpiam subjicere.

To make a thing **MANIFEST** and clear; rem aliquam distincto, ac perspicue declarare, in lucem eruere, ferre; exemplis rem illustrare.

To make **MANIFEST** the opinions of other men; aliorum opiniones retexere.

To make any thing abundantly **MANIFEST**; cumulate aliquid planum facere.

To make **MANIFEST** the deceits of another; fraudes alicujus detegere.

Those things also most plainly **MANIFEST**; hæc etiam fidem faciunt amplissimam.

To make **MANIFEST** beyond all question; extra omnem dubitationis, et disputationis aleam ponere.

To bring to light, or make fully **MANIFEST**, things very dark and obscure; res occultissimas in lucem proferre, in apicem proferre, in medium, in aspectum lucemque, a tenebris vindicare, ante oculos ponere.

That the whole matter might be made **MANIFEST** to you; ut tota res a vobis manifeste deprehenderetur; Cic.

When that dark plot was made **MANIFEST**; cum illa conjuratio ex latebris et tenebris erupisset; Cic.

Those things, which long ago were disputed at random and freely, are now distinctly and plainly made **MANIFEST**; quæ fuscè olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur.

It is as plain as the nose of a man's face; it is a **MANIFEST** and clear case; sensus quippe communis hoc docet et dicat; meritisno jubare clarius; quasi in sublimi propositum specula; vel cæco appareat; in promptu res est, et extra omnem controversiam.

The deed shows itself **MANIFESTLY**; nimirum res ipsa loquitur aperta fronte.

Has he the face to deny so **MANIFEST** and plain a case? certe, æqua sana mente,

inficari possunt, solem in celo locere, quem omnes vident, ut pernegare, &c.

As **MANIFEST** and bright as any star; ut picturato stella serena polo.

It is **MANIFEST** and well known by all; the common talk; as clear as noon-day; in omnium ore atque oculis positum est; tritum est, atque omnium scriptis sermonibusque pervulgatum; ita clarum ut solis radio scriptum videatur.

The fact is **MANIFEST** and famous; extant manifesta sceleris vestigia.

It is so **MANIFEST** that I believe no man calls it in question; hominum arbitrator neminem esse, cui dubium sit, qui ambigat.

Until the truth be made **MANIFEST**; donec ad liquidum veritas explorata sit.

That is **MANIFEST** to every barber and purblind tinker; cui tonsorum aut lippientium non est hoc notum?

The cheat is made **MANIFEST**; frangere detecta est.

A **MANNER**, or fashion; modus, m. genus, n. formula, ratio, f. — or custom; mos, consuetudo.

According to his **MANNER**; pro more solito.

After the **MANNER** of; more, in morem, ritu; Virg. Ovid.

No **MANNER** of thing; nihil procreans.

Of what **MANNER** soever; cujusmodi, dicuntque, utcumque, adv.

In a **MANNER**, i. e. almost, or, as good as; ferme, fere, propemodum.

In some **MANNER**; quocummodo.

In like **MANNER**; similiter, pariter, itidem; pari ratione; Cic.

After this **MANNER**; in hunc modum; Cic. hoc modo; Cæsar.

It has no **MANNER** of doubt; nihil habet dubitationis; Cic.

All virtue is a **MANNER** consists of three points; virtus fere omnis tribus in rebus vertitur; Cic.

My life is in a **MANNER** done; mihi quidem ætas acta ferme est; Cic.

It must be procured in a **MANNER** by them both; ea est utrique propemodum comparanda; Cic.

The chief, and in a **MANNER** only, hope; præcipua spes, et propemodum unica; Curt.

This is the **MANNER** of the man; sic est homo; Ter.

The rest did in like **MANNER**; cæteri quoque idem fecerunt; Curt.

What **MANNER** of commendation is that? quæ est ista laudatio? Cic. — of horses Diomedes' were; quales Diomedis equi; Virg.

He asks what **MANNER** of man he was; rogat qui vir esset; Liv.

I believe you can tell what **MANNER** of

*father I have; ego vos novisse credo, ut ait pater meus; Plaut.*

*We have set down what MANNER of man he ought to be; qualis esset descripsimus; Cic.*

*They do in like MANNER as if —; similiter faciunt ac (ut) si —; Cic.*

*According to our accustomed MANNER; ut solemus; Cic.*

*It is my MANNER; sic soleo; Ter.*

*To reform his MANNERS; vitam male actam in melius commutare; culpas prae-teritas redimere, resarcire; a vitiis referre pedem, receptui canere.*

*As his MANNER is; ut mos ejus est.*

*So is his MANNER, or disposition; sic est ejus ingenium; Ter.*

*It is my MANNER, or fashion; moris mei est.*

*So is the MANNER, or custom, of all mankind; ita est ingenium omnium hominum; sic vita hominum est.*

*It is good MANNERS; urbanitas est.*

*Too MANNERLY; very shamefaced; plus satis urbanus; immodice modestus.*

*A clownish or MANNERLY fellow; non in aula natus, sed in caula; non orator videris mihi, sed arator.*

*Such or MANNERLY arrant clowns; usque adeo Demea.*

*It seemed but little good MANNERS; incivile videbatur.*

*It is no good MANNERS; incivilitatis est.*

*It is their MANNER, though it be no good manners; non quadrat bonis moribus.*

*MANY; multi, complures, non pauci, frequentes, adj.*

*There are MANY that think; or, many are of opinion; non pauci sunt, qui opinantur; Gel.*

*As MANY years as he has lived; tot annos quot habet; Cic.*

*To tell how MANY there are; numerum referre; Virg.*

*I can tell their names (or name them one by one) though they be ever so MANY (as many as they are); quamvis multos nominatim proferre possim; Cic.*

*He follows you with MANY a prayer; to multa prece prosequitur; Hor. Sen.*

*We must now say how MANY ways they may be changed; hunc quot modis mutentur, dicendum est; Cic.*

*How MANY years old do they say she is? quot annos nata dicitur; Plaut. — times must you be told it? quoties vis dictum? dicendum est? Plaut. — things suffered Ulysses? quam multa passus est Ulysses? Cic. — soccer there shall be; quotquot erunt; Cic. — are there in all? quanta haec summa? Plaut.*

*A bank of I know not how MANY*

*acres; ripa nescio quotenorum jugerum; Cic.*

*He gathered a great MANY of them together; ea collegit permulta; Cic.*

*You have bestowed MANY a kindness on me; multitudinem beneficiorum in me contulisti; Cic.*

*Twice as MANY as there are servants; duplicia, quam numerus servorum; Col.*

*Get as MANY soldiers together as you can; quocunque militum contrahere poteritis, contrahatis; Cic.*

*There are as MANY changes of speech as of minds; vocis mutationes totidem sunt quot animorum; Cic.*

*I have done it MANY a time; feci, et quidem saepius; Cic.*

*A great MANY of them were slain; magnus eorum numerus est occisus; Cæs.*

*Be they never so MANY; quantuscunque numerus adhibeatur; Quintil.*

*A great MANY armed men; numerus armatorum frequens; Brut. Cic. — Germans came to him; Germani frequentes ad eum venerunt; Cæs.*

*I know there are MANY thieves here; scio fures esse hic complures; Plaut.*

*MANY men, many minds; one man's meat is another man's poison; quot homines, tot sententiae. — hands make light work; multorum manibus grande levatur onus. — litters make a mickle; ex grano fit cervus.*

*It was not known with how MANY he passed over; ambigebatur cum quam multis transiret; Liv.*

*So MANY millions of men; tot hominum myriades. — and such men; tot viri ac tales; Cic. — things so many times; tam multa toties; Cic.*

*With MANY winds; non uno vento.*

*He made, or gathered, his vintage from MANY vines; non de unius racemis vindemiam sibi fecit.*

*To MARCH; incedere, gradiri, progredi, scil. militari, sive Martio, ordine, et more. — towards or against the enemy; contra hostem proficisci; in hostem pergere, vel contendere. — in the rear; agmen subsequi; Cæs.*

*He ordered notice to be given of a MARCH; iter pronuntiari jussit; Liv.*

*To be continually on his MARCH; semper esse in itineribus; Cæs.*

*He tired the army with daily MARCHES; exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit; Cæs.*

*We must put off our MARCH for the present; differendum est iter in praesentia nobis; Cæs.*

*They fell on them as they were MARCHING off; recedentibus inferunt signa; Curt.*

*They MARCH in battle array; compo-*

sito agmine incedunt; *Tac.*

*From thence they MARCHED against the Soraci; exin in Soracos pergunt; Id.*

*Himself MARCHES thither with the foot forces; ipse eo pedestribus copiis contendit; Cæs.*

*They were not above two days' MARCH from him; ab eo non longius bidui via aberant; Cæs.*

*He MARCHES towards (against, to meet with) the enemy; contra hostem proficiiscitur; Cæs.*

*To MARK, or note; signare, insignire, notare. —or take notice of; observare, animadvertere. —or mind; animum advertere, attendere. —with a hot iron; cauteriare, stigmatizare, inurere signum, ferro candente inurere. —cattle; signum imprimere pecori; notasinurere.*

*To set a MARK on; apponere notam.*

*To be quite from the MARK; longe errare.*

*Do you MARK their silence? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic.*

*MARK, I pray you; quaeso, animum advertite; Ter.*

*If any MARK (print, footprint) of a commonwealth were remaining within these walls; si quod reipubl. vestigium illis mœnibus contineretur; Cic.*

*He is quite from the MARK; far wide of the mark; errat longe; Ter. a scopo longe aberrat.*

*Let this be your MARK, intent, or purpose; hic tibi sit scopus. Hoc tibi ante oculos propone, pone, statue, constitue, ad animum refer; huc mentem intende; huc aspectum animum tuum, dirige tua consilia, tuas cogitationes ad hunc finem; hoc tibi propositum sit; mentis aciem in hoc intende.*

*He will carry this MARK to his grave; quamdiu vixerit habebit stigmam, nec illam nisi orcus delebit.*

*To MAR, i. e. to spoil; vitare, depravare, perdere, corrumpere, deformare. —or corrupt, good manners, by bad; per prævus mores in errorem ducere. —or corrupt, one's mind, from truth, from virtue; detorquere alicujus animum a virtute; in errorem trahere, impellere; exitiâliter alios seducere; contra sanam doctrinam prævus serere opiniones, quæ quidem facillime obrepere solent; conjicere in vitiorum voragine; pravisinficere opinionibus; abducere a veri cognitione, in passam perversitatis; simplicem plebeculam transversam agere.*

*I have MARRIED all; perturbavi omnia; Ter.*

*The meat is MARRIED; prandium corruptum; Ter.*

*It is MARRIED by ill telling; male nar-*

*rando depravatur; Ter.*

*What might be of any use, he MARRIED; quicquid usui esse potest, corrumpit; Curt.*

*Ambition MARRS, or spoils us, and is ready to ruin us; præcípites nos agit ambitio, et raptare videtur in exitum.*

*To MARRY, or take a wife; matrimonium cum femina contrahere; uxorem ducere, accipere, sibi adjungere, copulare, stabili matrimonio copulatam habere. Connubium, matrimonium, connubii fœdus inire. Sponsam, thalami sociam sibi asciscere, consociare, comparare. Liberali conjugio, matrimonii fœdere, nexu, arctissimo vinculo copulari, devinciri, jungi, astringi, se astringere. Conjugium contrahere. Vinculis jugalibus, conjugalibus, innecti. Matrimonii fœdus peragere. Mulierem sibi in uxorem accipere, pro uxore habere. In matrimonium ducere. Hymenæus, et connubia celebrare. In rem uxoriæ incumbere. Animum ad uxorem appellere. Alicui se vinclo, thalamo sociare jugali. Tædè jure coire. Fœce solenni aliquam sibi jungere. Unus erat cum quo sociare cubilia vellem; connubialia vincula. —or be married, as the woman is; nubere, matrimonio conjungi, viro tradi, dari nuptum. —as a man does his daughter; locare, dare nuptum. —as the priest does; connubio jungere. —a second wife; nuptias secundas contrahere.*

*To have a mind to MARRIAGE; uxorem expetere; Ter.*

*To bestow in MARRIAGE; virginem, filiam, natam suam viro locare, elocare, nuptum dare, locare, collocare in matrimonium; alicui respondere, uxorem dare, commendare; credere, committere cum summa dote. Generum capere. Filie nuptias parare, apparare, conficere. Connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo, &c.; Virg. Æneid. i.*

*I will MARRY a wife; ducturus sum uxorem donum; Ter.*

*You must be MARRIED to-day; uxor tibi succenda est hodie; Ter.*

*Is she to be MARRIED to-day? daturne illa hodie nuptum? Ter.*

*They say my daughter is to be MARRIED to your son; aiunt filiam meam nubere tuo gnato; Ter.*

*He has not a mind to MARRY; or, he cares not for marrying; abhorret ab re uxoria; Ter.*

*He MARRIED his daughter to a mean man; filiam mediocri viro in matrimonium tradidit; Just. —Salonius's daughter; Salonii filiam in matrimonium dedit; Gell.*

*A MARRIAGE, or wedding; nuptiæ, connubium, matrimonium, conjugium; copula matrimonii; vinculum jugale; ut,*

vincula jugalia thalami tædæque jugales, apud Virg. Hymenæi pacta; lectus jugalis; socialis amor; nodus jugalis; sed curarum laborisque plenum dicitur cuidam; matrimonii capistro os præbere; rem non novam aggredi, joco dicitur, qui vetulam accipit uxorem, seu viduam, apud Cic.

*They that have been long MARRIED think themselves in a prison; antiquus amor carcer est.*

*I have caused my master's son to be MARRIED; in nuptias conjeci herilem filium; Ter.*

*That MARRIAGE or wedding, was not prepared for me; hæ nuptiæ non parabantur mihi.*

*The old man's MARRIAGE will be a sharper winter to him than his old age; sum senectuti acriorem hyemem parat senex.*

*To MARVEL; mirari, admirari, demirari aliquid.*

*No MARVEL; nil mirum.*

*It is a poor (small) business that you MARVEL at; rem haud difficilem admirari mihi; Cic.*

*I MARVEL whence it should be; miror unde sit; Ter. —what the matter is; vereor, quid siet; Ter.*

*It is a MARVEL if I do not; mirum mihi; Ter. —if you be good for aught; rem magnam præstas, si bonus es; Martial.*

*But I MARVEL at this, how; at hoc demiror, qui; Ter.*

*I MARVELLED not; minime sum miratus; Cic. —what you had to do here; mirabar quid hic negoti esset tibi; Ter. most at this; hoc præcipue miratus sum; Petr.*

*To MASSACRE; trucidare, opprimere; summa immanitate necem inferre.*

*To MASTER, or govern; dominari, moderari, imperare, temperare. —or keep under; compescere, comprimere, reprimere. —or get the better of one; vincere, subjugare. —himself; seipsum reprimere. —one's boldness; audaciam frangere.*

*A MASTER piece; insigne artificium, opus examunitatum.*

*I am my own MASTER; mei juris, mei potens, liber, sum.*

*If the MASTER say the crow is white, the servant must not say it is black; indigna, digna habenda sunt, quæ herus facit.*

*He can MASTER his own tongue; linguæ suæ temperare potest.*

*To MATCH, act. or pair; comparare. —or make equal; æquare, adæquare, exæquare, sociare. —or bestow in MARRIAGE; locare, vel dare, alicui nuptum.*

*He was afraid, when he heard it would be a MATCH; timuit, ubi nuptias futuras*

*esse audivit; Ter.*

*I liked it; I made the MATCH; placuit; despondi; Ter.*

*Do you like the MATCH? tibi nuptiæ hæ sunt cordi? Ter.*

*He alone was able to MATCH them all; universis solus par fuit; Liv.*

*Ill-MATCHED; inique comparatus.*

*You are not so stout but you have met with your MATCH; si Lucretia es, Tarquinium invenisti.*

*MATTER, materia, materies, f. res, substantia, f.*

*A MATTER, or business; opus, negotium, negotiolum, ratio.*

*It makes no MATTER; nihil interest, refert.*

*It is no great MATTER; non magnopere interest, parum refert.*

*It is much to the MATTER; permagni interest.*

*A MATERIAL point, and proper; res magni momenti; id maxime ad rem facit; ad causam spectat, pertinet; propositio convenit, conducit, cum instituto congruit; maxime aptum et opportunum; permagni ad rem, plurimum causæ interest, refert; rem præcipue, proxime attingit, continet; admodum confine et cognatum rei propositæ, et visceribus et medullis causæ; cum negotio præsentis conjunctissimum; quo nihil accedit propinquius, attingit propius. Accedit hinc magnum pondus ad tollendam controversiam. Res magni ponderis, momenti non levis ad causam hanc per-incendam, quæ ipsam questionis arcem invadit; nec alio expugnanda est causa, quam hoc tormento. In eo rei causæ cardo volvitur; summa judicii, causa tota consistit.*

*Large MATTERS of discourse; causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio nemini desesse potest; tempus te citius, quam oratio deficiat; difficilior est exitum quam principium invenire; non tam copia quam modus in dicendo querendus est; nunquam tibi desit quod dicas. Efflorescens rerum sylvæ. Luxurians materies seges. Luculenta supellex orationis. Amplissimus dicendi, spatiandi campus, et latissime patens. Copiosa rerum varietas. Inopem me copia fecit. Copiaque ipsa nocet.*

*What is the MATTER? quid est? Cic. Quid rei est? quidnam est? quid factum est? Ter. —that? quid est quod? —quid istuc est negotii? Plaut. —with you? quid tibi est? Ter. —with him? quid fecit? Ter. —quid sibi vult? —that you are so sad? quid tristis es? Ter.*

*I wonder what the MATTER should be that; miror quid causæ fuerit, quare.*

*What MATTER is it to you? quid tua id refert? Ter. Quid ad te? Flor.*

*What great MATTER were it to?* quantum erat, ut? Ovid.

*Before it could be known what the MATTER was;* priusquam quid rei gereretur cognosci posset; Cæs.

*It is a great MATTER;* magnum est; Cic.

*It is no great MATTER;* non magni interest; Cic. —*to come into the court, unless;* parum est, ut in curiam venias, nisi; Plin.

*Did you tell him what the MATTER was?* quid rei esset, dixisti huic? Ter.

*It is no hard MATTER;* non difficile est; Cic.

*What may the MATTER be?* quid sit? Ter.

*He thought it an easy MATTER;* facile credidit; Cic.

*Rather tell him what the MATTER is;* rem potius ipsam dic; Ter.

*It is no MATTER whether;* nihil interest utrum; an; Cic.

*It is not a likely MATTER;* non est verisimile; Plaut.

*It seemed a likely MATTER;* simile vero videbatur; Cic.

*The MATTER goes not well;* male se res habet; Cic.

*If there be any mischief in this MATTER;* si hic mali est quicquam; Ter.

*To get judgment twice on one MATTER;* de eadem causa bis iudicium adipiscier; Ter.

*They go from the MATTER in hand;* a re discedunt; Cic.

*The MATTER (subject) of a book;* libri sententia; Cic.

*I want MATTER to write of;* argumentum ad scribendum mihi deest; egeo argumento epistolarum; Cic.

*MATTER is mumbled, not words;* res spectatur, non verba; Cic.

*You will find me MATTER to write of to you;* dederis mihi quod ad te scribam; Cic.

*Having gotten some probable MATTER to talk of;* probabilem materiam nacti sermonis; Cic.

*An easy MATTER it is to speak against you;* materia facilis in te dicere; Cic.

*The rest made no MATTER of it;* reliqui neglexerunt; Cæs.

*He thinks the world is made of MATTER;* ex materia mundum factum censet; Cic.

*Give him some little MATTER in hand;* huic aliquid paululum præ manu dederis; Ter.

*A MATTER of forty pounds;* quasi quadraginta minæ; Plaut.

*And a MATTER of fifty more;* et præterpropter alia quinquaginta; Gell.

*No such MATTER;* minime vero; Cic.

*What great MATTER is there in a day or two?* quid tantum est in uno aut altero die?

*A MATTER of great importance;* res præclara. Magnum quiddam specto, magni momenti, magni ponderis rem in animo volvo; præclara quedam, admodumque sublimia suspicit, et cogitat animus meus, post hominum memoriam, post homines natos, ex omni memoria, nihil gloriosius.

*You take on yourself great MATTERS;* magnas res suscipis. Etiam atque etiam vile, quantum facinus conere, animadvertere quid suscipias, quid sustinere possis, quam grave subeas onus, quantum tibi oneris imponas, quantum in eas rem, cuius difficultatis, cuius industriæ, cuius operæ sit; quam difficile, durum, spissum, laboriosum, operosum; quantum industriæ, quam facultatem, quas vires, quos nervos, quantum roboris postulet id quod conaris, moliris, tentas, instituis, suscipis, aggredieris. Gravissimis rerum susceptarum oneribus premor; videre te scio, quantum officii sustineam; in arcem hujus causæ invadam totis viribus, toto peccatore contendam.

*A serious MATTER, of very great weight;* res seria, magni consilii, non exigui ponderis; res gravis, difficilis; res ardua, multi laboris; magni momenti negotium; plena difficultatis res; magni, maximi ponderis negotium, cui cuncta posthabenda sunt; res haud parvi momenti; non jucosa res; non est parva; Virg. Prægnans causa; dignum propter quod vadimonium deferatur; Prov. In quo sane totius causæ cardo vertitur; pondus consistit, res pendet.

*Clear and quite from the MATTER;* alienum a re proposita, ab instituto sermone, a proposito.

*The main MATTER is this;* hoc hujus rei caput est.

*That is no great MATTER;* the matter is not weighty; isthoc perquam exigui momenti est.

*What is the MATTER?* quid causæ est? quid in causa fuit?

*What a small MATTER is it?* quantuli refert?

*That I may keep close to the MATTER;* ne vaga aut libera nimis oratio mea sit, sed adductis habenis, in hoc gyro maneam.

*The MATTER came to this pass;* res proinde huc provenit, ut. —*is not what you said, but why?* nec quid dixeris, sed quorsum? —*or case, is otherwise than I thought;* secus se res habent, quam intellexeram.

*While all the MATTER is well;* no harm done; re dum integra.

*Give me MATTER to work on;* let



*me know what I must hold to; da tantum ubi figam pedem.*

*Plenty of MATTER to discourse on; a large field to walk in; amplissimus dicendi campus; luculenta rei, atque orationis supellex; efflorescens, ac redundans rerum sylvia; ampla sedes, et dicendi materia.*

*It is a MATTER of much consequence; res est non levis momenti.*

*He has so much MATTER of discourse, that he is never at a loss what to say; illam orationis supellectilem habet, nunquam ut illi desit quod dicat.*

*He is fully prepared to express his MATTER in most excellent words; exprimere penum verbis luculentissimis satis est instructus.*

*I have launched out into a vast sea of MATTER; in immensum mare descendi.*

*He has not MATTER enough for his wit; nec illi præbita est materia ingenio.*

*I am overwhelmed with such like MATTER, wheresoever I turn my eyes or mind; obstruat exemplis, quocunque oculos, quocunque animum converto.*

*You shall write to me in order to give me MATTER for a letter; scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolæ argumentum; Cic.*

*MAY, or can; possum, queo.*

*As great as MAY be; quantumcunque.*

*As little as MAY be; quam minimus.*

*If it MAY be; si fieri poterit; Ter.*

*You MAY for me; per me licet; Plant.*

*As like as MAY be; nec lac lacti magis est simile; Plaut.*

*We do as we MAY, since we may not do as we would; sic, ut quimus (ac. agimus), quando, ut volumus, non licet; Ter.*

*You MAY examine them by any torture for me; quolibet cruciatu per me exquirere; Ter.*

*That way the very consulship MAY be dispraised; isto modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est; Cic.*

*Not so much that I MAY do any good, as; non tam ut possum, quam ut; Cic.*

*They bethink themselves what he MAY do; cogitant, quid possit facere; Cic.*

*Why MAY you not have a mind to these things? quid ni hæc cupias? Juv.*

*But it MAY be some man may say; sed fortasse dixerit quispiam; Cic.*

*Let it be despatched with as little trouble as MAY be; quam minima cum molestia res transigatur; Cic.*

*By this it MAY be judged; ex eo judicari potest; Cic.*

*A people that MAY be numbered; populus numerabilis; Hor.*

*As fast as MAY be; quantum potest;*

*Ter. quantocyus.*

*I MAY not; nequeo; neque mihi licet, &c. neque mihi in promptu est.*

*I MAY perchance be able to hurt you; erit fortasse mihi in manu nocere vobis.*

*I will do it, as I MAY be able; ut meo fert facultas, faciam.*

*A MEAN; medium, n. mediocritas, temperamentum.*

*The MEAN, or way, to do a thing; ratio, f. modus, aditus, gradus.*

*MEAN (adj.); mediocris, modicus, tenuis, indifferens, adj. — or poor; plebeius, vulgaris, vilis, tralaticius.*

*A MEAN scholar; mediocriter doctus, leviter eruditus.*

*To be a MEANS; in causa esse.*

*The MEANER sort of people; plebecula, popellus; pnoletarii, pl. m.*

*By any, or by all, MEANS; quoquo pacto, quam maxime; Ter. Quibus rebus possis; — Cic. Precario, vel pretio; quovis jure, quæve injuria, voti se compotem facere; omnem movere lapidem; hac non successit, alia aggrediamur via.*

*What does my father MEAN? quid sibi vult pater? Ter.*

*What do you MEAN? quid tibi vis? quid agis? Ter.*

*What does the man MEAN? quam hic rem agit? Ter.*

*What should this MEAN? miror quod hoc sit; Ter. Esse quid hoc dicam, quod —; Martial.*

*I understand not what he MEANS; quid sibi velit (quorsum eat) non (hand) sentis intelligo; Cic.*

*What do you MEAN by answering so? quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondere? Cic.*

*But whatever you MEAN; verum ut ut es facturus; Plaut.*

*I do not MEAN; non est consilium; Ter.*

*You know whom I MEAN; scis quem dicam; Cic.*

*He MEANS to go by break of day; prima luce parat ire; Virg.*

*We are to consider what he MEANT; quid senserit, cogitandum; Cic.*

*And yet he did what he MEANT for all that; tamen propositum nihilo secius pergit; Corn. Nep.*

*What did he MEAN (was his meaning) to say? quid illi in mentem venit dicere? Cic.*

*I MEANT not to say; I had another meaning in it; aliorum dixeram; Plaut.*

*This is the MEANING of the precept; hanc habet vim hoc præceptum; Cic.*

*In saying, Know yourself, his MEANING is —; cum nosce te dicit, hoc dicit —; Cic.*

*By any MEANS; ulla, quacunque ra-*

tione; Cic.

*By no MEANS; nullo modo; Cic. Minimo gentium; Ter.*

*By that MEANS; ea via; Ter.*

*By this MEANS it came to pass, that —; his rebus effectum est, ut —; Cic.*

*By my MEANS you took Tarentum mea opera Tarentum receperisti; Cic.*

*By your MEANS I am undone; opera tua ad restim mihi res rediit; Ter.*

*You are afraid lest it should get abroad by our MEANS; vereris ne per nos emanet; Cic.*

*By their MEANS he escaped being brought to his trial; per eos ne causam diceret, se eripuit; Cms.*

*My father will hear of it by some MEANS; permanabit hoc aliqua ad patrem; Ter.*

*That was the only MEAN whereby they meant to get praise; ex illa una re laudem capere studebant; Cic.*

*By no MEANS is good-will sooner gotten than —; nulla re conciliatur facilius benevolentia; Cic.*

*Men of small MEANS; tenuis census homines.*

*A man of a MEAN condition; imi sub-sellii vir; Plaut.*

*No MEAN orator; non mediocris orator; Cic.*

*Not much difference between great and MEAN men; non differt multum inter summos et mediocres viros; Cic.*

*To keep a MEAN; medium tenere; Plin.*

*In the MEAN time, while, space, season; interea loci, interim, interea; Ter. Inter hæc; Liv.*

*As I MEAN; after my meaning or judgment; mea sententia, meo animo; secundum animi mei sententiam; meo iudicio, meo sensu; Cic. Ego de meo sensu iudico; ut mihi videre videor; mea opinione, ut opinio nostra est; ut mea fert opinio, animus; hæc mihi mens est; mens eadem perstat mihi; nec dubia mihi mens est; hoc animo fixum immotumque sedet; quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo.*

*You understand my MEANING well enough; mea tibi consilia satis nota sunt; animi mei sententiam tenes, pō bñosti, præclare intelligis.*

*I apprehend not your MEANING; nondum satis intelligo quorsum eas.*

*He has a further MEANING in what he says; plus semper dicit, aliquid, quam dicit; Sen.*

*My MEANING was; isthuc ibam; mihi id erat in animo.*

*What came into their mind? what did they MEAN? quid igitur in mentem venit istis?*

*What do you MEAN by that? quid isthuc verbi est?*

*I know your MEANING; say no more; dictum puta.*

*He knew his full MEANING; neque primam tantum cutim, ac sententiarum speciem, sed sanguinem quoque ipsum ac verborum ejus medullam errare, atque introspicere se penitus prædicabat.*

*They who have the MEANS; ii qui valent opibus.*

*To MEASURE; metiri, mensurare, dimetiri. —others by himself; de, ex se, ex ingenio suo de aliis judicare, conicere, conjecturam facere. Ex natura sua ceteros fingere. Moribus suis alium æstimare, existimare qui sit. Ad exemplar suum alios examinare. Mores aliorum e suo ingenio reputare. Sua facultate aliorum pondera metiri. Mala mens, malus animus. Ut quisque vir optimus est, ita alios difficillime improbos esse suspicatur. Tuum animum animo spectavi meo. Ad sui iudicii linam omnia vocare. —a thing by one's own profit; suis aliquid commodis metiri; Cic. —all by one and the same rule and example; ad unum exemplum, et regulam, omnes querere. —any thing by a rule; metiri aliquid regula; servare regulam. —by equal distances; intervallis æqualibus demetiri. —the depth of the water; demetiri aquæ altitudinem.*

*Out of all MEASURE; supra modum, extra modum, ultra modum, effuse, immodice.*

*By MEASURE; definite, præfinite.*

*Beyond MEASURE; impendio, in immensum, immane quantum.*

*Within MEASURE; intra modum.*

*To a certain MEASURE; aliquatenus, adv.*

*They are angry out of all MEASURE; illis ira supra modum est; Virg.*

*You must not spend beyond MEASURE; ne extra modum sumptu prodeas; Cic.*

*I commend them out of MEASURE; eos ultra modum laudo; Plin.*

*To pay what you borrow with as good or better MEASURE; quæ acceperis utenda, eadem mensura, aut majore (cumulative) reddere; Cic.*

*In some MEASURE; aliqua ex parte; Cic.*

*In a very great MEASURE; magna ex parte; Cic.*

*Take your MEASURE by me; conjecturam de me fac.*

*That you may, from one, take MEASURE of the rest; ut ex una de cæteris conjecturam facere possitis.*

*Except you MEASURE them by yourself; nisi illos ex tuo ingenio, modulo, judicas.*

*Those who MEASURE others by them-*

*selves*; qui ex sua natura ceteros fixerunt.

*I, like a wretch, MEASURED your mind by my own*; me miserum! qui tuum animum ex animo meo spectavi!

*They were excellent plays, but not for your liking*; *I take MEASURE by myself*; ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui stomachi; conjecturam facio de meo.

*Take your MEASURE by me*; agnosce ex me.

*What my mind is now, MEASURE by yourself*; quid mihi nunc animi sit, ad te ipsum refero.

*That thing how much, &c. any one may MEASURE and consider by himself*; ea res quantum, &c. e suo quivis ingenio facile reputaverit.

*He takes MEASURE, or example, by you*; qui de te exemplum capit, sumit.

*But if you give me right MEASURE*; quod si me recte iudices.

*To consider seriously with himself, by a right MEASURE*; æquo jure secum decitare.

*We are distant from Brundisium two MEASURED miles*; absumus a Brundisio duo milia passuum.

MEAT; cibus, m. edulium, obsonium, n. esca, f.

*MEAT, drink, and clothes*; victus et vestitus.

*To cater, or provide MEAT*; opsonare, opsonari, obsonare.

*To sit down at MEAT*; accumbere, epulis accumbere.

*It is MEAT and drink to me*; isthuc mihi cibus est.

*I will dress a fine dish of MEAT for your father*; ego parabo cupediem patri tuo.

*To abstain from MEAT*; ventri bellum indicere; defraudare genium suum; jejunare; cibo abstinere.

*To MEDDLER*; tractare, attrahere, attingere. —in a business; interponere se, se admiscere. —with other men's matters; aliena curare. —and neglect his own; strenuum operam in alienis negotiis procurandis navare; in sui autem muneris administratione minimam adhibere. Negotium alteri præscriptum, designatum prosequi, conficere; sui vero interim oblitum esse. In aliena rep. curiosum, in sua negligentem esse; in aliena civitate hospitem, in sua peregrinum. De rebus alienis plus quam suis sollicitum esse. In alterius muneribus administrandis elaborare, elacubrare; in sua re suspensio, parum sollicito esse animo. Alienarum rerum satagere, aliorum commodis consuhere; suæ utilitatis nullam rationem habere, suas res indifferenter administrare. De se suisque oscitanter cogitare. Foris

aliena curare, domesticorum negotiorum oblivisci. Sui negotii nihil agere, de alio inquirere. Concilium aliis das, tibi non potes auxiliari. Curare negotium, quod ad se nihil attinet; depugnare in alieno negotio; rebus ad se nihil pertinentibus implicare se; laborare de re, quæ nihil ad nos pertinet, quæ nos non spectat; ingerere se negotiis aliorum.

*Not to MEDDLER with one*; nihil cum aliquo rationis habere.

*A MEDDLER in other men's matters*; in aliena republ. curiosus.

*Do I MEDDLER with the Romans?* num ego me interpono Romanis? Flor.

*Do not MEDDLER with me*; ne me attingas; Ter. attrahat; Plant.

*I will neither MEDDLER nor make with you*; res tuas tibi habeto; agito; conditione tua non utar.

*I neither MEDDLED nor made with him*; nihil cum eo rationis habui; Cic.

*MEDDLER not with them*; ne te admisceo; Ter. —not with other men's matters; aliena ne cures. —with your old shoes; tua quod nihil refert, ne cures. —not with that you have nothing to do with; tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas.

*Have you so little of your own to do, that you can find time to MEDDLER with other men's matters?* tantumne est ab re tua otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Ter.

*Have I MEDDLED with any thing of yours?* tetigin' tui quidquam? Ter.

*It had not been your best to have MEDDLED*; si attigisses ferres infortunium; Id.

*I pray you MEDDLER no more with business*; ut de negotiis desistas adhortor; Hirt.

*I neither MEDDLER nor make there*; mihi isthic, nec scriitur, nec metitur.

*It is ill MEDDLING with edge tools*; ignem gladio ne fodito.

MEERK, or mild; mitis, mansuetus, lenis, placidus, clemens, facilis, suavis, benevolus, exorabilis, indulgens; benignitatis prodigus; leni ingenio et animo; singulari morum mansuetudine, lenitate; minime iracundus, longanimis; ad remittendas offensas perfacilis; oleo tranquillior; quicum consuetudinem haud molestam ageres; qui plurimum prae se fert humanitatis; quo nemo est usquam convictu jucundior, suavior; supercilio carens.

*To MEET one*; obviare, obvenire, ecurrere, obviam ire, offendere. —by chance; in aliquem incurere, vel incidere. —or come together; convenire, concurrere, congregari, coire, confluere.

*To go to MEET one*; obviam alicui procedere, vel prodire; Cic. —in the way; obvius, obviam ire, prodire, progre-

di. In via occurrere alicui, obvenire. Obviam venire, obviam fieri; obvium, obviam se dare, ferre, offerre, adversum ire; obviam procedere honoris causa, gratia; in occursum ire, proficisci. Adibo contra. Sese tulit obviam.

*I sent him word to MEET me; scripsi ad eum ut mihi occurreret; Cic.*

*It seems MEET to be considered; considerandum videtur; Cic.*

*He appointed to MEET me to-day; decreverat hodie dare sese mihi obviam; Ter.*

*He MEETS me in very good time; opportune hic mihi fit obviam; Ter. Se obtulit obviam; Id.*

*You MEET me as well as can be; in as good time as could be; optime te mihi offers; Ter.*

*Well MET; optato advenis; Ter.*

*I would have your letters MEET me; obviam mihi velim sint literæ tuæ; Cic.*

*If I MEET you in this street; si in platea hac te offendero; Ter.*

*As we are MET; quoniam convenimus; Virg.*

*Must I do nothing but MEET them? an conveniam modo; Ter.*

*I will go MEET with Micio, if he be about the market; ego Micionem, si apud forum est, conveniam; Ter.*

*It is MEET; æquum est; decet; convenit; Ter. Cic.*

*As it was MEET; ut decuerat; Ter. ut par erat; Cic. Ita ut par (æquum) fuit; Ter.*

*It is not MEET; haud convenit; Ter. It were more MEET; magis par fuserat; Plant.*

*That one shall seldom MEET with; id profecto rarissimum est; Gell.*

*We have pampered ourselves more than (above what) was MEET; ultra nobis quam oportebat indulimus; Quin.*

*It is not MEET for princes; neque decorum principibus; Tacit.*

*Do as it is MEET for you to do; tuis dignum factis feceris; Ter.*

*He thought it MEET, that —; censuit, ut —; Tacit.*

*Thus it is MEET to deal with citizens; sic par est agere cum civibus; Cic.*

*I can MEET with my brother nowhere, high nor low, up nor down; fratrem nusquam invenio gentium; Ter.*

*He is not to be MET with; ille autem bonus vir nusquam apparet, nusquam est; Ter.*

*I shall MEET with him one time or other; referam illi gratiam, nuntium id nunquam auferet; Ter.*

*If we chance to MEET with a storm; si vero procelus inceuserit; Col. Oppressit.*

*To go to MEET him; I will go to meet him, for old acquaintance' sake; obviam ire amicitiae gratia; obviam ibo; obviam procedam, occurram, ut officium amicitiae debitum persolvam, ut id præstatum quod amicitia postulat.*

*A MEET mate for me; one of my nature and disposition; mei ingenii homo; convenit optime cum meo ingenio.*

*I MET with many remarkable occurrences; multa mihi memoratu digna occurrunt. — the man unwaives, and beyond my expectation; in hominem, homini, præter opinionem improvise occurri, incidi.*

*To go a great way to MEET another; longissime alicui obviam procedere.*

*You have MET me seasonably; opportune te mihi obtulisti.*

*Your letters MET me there; obviamque mihi sunt ibi literæ vestræ.*

*Whilst I followed him, the old man MET me; dum sequor hunc, fit mihi obviam senex.*

*But take care that your letters may MEET me speedily; tu autem fac, ut tuæ literæ mihi volent obviam.*

*Go and MEET them quickly; abi illis obviam propere.*

*Whom my mother MET in the way; cui mater mea sese tulit obviam in itinere.*

*Be sure you MEET me before sunset; tu facito, ante solis occasum, ut venias adversum mihi.*

*I wrote to him that he should MEET me at Heraclium; scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heraclium occurreret.*

**MEMORY; memoria.**

*To have, or keep, in MEMORY; meminisse, recordari, memoriæ infigere, memoria tenere.*

*To slip out of MEMORY; excidere.*

*To put out of MEMORY; oblitare, memoriam rei alicujus abolere, oblivioni tradere.*

*To commit to MEMORY; memoriæ mandare, edicere memoriter.*

*To call to MEMORY; memoria repetere, recollere.*

*To bring to one's MEMORY; commonefacere, memoriam alicui refricare.*

**A MEMORABLE, or notable thing; res præcipue notæ, observabilis, memorabilis, prædicanda et præ se ferenda; diligenter, imprimis observanda; insignis ad decus et gloriam; ad memoriam clara, præclara, egregia, aureis literis insculpenda; omni prædicatione, memoria omnium seculorum, notatione et animadversione, laude summa; quæ literarum monumentis commendatur; quam cognoscamus, attendamus, animadvertamus, observemus, commemoremus, prædicemus, digna. Glorio-**

sa et memorabilis virtus. Magnum et memorabile nomen. Memorandum nomen condere.

*To keep in MEMORY; in memoria habere, tenere.*

*A man of excellent MEMORY; memoria tenacissima, felicissima vir, et minime fallaci; qui fidelissimam habet rerum optimarum commissarum custodiam memoriam; thesaurum habet memorie, ubi recondat omnia quae didicit, inexpugnabilem, unde amitti potest nihil; quicumque didicit, trabali clavo (quod aiunt) memoriae infixum retinere, conservat; nullius unquam rei obliviscitur quam didicit. Non eum fallit; non titubet, non vacillat memoria, nedum abjicit sibi commissas res.*

*Of a bad MEMORY; quasi Lethæo rore soporatus; quasi de flumine Lethæo biberit, ita rerum omnium facile obliviscitur.*

*See that you keep all things in your MEMORY; ne quid animo excidat, cave-to.*

*To put one in MEMORY; aliquid alicui in memoriam revocare, redigere, reducere; memoriam alicui renovare, redintegrare.*

*I am afraid lest, by my letters, I should bring your grief into MEMORY; vereor ne refricem meis literis desiderium ac dolorem tuum.*

*To MEND; emendare, corrigere. —his life; vitam rectius instituere; mores in melius mutare. —a work; mendas operis alicujus tollere, expurgare; opus ad limam, sub incudem revocare, reducere; fœtum lambere.*

*To MENTION; memorare, commemorare; meminisse, cum gen. —or make mention of; de aliqua re meminisse, mentionem facere, sermonem habere; loqui, colloqui, verba facere, aliquid referre, commemorare, inculcare; in ore habere, crebris usurpare sermonibus. Alicujus rei mentionem facere.*

*A MERCHANT; mercator.*

*To make MERCHANDISE; mercataram exercere, facere; negotiari; merces distrahere, commutare.*

*MERCY; misericordia, miseratio, commiseratio, indulgentia, clementia.*

*To have, or show, MERCY, or pity; misereri, miserecere, commiserari; angulari quadam humanitate ac misericordia calamitosos dignari; supplicibus occurrere. Misero, supplici facilem, propitium, mitem, placidum, misericordem dare, præbere se; misericordia frangi, et hominis miseri fortunæ misericordiam, mansuetudinem et clementiam adhibere. Leniter supplicem et clementer accipere; clementius humaniusque tractare, miseratone, misericordia in miseros capi, moveri,*

*Phrase.*

*commoveri, promoveri, affici, emolliri.*

*If my MERCY, or meekness, seems as yet to you to have been too loosely exercised; mea lenitas adhuc si tibi solutior visa est; Cic.*

*Your MERCY prevents petitioning supplicants before it be asked; misericordia tua supplicibus occurrere solet nullius oratione evocata.*

*That some time or other you may remember, desire, and show MERCY, or pity, on me; ut aliquando vos memoria mei, misericordia, desideriumque teneret.*

*In MERCY to lay aside the rigor of justice; justitiam fasces submittere.*

*A MERCIFUL or tender mind, both to receive and to forgive an offence; animus mollis, et ad accipiendam, et deponendam, offensionem.*

*To show MERCY, or compassion, on the man's condition; adhibere in hominis fortunæ misericordiam.*

*I should not try which way to plead for your MERCY, or pity, because it shows itself, to prevent pleading for it; non debeat tentare quonam modo dicendi misericordiam tuam commovere possim, ipsa tamen occurrere solet.*

*But I am often moved with MERCY, or pity, for the children; sæd frangor sæpe misericordia puerorum.*

*To be neither moved with prayers nor with MERCY; neque precibus, neque misericordia mollior.*

*The dying Epaninondas moves all of us to MERCY, or pity and compassion; quem enim nostrum moriens Epaninondas non cum quadam miseratione delectat? Cic.*

*To be over MERCIFUL in punishing crimes; in sceleribus puniendis nimia facilitate uti; legum acerbitate compingere; et sic, ad audaciam aditum patefacere, et perditum in audacia confirmare, corroborare; nimia indulgentia, et clementia uti; audaci, et nefario immunitatem, libertatem dare; ad alicujus vitæ turpitudinem connivere.*

*To seek, or sue, for MERCY; ad alicujus misericordiam confugere; alicujus misericordiam implorare; qui nostram misericordiam requirunt, atque illam effugitant.*

*I do not endeavor to move others, before I was moved myself, with MERCY and compassion; non prius sum conatus misericordiam alie commovere, quam misericordia sum ipse captus; Cic.*

*That will soon move them both to MERCY or compassion; ad misericordiam ambos id adducet cito.*

*The condition of kings in affliction moves many to MERCY; afflictæ regum fortune multorum opes alliciunt ad misericordiam; Cic.*

*To move, or stir up, the MERRY of the people; concitare misericordiam populi.*

*To move men's minds to MERRY, by the damage of others; animos hominum alienis incommodis ad misericordiam commovere.*

**MERRY**; hilaris, lætus, alacer, alacris, festivus, jocosus, jucundus, comicus, lepidus, facetus.

*To be very MERRY, or cheerful; animo esse libero, erecto, soluto, jucundo, hilari, minime perturbato, cura soluto, læto. Relaxari animo, et jucunditati se, lætitiæ, hilaritati dare. Omnem sollicitudinem animo excutere. Nullo dolore, mœnore, angore; nulla sollicitudine, mœstitia, tristitia angî, cruciari. Omni mordaci cura vacuum habere animum. Omni perturbatione animi vacare. Recreari animo et frontem exporrigere. Animum diffundere, remittere. Solvere corde metum, curas secludere. . . Lætis solvere corda jociis. Nigrorumque memor dum licet ignium, Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem: Dulce est desipere in loco.*

*To make one MERRY; exhilarare, hilariorum, alacriorem reddere. Hilaritatem quam plurimam, alacritatem summam alicui afferre, omnem tristitiam, mœstitiam, sollicitudinem ex animo adimere, delere. Aliquem, animum alicujus a severitate, mœstitia, tristitia ad hilaritatem traducere; jucunditate et jociis permulcere, recreare, reficere.*

*To look MERRILY; oculis hilarioribus intueri; frontem serenare; supercilium ponere.*

*Let us make a MERRY day of this; hilarem hunc sumamus diem. Lætum hunc esse diem volo. Veneri et Genio hic dies, Baccho et Cereri sacratum est. Convivemur et perpetuum strenue. Genialiter vivendum est hoc die; Genio indulgemus hodie; voluptates omnes cupide arripiamus, hauriamus. Omni genere deliciarum affatim perfruamur, expleamus nos. In voluptatis altum plenius velis invehamur. Hic dies convivii et comessationibus, choreis atque ludis dedicatus, destinatus est. Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus, nunc Saliarius, &c. Hor. Car. i. 37. Cressa ne careat pulchra dies nota, Neu promptus modus amphoræ, Neu morem in Saliis sit requies pedum, &c. Hor. Car. i. 36. luculenter hunc habeamus diem.*

*To make very MERRY, to take pleasure; operam dare rebus ludicris; Virg. levare pectora diis sollicitudinibus; excutere animo sollicitudinem omnem; relaxare animos; diffundere animos, frontem, utrumque apud Ovidium; demere supercilio nubem, apud Hor. Vino curas abigere; animi curas eluere, diluere;*

*molestas animi curas discutere; item cor illi satire dicitur, qui vehementer exhilaratur.*

*That was a MERRY life indeed; illud vivere erat.*

*A MERRY beginning, and ending; comicum principium, finis tragicus.*

*Who so MERRY, as he that has nothing to lose? cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.*

*To be set on a MERRY pin; in lætitiâ effundi.*

*You must talk with me more MERRILY; porrectiori fronte mecum loquaris oportet.*

*Others were not taken (MERRY) with the jest; quo joco, cæteris haud perinde delectatis.*

*What makes you so MERRY? what! all alone, and laugh? quid est bonæ rei, quod tecum rides tam suaviter?*

**MIGHT**; potentia, potestas, vis, f.

*With all one's MIGHT; pro virili, pro viribus, summa ope, quantum maxime potest.*

*As great as MIGHT be; quantus maximus.*

*To strive with all one's MIGHT; summa vi contendere; Cres.*

*To do a thing with all one's MIGHT; quod agas, agere pro viribus; Cic.*

*She cries out with all her MIGHT; with might and main; quantum maxime potuit, exclamat; Apul.*

*Yet so as a man MIGHT easily perceive; sed tamen ut facile cerneat; Cic.*

*As great honor as MIGHT be; quantus maximus poterat honor; Liv.*

*If it MIGHT be; si posset; Cic.*

*With MIGHT and main, or with all force and power; manibus pedibusque; omni conatu, omnibus, totis nervis; toto pectore, animo, conamine, extremo conatu, magno nixu; pugnis et calcibus; lava dextraque; totis viribus; summa vi, summo studio, nisu, conatu; omnibus viribus; velis equisque, remis equisque, remisque velisque; pro portione virili; omni diligentia.*

**MILD, or gentle**; mitis, clemens, mansuetus, placidus, lenis, propitius, benignus.

*You must deal more MILDLY and gently; mitius aliquantisper et remissius hic agendum est.*

*As MILD and gentle as a lamb; tam mitis quam qui mitissimus.*

*To overcome one with kindness and MILDNESS; gentle usage will subdue fierce natures; kind usage overcomes hard hearts; habent voces, habent popinatas, et palpum, quibus ferocientes mitigent equos; hircino sanguine emolliri adamantem, non alio quovis modo, exploratum est.*

*A sleek, MILD, and sweet-natured woman; qua non mitior, aut amior, amorum dea.*

*Of a MILD nature, and too mild in punishing; spem improborum mollibus sententiis alens.*

**THE MIND; animus.**

*In my MIND; mea quidem sententia, meo iudicio. —he is much mistaken; errat longe mea sententia; meo iudicio; Ter. Cic.*

*Against his MIND; præter ipsius voluntatem. —my MIND; me invito.*

*To my MIND; ita ut volo, ex sententia, ex voto.*

*I am of that MIND; sic opinor, eo sum animo, in ea sum sententia. —of your mind; iuxta tecum sentio, tibi assentior. —not of your mind; haud tecum sentio.*

*To be of another MIND; aliter iudicare, vel arbitrari.*

*To be troubled in MIND; angī, vel dis cruciari animo.*

*To have a MIND; velle, concupiscere, affectare.*

*To put one in MIND, or remembrance; aliquem admonere, commonefacere; stimulis fodere; in rei memoriam inducere, reducere. Alicui suggerere, subjicere; in memoriam, in animum redigere, reducere, revocare aliquid; aurem vellicare; memoriam rei pene intermortuam renovare, excitare, refricare; latus fodere. Ubi me fugit memoria, ibi tu facito ut subvenias. Quod exciderat animo quasi postliminio in mentem alicui revocare. Cynthus aurem velleit et admonuit.*

*To agree in one MIND; concurrere in unam sententiam; uno animo, ore, una mente, voce, consentire.*

*My MIND misgives me, or I fear some ill news; nescio quid animus mihi præagat mali. Haud multum abesse a me infortunium reor. Vereor ne quid nuncius apporet mali. Timeo miser quam rem nunciet. Nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum. Magna præagat mala paternos animus. Nihil timendum video, sed timeo tamen. Hoc erat, hoc animo quod divinate timebam. Præsaque pectora moerent.*

*To change one's MIND; non stare suspecto consilio.*

*To continue in the same MIND, or opinion; in eadem sententia commorari semper. Nihil mutare de proposito, nec a se discedere. In proposito, sententia, immobilis permanere. Eadem est sententia nobis. Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit. Permanet in voto mens mea firma suo, Propositumque premit.*

*You would have me MIND one, and one I mind; unum vis curem, curo; Ter.*

*MIND what you are about; hoc agite;*

*Ter. —your health; indulge valetudini; Cic. —the first verse; primum versum attende; Cic. —this well; adverte huc animum. —you somewhat else; alia cura.*

*You have often told me what things you used to MIND in speaking; persumps, quæ soles in dicendo observare, docuisti; Cic.*

*He acquaints them with his MIND; quid fieri velit ostendit; Cæs.*

*He MINDS carefully to give no more than he received; observat stricte, ne plus reddat, quam acceperit; Cic. —his own business; suum curat negotium; Cic.*

*Nobody had MINDED that fault, crack, flaw; id vitium nulli notatum erat; Ovid.*

*Do you MIND? ecquid attendis? Cic.*

*We must MIND how far our speech is pleasing; animadvertendum est quatenus sermo delectat; Cic. —that too; id etiam agendum est; Cic.*

*He MINDED not any scholar-like studies; liberalia studia neglexit; Suet.*

*This is all he MINDS; bends his mind to; he minds nothing else but this; ad id unum cogitationes omnes intendit; Quint. Huic uni studet; Cic. Vacat; Plin. Indulget; Flor. Operam dat, impendit; animo incumbit; animus advertit, adjungit, intendit; Ter. Hoc unum studet; Ter. Totus in eo est; Strada. Nihil aliud agit, quam ut; Corn. Nep.*

*Matter is MINDED, not words; res spectatur, non verba; Cic.*

*I was always of that MIND; ego semper eo fui animo.*

*I am of the same MIND still; in sententia maneo; permaneo; Cic. In eadem sum voluntate; Id. —of that mind; sic opinor; Ter. —of the same mind; haud aliter sentio; Ter. —of your mind; iuxta tecum sentio; Ter. —rather of his mind; ego vero huic potius assentior; Cic. —troubled in mind; dis crucior animi; Ter. angor animo; Cic.*

*In earnest, I am not of his MIND; he is not of my mind; ne iste haud mecum sentit; Ter.*

*To speak his MIND; id quod sentit eloqui; Cic.*

*He has a MIND to be laughed at; risus capere videtur; Cic.*

*That I may let you have your MIND; ut tibi a me mos geratur; Gell.*

*I never was of his MIND; nec enim unquam sum assensus illi; Cic.*

*He was of my MIND; idem quod ego, sensit; Ter.*

*He is of this MIND; ita putat; Ter.*

*If you did but thoroughly know him, you would be of another MIND; si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrare; Ter.*

*He thought he might very well be of that MIND; honestum sibi illa sentire*

credidit; Cic.

*His MIND is changed; de sententia deductus est; Cic.*

*He is otherwise MINDED; aliter est animatus; Plaut. Aliter animus ejus est, sententia; Ter. Aliter patat; Ter. Est in alia voluntate; Cic.*

*How came that into your MIND? qui istuc tibi in mentem venit; in mente est? Plaut.*

*I would you could bring him into that MIND; opto ut id illi persuadeas; Cic.*

*The very place puts me in MIND; locus ipse me admonet, mihi suggerit; Cic.*

*What was in your MIND? quid cogitabas? Cic.*

*It runs in my MIND; mihi ante oculos observatur; Cic.*

*To conceive in MIND; intellecta consequi; Quint.*

*I bear it in MIND; in memoria habeo; Ter.*

*What is in this man's MIND? quid hic agit? Ter.*

*We put them in MIND of their duty; eos sui officii commonemus; Quint.*

*Whilst he is in the same MIND; dum lubrico eadem hæc manet; Ter.*

*It will not go out of my MIND; insidet in memoria; Cic.*

*He came of his own MIND; ultro advenit; Ter.*

*To do a thing of one's own MIND; sua sponte facere; Ter.*

*And yet I have a good MIND to hear; avelo tamen audire; Cic.*

*Have you a MIND to sleep? dormire vobis in mente est? Pet.*

*It was against his MIND that it fell out so; præter (contra) ipsius voluntatem accidit; Cic. Cæs.*

*You have a wife to your MIND; habes, ita ut voluisti, uxorem; Ter.*

*Is every thing to your MIND? satin' omnia ex sententia? Ter.*

*They are to your MIND; sunt ita, ut ta vis; Ter.*

*He gave his MIND to writing; animam ad scribendum adjecit, appulit; Ter.*

*He had a great MIND to; incescit eum cupido; Liv. Concupit; Flor. Eam affectavit viam; Plaut.*

*If they have a MIND to; si eis videtur; lubet; libitum fuerit; Ter.*

*As if she had no MIND; tanquam que nollit; Ovid.*

*I have no MIND he should see me; nolo, me vident; Ter.*

*As much as they had a MIND to; quantum vellent; Cic.*

*I had a MIND to that too; vellem equidem et illud; Cic.*

*He had his MIND; quod voluerat ac-*

*cepit; Petron.*

*He knows my son has a MIND to them too; filium scit eadem hæc velle; Ter.*

*As they have a MIND; ut lubet; Ter.*

*If you have a MIND to do it, you may; si tibi cordi est facere, licet; Plaut.*

*Because I see you have such a MIND to it; quod tantam voluntatem ejus rei tuam peraspicio; Cic.*

*Since you have such a MIND to it, let it be; si vos tantopere istuc vultis, fiat; Ter.*

*Now he has a great MIND to a wife; nunc sibi uxorem expetit; Ter.*

*I have a great MIND to be at the city; mirum me desiderium tenet urbis; Cic.*

*He has a MIND to put a trick on you; tragulam in te injicere adornat; Plaut.*

*I had a MIND to go into Cilicia; mihi erat in animo proficisci in Ciliciam; Cic.*

*I perceive you have more MIND to this; hoc malle te intelligo; Cic.*

*I never had any great MIND to this match; ego semper fagi has nuptias; Ter.*

*So you may but have your MIND; dum efficias id quod cupis; Ter.*

*If you have a MIND to be old for a great while; si diu velis esse senex; Cic.*

*He thought fit to try what MIND he had to fight; tentandum existimavit quidnam voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet; Cæs.*

*Few had a MIND to die; paucis ad moriendum animus fuit; Curt.*

*You know his MIND concerning that; ejus sententiam de ea re intelligis; Ter.*

*I know his MIND very well; ego illius sensum pulchro calleo; Ter.*

*Call to MIND; in (ad) memoriam redige; Ter.*

*I have told you my MIND; dixi; Ter.*

*Let me know your MIND; me certiores fac; facias; Ter.*

*As a man is MINDED, so —; ut homo est, ita —; Ter.*

*As your MIND is now; as now you are MINDED; ut nunc mentis es; Boët.*

*You change your MIND, or opinion; mutas sententiam. Non permanes in eadem sententia, non persistis, non perseveras, non pergis, tuam sententiam non retines, non tueris, non æcras; tibi non constas, discedis a sententia, labas in sententia, eadem non est, fixa non est, infirma est tua sententia, mutas sententiam, consilium, opinionem, sensus tuus nam idem est, discedis a sententia, consilio, opinione; alius nunc et immutatus est sensus tuus; bono viro sensum rectum deponere, difficile est; attamen ita flexibilem tuam voluntatem esse non putaram.*

*His MIND or judgment is changed concerning peace; mutata de pace sententia.*



Anno proximo, superiore, pacis auctor præter cæteros eras, nunc videris a pristina descivisse causa; non quod anno proximo, nunc idem de pace sentis; tua de pace sententia cum superioris anni sententia convenire non videtur; non eadem tua est, quæ anno proximo, superiore de pace sententia; pacem unus omnium maxime tuebaris anno superiore, nunc alia tua mens videtur, non idem sensus, diversa opinio.

*Your MIND is changed; mutata sententia.* In sententia non permanisti, sensum mutasti, aliter existimas, a pristina sententia descivisti, a te dissentis, diversam opinionem cepisti, suscepisti.

*My MIND, or opinion, is this; this is my mind, or opinion;* animus mihi est, hæc mihi mens est; deliberatum est mihi; sic visum mihi est; ita affectus sum; in animo est, habeo; ita fert animus.

*What is your MIND, or opinion, now? quæ nunc animo sententia constat?*

*His MIND is changed;* animus mutatus est, a pristina mente et sententia defecit, descivit, abductus est; non sibi constat; labat; in sententia eadem non est; fixa non est, infirma est, ejus sententia; in aliam partem se traduxit, priorem opinionem abiecit, sensum deposuit; aliter sentit, et a seipso dissentit.

*I am quite of their MIND; in eorum totus vado sententiam.*

*Every man as his MIND is;* suo quisque fruatur affectu.

*I am of your MIND; ego tecum sentio.*

*To MIND the business in hand;* animum ab evagando cohibere.

*To give his MIND to his book;* animo studia incumbere literarum.

*Give your whole MIND to it;* animo fac toto excubis tuo; acri animo ac intento intuearis, obsecro.

*If he should change his MIND; si, mutato consilio, recederet.*

*I am still of the same MIND; haud mutatum factum.*

*Put me in MIND, when I am out;* ubi me fugit memoria, ibi tu facito ut subvenias.

*He put him in MIND; aurem illi velabat, tangebatur cubitum.*

*It shall never be forgotten; it shall never be out of my MIND;* altis defixa radicibus, in animis nostris insidebit; in animis medullis heret.

*He breaks his MIND to;* mentis penetralia nudat.

*To apply his MIND to the best and most praiseworthy studies;* animum ad præclaras artes, optimarum laudum studia, adungere.

*To consider any thing seriously in his*

*MIND; acri animo, et attento, aliquid introeri; aciem animi intendere.*

*Our affairs are to our MIND;* negotia nostra sic se habent, ut volumus.

*An evil MIND, an evil meaning;* mala mens, malus animus.

*My MIND is on my meat;* animus est in patina.

*Our MINDS rise and fall with our fortunes;* omnibus nobis ut res dant sese, ita magni ac humiles sumus.

*Time out of MIND;* post hominum memoriam.

*I had a MIND to walk out abroad hither;* prodeambulare hac libitum est.

*I call it to MIND;* commemini.

*I am fully MINDED;* certum est mihi. —troubled in mind; sum in mentis perturbatione; non sum compositus mentis, aut compositus; sum turbidus, vel turbatus mentis.

*To know another man's MIND;* animi alterius sensum pulchre callere.

*To deliver his MIND, or opinion;* animi sui complicatam sententiam exsolvere.

*To call to MIND;* memoriam alicujus rei pene mortuam revocare.

*Presence of MIND;* præsentis animi consilium.

*A MIRACLE;* miraculum, n.

*To work MIRACLES, or wonders;* signa, miracula, prodigia, opera mirabilia edere ut prodigiosa. Miros effectus producere. Operari ea quæ longe superent vires rerum creaturarum, hominum demonumque. Mirum aliquid et incredibile; portentum, prodigii simile facere, producere. Rem præter omnem opinionem fidemque naturæ; opinione communi ac fide majorem, ne fando quidem auditam efficere.

*To show a MIRACLE;* miraculum, signum, alicui exhibere, dare, edere.

*But prodigies of this kind are not MIRACULOUS;* atque hæc ostentorum genera mirabile nihil habent.

*To MISCARRY;* perire, offendere, male succedere.

*They MISCARRIED as they went back;* in redeundo offenderunt; Cms.

*I MISCARRY through my own fault;* meo vitio pereor; Cic.

*MISCHIEF;* perniciēs, malum, exitium.

*What the MISCHIEF?* quid malum?

*A MISCHIEF take thee;* male pereas.

*To intend, or endeavor, MISCHIEF;* exitium, interitum, pestem et perniciem, scelus, malum sceleratissimum alicui machinari, moliri, parare, comparare, in aliquem concipere, fabricare, comminisci, paritrire, contexere, meditari. Sanguinem alicujus avide sitire, de perniciē, et interitu cogitare; in perniciem incumbere; jugulum ferro petere; vitæ, salutis insidias

struere. Ad aliquem oppugnandum omnes machinas adhibere, admovere. Insidiis aliquem petere, cuniculis oppugnare. Imminet exitio vir conjugis.

*He rushes through forbidden MISCHIEF; ruit per vetitum nefas; Hor.*

*To foresee MISCHIEFS long before they happen; mala multo ante providere; Cic.*

*That MISCHIEF is behind; to come yet; id restat mihi mali; Cic.*

*What a MISCHIEF is this! quid hoc (malum) infelicitatis! Ter. ut se res male habent!*

*This is the MISCHIEF of all; ab hoc malo est, quicquid uspiam est mali.*

*An ominous and MISCHIEVOUS onset; what! over shoes at the first step? proctemum sane inauspicatissimum.*

*Bad men do MISCHIEF when they are dead and gone; vipera, cum perit, mordere quidem non potest, odore tamen sanieque inficit.*

*They are set on MISCHIEF; sese totos malo daemoni devoverunt.*

*A world of MISCHIEF followed on it; ingens malorum agmen secum adducit.*

*That MISCHIEF had undone me for ever, had not he helped me; certo perissem exitio, ni ille succurrisset.*

*But what is the MISCHIEF? sed quid est what?*

*Which should have been done, to prevent this MISCHIEF; quod initio nascentis mali fuisset factum.*

*I wish all be well; that some MISCHIEF be not coming; vereor ne quid apporet mali.*

*I like not this MISCHIEVOUS course; quaslibet ego posthac ambages malle, quam istud compendium.*

*But how can you mend this MISCHIEF? sed huic incommodo quodnam tu ostendis remedium?*

*One may sooner bring into MISCHIEF, than get out; proclivius est evocare cacodæmonem, quam abigere.*

*Here is the MISCHIEF will undo us all; cuniculorum strages, viverra adest.*

*A MISCHIEVOUS fellow; scelerum machinator, et architectus.*

*They are hatching some harm and MISCHIEF; aliquid alunt, et parturiunt monstri.*

*Let MISCHIEF fall on the author's own head; harm watch, harm catch; captator captus incidit in foveam.*

*Some MISCHIEF will befall you; you will be either drowned or hanged; ad lacum properabis, vel ad laqueum.*

*He loves a life to be doing MISCHIEF; one that loves to play at a small game, rather than to sit out; sator, sartorque scelerum.*

*To prevent MISCHIEF intended; Nos-*

tium cuniculos cuniculis excipere, consilia frangere.

*He is a furious and MISCHIEVOUS man; fœnum habet in cornu; Hor.*

*To MISCONSTRUE, or misinterpret; depravare, male interpretari; aliorum ac res est, atque factum est accipere. Bene dicta pervertere, depravare, male interpretari. In sensum alienum, diversum, contrarium verba rapere, inflectere, detorquere. Perperam, inique, perversæ intelligere, interpretari. Læva accipere, quod dextra porrigitur. Sensu omisso, mente et consilio scriptoris neglecto, in verbis nudis insistere, literis apicibusque verborum adherere. Errare de verbis alicujus; falsum et alienum sensum verbis affigere, affingere. Sententiarum verborumque vim, rectam veramque interpretationem rei non tenere. Ad contumeliam arripere omnia. Aliter atque dixi, non recto accipis. Nihil est quia male narrando, interpretando possit depravari. Verba perverse interpretari, perperam intelligere, ex genuino sensu detorquere. —any thing on purpose to find fault; accipere aliquid ad reprehendendum.*

*Lest they should MISCONSTRUE my counsel to the contrary part; ne meum consilium in contrarium partem raperent.*

*MISERY, or calamity; miseria, calamitas, infelicitas; res adversæ; ærumna, infortunium.*

*To bring one to MISERY; in rerum summas difficultates, angustias adigere, con-jicere, detrudere, adducere, deturbare, compingere. Ad inopiam, rerumque omnium indigentiam et mendicitatem redigere. Gravissimis malis, calamitatibus affigere, implicare, opprimere. Gravi exitio sternere.*

*A most MISERABLE man; qui felicitates bonas omnes sibi adversas habet.*

*They who are in MISERY think themselves oppressed, or poor men judge themselves most MISERABLE; infelices se premi existimant. Videre licet multos, qui se credant, quia laborant inopia, egestate premuntur, in summa infelicitate versari, constitutos esse, pessime fortunatos esse, afflictis penitus fortuna esse, miserimæ conditionis esse, omnibus malis affigi, omnibus miseriis opprimi, omnibus infortuniis vexari, sic reductos esse ad summam infelicitatem, prorsus infelicitate, miserimæ, pessime, secum agi; suas rationes, suas fortunas pessimo loco esse, afflictas, ever-sas, perditas esse, fortuna iniquissima, adversa, gravi, infensa, inprimis uti.*

*Fear of MISERY after war; metus miseriæ ex bellis. Hæc si bella durabunt, permanebunt, perpetua, diuturna,*

fixa erant, quo corpore cursum procedent, longius producentur, consistent, nisi bellis finis imponatur, fiat, afferatur, nisi bella finiantur, terminentur, ad exitum perducantur; periit universa Italia, desperata omnis Italiae salus est, actum est de salute Italiae, suam salutem Italia desiderabit.

*Verily I am a MISERABLE and unhappy man; nō ego homo sum infelix, et infortunatus.*

*His condition is very MISERABLE; gravis et miserabilis est casus illius.*

*He shares a part of all MISERY; infelicitatis omnis est particeps.*

*He is brought to so great MISERIES; eo redactus est miseriarum.*

*He is exposed to all MISERABLE calamities; omnibus calamitatum procellis exponitur, obicitur.*

*I am a MISERABLE man; I know not which way to turn me; nullius nunc sum plane loci.*

*They are in a pitiful or MISERABLE case; non dicendis affliguntur, et gravissimis opprimuntur infortuniis.*

*Have we lived to see this MISERY? vivi pervenimus illic?*

*Mischief and MISERY by wholesale; mala catervatim irruunt; omnibus adversae fortunae procellis agitari.*

*A hard or MISERABLE case; durum est; dura rerum conditio.*

*You might have seen the MISERABLE condition of affairs; ibi vidisses miseram rerum faciem, omnigenis iratae fortunae telis res percelli.*

*Of all MISERIES this most troubles me; ex toto hoc malorum acervo, hoc est mihi molestissimum.*

*He experienced nothing but MISERY; nihil non experiebat miseriarum.*

*It is a MISERABLE case, but not for ever; the world will mend; the storm will blow over; res dura, sed non durabilis; nubecula est, transibit illico.*

*Who partakes not of MISERY? quisque suos patimur manes.*

*In all the mazes and MISERIES of this life; in omnibus vitae huius labyrinthis.*

*To be MISERABLY tossed from post to pillar; omnibus saevientis fortunae procellis exagitari.*

*To drink the dregs of MISERY; omnes inimicae fortunae tempestates experiri.*

*No mortal man is free from MISERY; nihil est in rebus humanis, nec diu, nec undequaque felix.*

*He is in a MISERABLE condition; quod animal fingi potest afflictius aut miserius? Vivit invisus sibi, cui nec jam vivere libeat, nec licet mori.*

*The latter part of his life was full of MISERY; ultima ejus vitae pars ex per-*

*petua quadam aerumnarum et miseriarum catena contexta esse videbatur.*

*A man born to be MISERABLE; ut simul cum lacte nutricis miseriae suxissae videatur.*

*As if we should never outlive this MISERY, and see better times; ac si offusa reipublicae sempiterna esset nox.*

*Better to be knocked on the head and put out of the way, than to be in so great MISERY; in tenebris cum mucore et lactu, vitam agunt, morte graviorem.*

*I seldom see good day; I am mostly MISERABLE; quam nihil usquam felle notius tinctum plurimo! quam mihi semper fortuna novercatur!*

*He is never out of MISERY and trouble, less or more; infinitis conficitur calamitatibus.*

*MISFORTUNE; infortunium, calamitas, miseria, infelicitas, infestus casus, sors inique.*

*MISFORTUNES seldom come alone; fortuna nulli obesse contenta est semel.*

*To MISINFORM, or report falsely; mala fide rem, aliter quam gesta est, aliter atque est tradere. Fabulas fictas et commentitias; falsa pro veris narrare, nuntiare. Afferre, apportare falsum, vanum, fictum, alienum a veritate nuntium. Fictio, mentito, fallaci nuntio fallere; auribus alicujus imponere illudere. Effingere, e mentiri nuntium. Falsis vera, veris falsa confundere, commiscere.*

*To MISLIKE, or find fault; nigriore lapillo signare; crimini dare; criminis loco objicere.*

*A matter MISLIKED; res reprehensa; res quam palam exagitur, vituperatur, accusatur, reprehenditur, damnatur, acerbè notatur, infamia notatur, improbat; sermones ea de re, minus commodi, parum honesti, dissipantur.*

*To MISSEND; male collocare, prodigere, profundere. — the time; nugis et ineptiis vacare; male tempus absumere; tempus illudere.*

*To MISS, or omit; praetermittere, intermittere. — or mistake; errare, falli. or want a thing; carere, desiderare. — the mark; decurrere; a scopo aberrare; extra scopum jacnari. — his aim; sine excidere; frustrari spe. — in casting darts; incassum tela jactare. — or say wrong, in a word; aberrare verbo, labi uno verbulo.*

*To be MISSING; abesse, desiderari.*

*Miss, before verbs, is rendered by male, perperam; before nouns, by pravus.*

*A man greatly MISSED, or wanted; qui magnum sui desiderium apud omnes ordines reliquit; in omnium desiderio, omnibus magno desiderio, est. Cujus mortui amara memoria viventium superstitium*

perpetuo dolore celebratur et colitur; memoriam posterī charissimam habent; desiderio maximo afficiuntur omnes, moventur, laborant. Quem ut communem, publicum parentem, patris patrem omnes defunctum requirunt, desiderantque fletu acerbissimo, plurimis lacrymis persecuti sunt. Vir magnopere defectus et desideratus a suis. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus Tam chari capitis? O Brute, si nunc viveres!

*Being MISSED (or missing) a day or two; cum unum jam et alterum diem desideraretur; Cic.*

*He MISSES his aim; fide excidit. — not a day but; nullum prætermittit (nunquam unum intermittit) diem, quin; Cic. Ter. Dies fere nullus est, quin; Cic.*

*There were not so many as three hundred MISSING; minus quam trecenti desiderati sunt; Curt.*

*If you had MISSED one syllable; si unam peccavisses syllabam; Plaut.*

*Here you MISSED; in hoc tu errasti; Ter.*

*It will not be MISSED in his estate; non sentiet patrimonium illius.*

*TO MISTAKE; errare, hallucinari.*

*To be much MISTAKEN; longe errare.*

*If I MISTAKE not, or am not deceived; si satis cerno; Ter. Nisi me fallo; Cic. Ter. Nisi fallor; nisi quid me fallit; nisi omnia me fallunt; Virg. Cic. Nisi me fallit animus et parum prospiciunt oculi. Nisi longe me fugit veritas; graviter hallucinatus sum, in errore magno versor; oculi cæcutiunt. Aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor, ait. Ne tu sis inciens, ne quid erres: Lest you mistake.*

*You are MISTAKEN in this; hoc male judicas; Ter.*

*I believe he is MISTAKEN; suspicor hunc hallucinari; Cic.*

*How he is MISTAKEN! what a mistake is he in! ut errat! Ter.*

*They MISTAKE, or they are mistaken and deceived; turpiter hallucinantur; in errore magno versantur, &c.*

*He is much MISTAKEN; errat longe; Ter. Errat toto culo.*

*In this lies all the MISTAKE, that; omnino in hoc omnia est error, quod; Cic.*

*To MISTAKE one for another; nebulam pro Junone amplecti.*

*The words are MISTAKEN; male intellecta sunt verba.*

*To MISUSE; abuti, male tractare; alicui injuriam indignam, gravissimam, facere, inferre, offerre, imponere.*

*To MOCK, or deceive; ludere, ludificari, deludere, fallere, illudere, ludibrio aliquem habere, ludos facere. — scorn,*

*scorn, or laugh at; irridere, ridere, naso suspendere, subsannare; aliquid suaviter, facete, salse, acite, jocose, argute, argutissime, ridicule, petulanter, aspere, dicaciter, contumeliose, maledice irridere, ludere, ludificari, illudere, insectari, exagitare, deridere, deludere; risui, ludibrio habere, exponere; petulantibus facetiis, dicteriis, scommatibus, convitiis, jocosum aculeis perstringere, percellere, agitare, configere, pungere, mordere, urere, velli-care; dicacitate, argutiis eludere; vulnerare, lædere, violare; per ludum et jocum irridere atque contemnere, pro ridiculo et oblectamento, delectamento habere; amariore joco aspergere; dicaci lingua ferire, petere, lacerare, proscindere, lacerare. Sannis excipere. In aliquem asperius ludere; jocari; scommata, dicteria torquere, jactare; linguam dicacem, maledicam, petulantem stringere; salibus amaris ludere. Alicui per lasciviam illudere, dicaciter insultare. Ab aliquo jocum capere. Scurra, sannio, paulo nimium dicax, facetus, salsus; paulo dicacior; amarus, amarulentus; Momi sale perfusus, non Mercurii; cujus felle suffusi sales: A scoffer, mocker. Naso suspendere adunco, aceto perfundere. Medium ostendere nnguem. Lividus et mordax. Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis, ... Quavis aspergere cunctos, Præter eum qui præbet aquam. Dummodo risum Excutiat tibi, non hic cuiquam parceret amico. Vernaculorum dicta, sordidum dentem, et fæda lingua probra circulatoria, &c. spargere; Mar. — or jest merrily; jocari festivissime; indulgere festiviis joci; facete cavillari; urbanum esse; lepida urbanitate uti; festivo sale, comico lepore dicta temperare; ludicris risum movere; miscere sales; ludicra rebus seriis miscere; ridiculis dictis excitare cachinnum; uncis nimium indulgere naribus, apud Pers. — or jest sharply, satirically; dicteria salsa dicere; sale salissimo ludere; tangere convitio, scommate; despectui habere; ludibrio afficere; linguis jaculis sagittare; convitiis proscindere, insectari, figere, flagellare; moribus, ore et dento, petere; lacerare convitio; convitia jactare; dicacitate mordaci proscindere; rhonchisonis scommatibus obstrepere; acriter inclamare, apud Plaut. pro, convitiis et clamoribus insectari; mordaci flamine quempiam petere; risibus quenquam, quicquam prostituere; verborum ludibriis lædere; stringere, quasi gladium bis acutum, maledicentiam linguam; plaustra scommatum jaculari in aliquem; plaustra convitiis plena, vel onusta, exonerare, in aliquem effundere; mordacem eructare cachinnos; convitiis et dicteriis lacerare; naso suspendere; naso sus-*

penso subannare; Sardonio risu sufflare; risu Sardonico aliquem excipere. —or not to be in earnest; delicias facere, joculari.

*You shall not make a Mock of us for nought; haud impune in nos illuseris; Ter.*

*He shall not Mock for nought; non inultus ludificabit; Plaut.*

*You Mock me; eja delicias facis; Plaut.*

*To make a Mock of one; illudere, ludos facere, ludificare. —of any thing; aliquid jocum risumque facere; Petron.*

*Do you not Mock me now? num tu ludis hunc me? Ter.*

*A Mock, or jester; a scoffer, or scorner; irrisor, illuser, subannator; os infrene, petulans, maledicens, maledictum; maledicus, cachinno, sannio, dicax, dicaculus; salssissime ludens; scommate percellens vario.*

*A Mock, a jest, a scoff, or scorn; dictetium, scomma; dicax sermo; faceta salsaque irrisio; cavillum, cavilla; acetum pro dicaci mordacitate: ut, Græcus Italo profusus aceto, apud Hor. dicacitas, facetiæ, urbanitates, sannæ; sales, quales Cicero cum suo Bruto Pomponioque solet agitare; derisio, illusio, cachinnus, sub-sannatio; Mæsonica dicteria; dicteria namque petulantius jacta prisci Mæsonica vocabant; a Mæsonæ quodam histrione Comædiarum Megarensi.*

*How often did he Mock me? quot mihi ludos reddidit? Ter.*

*He makes himself merry by Mocking me; pro delectamento me habet.*

*A common Mocking, or laughing-stock; in fabulam vertitur.*

*A matter of Mocking and scorn to every body; esse risui, contemptui, materiam joci ac scommatum.*

*You do nothing but Mock; you are always playing the wag; nihil es nisi masus.*

*Mock poor folks, and see how you will thrive; satis procaciter rides miserum.*

*You Mock and jest in a matter of weight; ludis in re seria. —and jeer me, in a matter that nearly concerns me; joco me tractas, in re neuitquam jocosa. —and tantalise me grossly; vana me nimium eludis spe.*

*It is another matter, than to Mock at and slight me so; res gravior est, quam ut ridere libeat.*

*MODERATE, or temperate; temperatus, moderatus, temperans; in omni re mediocritatem tenere; modum finire, imponere; fines et modum terminare; temperantius præceptis obtemperare; ad sobrietatis normam se componere. Voluptatum rerumque omnium modum, qui ad*

*mediocritatem revocandas est, adhibere, retinere, statuere. Voluptatibus et cupiditatibus frangum injicere. Vir moderatus et temperans in omnibus vitæ partibus. Cultu, in cultu modicus. Ne quid nimis. Nimia rescari oportet in omni re. Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. Insani sapiens nomen ferat, minus iniqui, Ultra quam satis est, virtutem si colat ipsam.*

*To love MODERATELY; patienter amare.*

*To use no MODERATION; immoderate, intemperate; modum, modestum, mediocritatis limites transire, transilire. Nil pensi neque moderati habere. Non satis moderate ferre lætitiæ. Extra modum sumptu prodire. Quicquid vult valde vult. Nil medium est.*

*Content with a MODERATE, or mean, fortune; ultra medium fortunæ gradum non aspirare.*

*To use MODERATE fare; parce, continenter, sobrieque vivere; victu sobrio, parco et parabili, uti.*

*MODEST in behaviour; modestus, verecundus, pudicus. —in expence; moderatus, frugi, parcus.*

*A MODEST, or bashful man; virginali verecundia vir, &c.*

*To use moderation, MODESTY, or a moderate way, which ought not to be exceeded; modum, quem ultra progredi non oportet, adhibere; ad normam sobrietatis se componere, confirmare; intra gyrum rationis se continere; frugi vivere.*

*Men MODEST, or moderate enough; homines satis frugi, ac sobrii.*

*MOMENT, or importance; momentum, vis.*

*Of no MOMENT; nullius momenti.*

*A matter of great MOMENT; non exigui ponderis negotium.*

*Within a MOMENT, in the twinkling of an eye; in momento, in puncto, temporis; puncto mobilis horæ, apud Hor. in oculi nictu, vel ictu.*

*MONEY; pecunia, moneta, s. nummus, m. numisma, n.*

*Good and current MONEY; moneta proba.*

*Ready MONEY; argentum presentaneum, pecunia numerata.*

*Spare, or idle, MONEY; pecunia otiosa.*

*Base, or counterfeit, MONEY; pecunia ærosa, adulterina moneta, adultera, suberata.*

*MONEY gotten by war; pecunia castralis. —borrowed; æs alienum. —lent for gain; æs circumforaneum. —carried over the sea; trajectitia pecunia. —coin-*

ed; argentum signatum, confata pecunia. —new-coined; asper nummus. —makes the mare to go; pecunie obediunt omnia. —will make friends; res amicos invenit.

To coin MONEY; argentum signare, cadere.

To pay MONEY; numerare, dinumerare, representare.

To lay out MONEY; dispensare, expendere.

To lend MONEY on usury; occupare pecuniam.

To hire one for MONEY; mercede conducere.

To lack, or want, MONEY; to be out of purse; egere, carere nummis, pecunia. Ægrotat crumena. Nummi desunt. Pecunie, nummorum magna mihi penuria, summa est difficultas. Incredibiles mihi pecuniarum angustie sunt. Ad restim plane res rediit, nec suppetit unde emam. Nummus mihi ne plumbeus est. Obulo non ditior uno. Nequicquam fundo suspirat nummus in imo. Cui deest genti as laquei pretium. Cui deest nervus rerum agendarum; et is dicitur, zonam perdidisse; nam zonam perdidit, proverbium est castrense in eos, qui nihil habent nummorum; Porphyrio tractum dicit a militum consuetudine, qui quicquid pecunie habent in zona secum portant.

He measures his MONEY by bushels; nummos modulo metitur.

He is rather too covetous to get MONEY; aliquantulum ad rem est attentior, avidior.

What will not MONEY do? videto, quæcumque, quid potest pecunia; quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames? Virg.

It is MONEY makes the man; habes, habebis; tanti, quantum habes, sis.

The MOON; Luna, Phœbe, f. noctiluca. Quam nova crescendo reparat cornu; Alta nocturnas Luna regebat equas; gelidias argenteas bigas. Gubernatrix tenebrarum et mobilis umbræ. Lucidum cæli decus. Siderum regina bicornis. Soror ignea Phœbi. Arcanæ moderatrix Cynthia noctis. Soporiferos niveis argenteas bigas Luna vehit radios. Sideris nocturna umbris Latonia gaudet. Nec par aut eadem nocturnæ forma Dianæ, &c. Ovid. Met. xv. 196. Radiosa, frigida, gelida, varia, lactea, candida, nivea, noctivaga, lucida, aurea, roscida, argentea, humida, multivaga.

The eclipses of the Moon; eclipsis, vel defectus lunæ. Lunæ labores, ubi terra interposita radios intercipit solares, umbræque offundit lunæ. Obscuris Luna laborat equis, terrena nocte gravata tremit. Tristior lunæ caput umbra texit. Obscu-

rate mœsta silentia lunæ.

The MOON shining by night; Cynthia noctiluca, quod quasi diem noctu efficiat; ut scribit Cic. Moderatrix noctis, apud Stat.

MORE, the sign of the comparative, sometimes is rendered by magis.

MORE, an adj. the comparative of many; plures, pl.

MORE, the comparative of much; major, or plus, cum gen.

MORE, of price, or value; pluris: as,

To be worth MORE; pluris esse.

A great deal MORE; multo pluris.

A little MORE, a noun; plusculum.

No MORE; nihil amplius.

As much MORE; alterum tantum, duplum.

Five times MORE; quinquies tanto amplius.

I. MORE, the comparative of the adjective much, is rendered by major or plus with a genitive case: as,

I take MORE care how to, than; mihi majori est curæ, quemadmodum, quam; Cic.

He has no MORE wit than a stone; non habet plus sapientiæ, quam lapis; Plaut.

Varro uses plus in this sense with an accusative case; In loco confragoso ac difficili hæc valentiora parandum, et potius ea quam plus fructum reddere possunt, cum idem operis faciant. Unless fructum be put for fructuum. And Terence uses plusculus: as,

A little MORE household stuff; tum pluscula suppellectile opus est.

II. MORE, the comparative of the adjective many, is rendered by plures and plura, &c. as,

By the coming together of MORE, the chains were fastened on; concursu plurium vinciuntur catenæ; Tacit.

Are we then richer than have MORE? nos igitur ditiores sumus, qui plura habemus? Cic.

III. MORE, having the particle than with an adjective numeral coming after it (in which case it may be varied by above), is rendered by plus, magis, amplius, supra, and super: as,

There were MORE than (above) fifty men slain; plus quinquaginta hominum ceciderunt; Liv.

MORE than (above) forty years old; annos natus magis quadraginta; Cic.

There were MORE than a hundred citizens of Rome that knew Herennius at Syracuse; Herennium Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoverunt; Cic.

There were slain that day MORE than (above) fifteen thousand Ligurians; supra

quindecim millia Ligurum eo die caesa; Liv.

He gave MORE than (above) two sesterces to every foot-man; in singulos pedes super bina sesterčia dedit; Suet.

IV. MORE, coming without a substantive with verbs of esteeming, valuing, buying, selling, &c. is rendered by pluris alone: as,

He is MORE esteemed than another; habetur pluris hic quam alius; Cic.

The field is worth a great deal MORE now than it was then; multo pluris est nunc ager, quam tunc fuit; Cic. Nulla vis auri et argenti pluris, quam virtus, aestimanda est; Cic.

V. MORE, before an adjective or adverb, is a sign of a comparative degree, and is either rendered by that degree of the Latin adjective, or adverb, or by magis with their positive; especially if they form no regular comparative: as,

These were MORE noble than those; fuerunt autem isti generosiores iis; Bez.

Nothing in the world seems MORE clean, nothing more demure, nothing more neat; nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans; Ter.

VI. MORE, coming alone after a verb, and signifying rather, is rendered by magis: as,

I attribute it MORE (rather) to your fortune, than to your wisdom; fortasse magis tribuo, quam sapientiæ tuæ; Cic. Neque id magis amicitia Clodii adductus fecit, quam studio prædictarum rerum; Cic. Carendo magis intellexi, quam fruendo; Id. Tumultu majore quam bello; Flor.

Hither refer these phrases where malo is used, in whose composition magis (MORE) in this sense is contained. Nihil est quod malim, quam; (I desired nothing more; i. e. There is nothing I could rather wish or have than;) Cic. Qui capere eos, quam interficere mallet; (who had more mind, or desired more; i. e. rather;) Curt.

VII. MORE, coming alone after a verb, and signifying more greatly, is rendered by plus and magis: as,

There was that troubled me MORE; nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam; Cic.

There is no young man that I love MORE; nullum adolescentem plus amo; Plaut.

Hither refer the usual reduplications both of the English particle more, and of the Latin plus and magis; as,

Truly I love him every day MORE and more; quem mehercule plus plusque indies diligo; Cic.

I think every day MORE and more of; quotidie magis ac magis cogito de; Cic.

VIII. MORE sometimes is used with a verb to signify hereafter, and then is rendered by posthac: as,

We will be found fault with no MORE; i. e. not hereafter; non accusabimur posthac; Cic.

IX. MORE is often used for further, and then is rendered by amplius and ultra: as,

I say no MORE, i. e. nothing further; nihil dico amplius; Cic.

We have favored ourselves MORE than was fit; ultra nobis quam oportebat, indulimus; Quint. Sed ultra etiam (but more than that) gloriatus est; Macrobi.

X. MORE sometimes signifies also, or besides, and then is rendered by præterea, or amplius: as,

He said there was one, and no MORE, i. e. none else, or none beside; unum aiebat, præterea neminem; Cic.

Do you ask what Plancius might have gotten MORE? (i. e. else besides) quæris, quid potuerit amplius assoqui Plancius? Cic.

XI. MORE is sometimes set absolutely in the end of a sentence to import some kind of excess of something above or beyond another thing, and is rendered by supra and ultra: as,

Piso's love to us all is so great, as nothing can be MORE; Pisonia amor in omnes nos tantus est, ut nihil supra possit; Cic.

The oration is written most elegantly, so as nothing can be MORE; est autem oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nil possit ultra; Cic.

XII. In speeches of this kind—The MORE learned you are, the more humble you ought to be—the first more is to be rendered by quo or quanto; the second by hoc, eo, or tanto, with the comparative of the word following: as, Quanto es doctior, tanto sis submissior. Monent, ut quanto superiores simus, tanto nos submissius geramus; Cic. Voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e sua sede, et statu dimovet; Cic. Quoque magis tegitur, tanto magis matuat ignis; Ovid.

See MICH, rule V.

Some other phrases.

He gave her not a word MORE; nec ullo mox sermone dignatus est; Sueton.

Being never to see him MORE, he embraced him; ultimum illum visurus amplectitur; Curt.

You are never likely to see me MORE; hodie me postremum vides; Ter.

I will venture as much MORE, before; alterum tantum perdam, potius quam; Plaut.

*About these things I will write MORE to you; his de rebus plura ad te scribam; Cic.*

*It is MORE than you know; clam to est; Ter.*

*I could easily have deterred him from over writing MORE; deterruissem facile, ne alias scriberet; Ter.*

*MORE than once or twice; iterum et amplius; Cic.*

*It is needless to write MORE; nihil est opus reliqua scribere; Cic.*

*I see no MORE hope of safety left; spem reliquam nullam video salutis; Cic.*

*This is MORE than I looked for; præter spem evenit; præter expectationem est; Ter. Cic.*

*He minded no one of these things much MORE than the rest; horum ille nihil egregie præter cætera studebat; Ter. Mihi lamentari præter cæteras visa est; Ter.*

*Nothing did I desire MORE; nihil mihi potius fuit; Cic.*

*What is there MORE to be done? quid restat? Ter.*

*If you provoke me any MORE; præter hæc si me irritasses; Plaut. Aliter, præter hac.*

*A little MORE and he had been killed; or within a little more he had been killed; parum abfuit, quin occideretur. Propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; Cic. Paulum abfuit quin amoverit; Suet.*

*He asked MORE than was fit; ulterius justo rogabat; Ovid.*

*There were no MORE than five that; quinque omnino fuerunt qui; Cic.*

*The MORE excellently any man speaks, the more does he fear the difficulty of speaking; ut quisque optime dicit, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem pertimescit; Cic.*

*Yea, and MORE than that; immo etiam; Ter. Immo vero; porro autem; Cic.*

*I desire no MORE; sat habeo; Ter.*

*There is none MORE for your turn or purpose; magis ex usu tuo nemo est; Ter.*

*There is something else of MORE concern to (or that more nearly concerns) him; habet aliud magis ex sese, et majus; Ter.*

*MORE than every one will believe; supra quam cuique credibile est; Sall.*

*They can no MORE take their breath, than if; nihilo magis respirare possunt, quem si; Cic.*

*And never MORE than now; et nunc cum maxime.*

*If any thing happen MORE than usual;*

*præter consuetudinem si acciderit aliquid; Cic.*

*And a world MORE; innumerabilesque alii; Cic.*

*If he commend MORE than you think well of; si ultra placitum laudarit; Virg.*

*To make MORE of a thing than it is; exaggerare aliquid; Cic.*

*He was not able to speak a word MORE; vox eum defecit; Cic.*

*Now he has need of two hundred MORE; nunc alteris etiam ducentis usus est; Plaut.*

*MORE-over, nevertheless, further-more, &c.; porro, autem, deinde, insuper, præterea, adhæc, adhoc, præter hæc, quin etiam, adv.; tum autem; super hæc; quod superest; accedit his, accedit huic, eodem accedit; adde insuper, adde quod; accedit ad hæc.*

*THE MORNING; Aurora, f. diluculum, n.*

*It is MORNING; lucet, impers.*

*Early in the MORNING; diluculo, adv. multo mane.*

*From MORNING to night; a prima luce ad tenebras usque nocturnas.*

*To-MORROW, the next day; crastino, adv. Cras, die crastino, die postero. Cum primum crastina celo Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit. Ubi primum crastinus ortus Extulerit Titan, radiisque retexerit orbem...Lux cum primum terras se crastina reddet. Postera cum veniet terras visura patentes, Memnonis in roseis lutea mater equis. Postera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem. Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes Orta dies, &c.; Virg. Æneid. xii. Postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes; nocturnos, sideres removerat ignes. Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eos, Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram. Postera cum primo stellas oriente fugarat Clara dies. Postera cum primo lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies.*

*The next day after to-MORROW; per-ondie, adv.*

*Good MORROW; salve, salvus sis; salve, salvi sitis.*

*To-MORROW is a new day; quod non hodie est, cras erit.*

*On the MORROW; insequente die, luce sequente.*

*I give you good MORROW; faustam tibi hanc lucem opto, precor tibi felicem diem.*

*To MORTIFY; enecare, mortificare. —his carnal affections; accensas rerum terrenarum cupiditates restringere; ad cælestia suspirare; fidelibus desideriis ascendere; cælestia tantum anhelare; voluptatibus corporeis et cupiditatibus*



moderari, imperare, reluctari, frangere, vincula, injicere.

**MOST**, an *adj.* plurimus. Most, an *adj.* maxime.

The **Most part**; plerique, pars maxima.

He always made **Most of you**; ille semper te fecit maximi.

**L. Most**, joined with an adjective or adverb, is a sign of a superlative degree: as,

He used to say he had no mind, that either the **Most learned** or the **most unlearned** should read his writings; dicere solebat, ea quæ scriberet, neque se ab indoctissimis, neque ab doctissimis legi velle; Cic.

So that they may **Most fitly** hang together; ita, ut quam optissime cohercant; Cic.

*Note:* A positive degree with maxime is the same as a superlative. Veniebatis igitur in Africam provinciam, unam ex omnibus huic victoris maxime infestam; Cic.

**II. Most**, joined with a substantive, is rendered by plerique: as,

In **Most things** the mean is the best; in plerisque rebus mediocritas est optima; Cic.

*Note:* To plerique there is sometimes omnes added. Quod plerique omnes faciunt adolescentuli; Ter. Dixi pleraque omnia; Id.

**III. Most**, joined with a verb, is rendered by maxime or plurimum: as,

He studied **Greek the Most of any nobleman**; maxime omnium nobilium Græcis literis studuit; Cic.

I use him the **Most of any**; hoc ego utro uno omnium plurimum; Cic.

*Some other phrases:*

At the **Most**; summum; ad summum; plurimum; ut plurimum. Duo millia nummum, aut summum tria dedisset; Cic. Quatuor, ad summum quinque sunt inventi, qui; Cic. Pariunt trigesimo die plurimum quinos; Plin. Nec tam numerosa differentia: tribus ut plurimum bonitatus distat; Plin.

**Most of all**; præcipue, potissimum, maxime. Nam cum illi pugnabant maxime, ego fugiebam maxime; Plaut. Annibal Gallis parci quam maxime jubet; Liv. Domus ejus celebratur ut cum maxime; Cic. Tam enim sum amicus reipub. quam qui maxime; Cic.

For the **Most part**; magnam partem; magna ex parte; maximam partem. Magnam partem in his partiendis et definiendis occupati sunt; Cic. Magna autem ex parte clementi castigatione licet uti; Cic. Maximam autem partem ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur, ut; Cic.

*Phrase.*

When the **Most of the night** was spent; ubi plerumque noctis processit; Sall.

I wondered **Most at this**; hoc præcipue miratus sum; Pet.

**A MOTHER**; mater, genitrix, parens, procreatrix. —of many children; a fruitful wife; uxor fecunda; multos ex ea filios genuit, suscepit, tulit; complures ex ea filii nati sunt; filios ei peperit multos; ita fecunda uxore usus est, ut filiis auctus sit multis; ut filiorum multitudine abundaverit.

Like **MOTHER**, like daughter; colubæ piscem non parit.

To **MOVE**, or stir; movere. —or stir up; ciere, concitare, commovere. —or stir up laughter; risum commovere. —to, or provoke; instigare, incitare, irritare, stimulare, impellere. —or persuade; suadere, hortari, adducere. —or anger; commotum reddere. —one to do, or not to do, a thing; sollicitare. —the auditors' affections; erigere auditorem; animos audientium exascitare, incitare, atque in omnem partem permovere, et impellere, quocunque res postulat movere, regere, et flectere. —soft and tender minds; in animos molles, atque teneros influere. —or raise expectation; crebras sui expectationes commovere; haud vulgare ingenii sui specimen præbere. —one to mercy, or pity; misericordiam alicujus concitare, alicui commovere. —one to weep; lacrymas alicui excutere, extorquere, elicere; flendi causam præbere.

**Chremes Moved with this report**; hac fama impulsus Chremes.

**Moved with desire of applause**; cupidine laudis tactus.

You knew it was **Moved** that nobody at all should bring the king back; scis intercessum esse, ne quis omnino regem reduceret.

The winds **MOVING the seas**; ventis agitantibus æquora; fervet spirantibus ænor ventis.

**Rage suddenly Moved, and a continued or lasting madness, are very different**; non est æqualis rabies continuæque furor.

**Juno Moves, or loses, the seas**; Juno freta torquet.

The sea is **Moved by the waters flowing into it**; pelagus torrentibus ingruit undis.

The **ferds, being greatly Moved, made a hideous noise**; vada penitus permota strident.

The sea is **Moved to and fro by the tides ebbing and flowing**; vox rement gurgis, tractoque relabitur æstu, fertque refertque fretum.

Being **Moved with the case, condition,**

8 C

or fall, of a friend; casu concussus amici.

*Do not raise the sleeper, but Move forward the runner; non dormientem excita, sed currentem incita.*

*To use Moving arguments in a discourse; orationi stimulus admove.*

*All these speeches did not Move Tiberius in the least; immotum adversus eos sermones fixum Tiberio fuit; Tac.*

*Your dying fingers are yet Moving; semianimesque micant digiti; Virg.*

*To MOURN; lugere, morere, plorare; lamentari, deplorare. —i. e. to put on mourning apparel; vestem mutare; vestes, atras, pullas, sordidas; lugubres, funebres induere, indui, gerere. Pullati, sordidati, squallidi, moestii incedere. Auratis mutavit vestibus atra. Da lacrymas, lugubriaque induc. Induiturque atra vestes. —for sorrow and sadness; gemere, singultire; promere gemitus, singultus, ex imo pectore; facere, ducere gemitus; Virg. ingemere; ex alto corde longa trahere suspiria; premere gemitum sub imo pectore; laniare animum doloribus; locum miseria querelis implere; luctibus tabescere; rumpere, lacerare, acindere, abscindere sinum, vestem, tunicam, &c. —much; uberius fieri. —for the damages of others; morere et lacrymis prosequi, excipere, incommoda aliorum.*

*She Mourns; in morere est; Ter.*

*He put on black, and MOURNED for the death of his lamprey; murenam mortuam stratus luxit; Macroh.*

*Continual MOURNING; luctus continuus; nunquam non lacrymis hument oculi.*

*He walked, or went, very MOURNFULLY; capite, in terram, imo, ad ipsos inferos, dejecto, maestus incessit.*

*They MOURNED and lamented many days; cretetur, et fletur, lamentatur, diebus plusculis.*

*Behold good fortune has made the sun again to shine on me, after the cloud of MOURNING and sorrow was consumed; ecce, consumpta lacrymarum nube, mihi solem fortuna reduxit.*

*He lives a sorrowful life, in darkness and MOURNING, worse than death; in tenebris, cum morore et luctu, vitam morte graviolem agit; in luctu, squalore, sordibus, lamentisque jacet; cura et lacrymis seipsum macerat.*

*Why do you torment my eyes with your MOURNFUL looks? quid lacrat, in vestris oculis, mea lumina?*

*A MOUSE; mus, muris, m.*

*To Mouse; mures venari; insidiari muribus.*

*A Mouse, that has but one hole, is easily taken; mus uni non fudit antro.*

*A MOUTH; os, oris, n. faux, fœdram; rictus, canum; rostrum, avium.*

*To make MOUTHS; os distortere, hridere.*

*To live from hand to Mouth; ex tempore, vel in diem, vivere.*

*By word of Mouth; viva voce, ore tenua.*

*To stop one's Mouth; os opprimere, silentium indicere.*

*In every body's Mouth; decantatus, part. sermone tritus, vulgo jactatus.*

*It is in every body's Mouth; in ore est omni populo.*

*He died with a jest in his Mouth; lussit extremo spiritu; Cic.*

*Up to the Mouth; ore tenua.*

*To MOW corn, &c.; metere, tondere, demetere, succidere, detondere, desecare.*

*They neither sow nor Mow for me there; mihi isthic nec seritur, nec metitur; Plaut.*

*What you sow, that you must Mow, or reap; ut sementem feceris, ita metes; Cic.*

*To cut down corn or grass, that is ripe, or ready for MOWING; messum maturam falcibus incidere.*

*MUCH, an adj.; multus. Very much; plurimus, maximus.*

*Too Much, or over much; nimis, immodicus, adj.*

*How Much, or, as much as; quantus, adj.*

*So Much, or, as much; tantus, adj.*

*I. Much, referring to a substantive, is rendered by multus, or plurimus, also by tantus and quantus: as,*

*It is a matter of Much pains; multi sudoris est; Cic.*

*Like a bee that gathers honey from thyme with Much labor; apia more carpentis thyma per laborem plurimum; Hor.*

*That I should be at so Much trouble for such a son! tantum laborem expeo ob talem filium! Ter.*

*That they should have as Much money of him as they wished; ut ab eo acciperent pecuniam, quantum vellent; Cic.*

*II. Much, without a substantive, and relating to price, value, or concernment, is rendered respectively by tanti, quanti, hujus, magni, permagni, maximi, plurimi: as,*

*Consider not how Much the man may be worth; noli spectare quanti homo sit; Cic.*

*Priam was hardly worth so Much; vix Priamus tanti fuit; Ovid.*

*I value you not thus Much; non hujus te facio; Val. Max.*

*I shall set Much by your letters; magni erunt mihi tue literæ; Cic.*

*It very Much concerns us that you be at Rome; permagni nostra interest te esse Romæ; Cic.*

*They think it Much concerns you; magni tua interesse arbitrantur; Cic.*

*I have deservedly ever esteemed you very Much; merito te semper maximi feci; Ter.*

*Money is every where Much esteemed; plurimi passim sit pecunia.*

1. *Note: Where price, or value is denoted, Much may be rendered by the ablative cases, magno and permagno. Data magno aestimas, accepta parvo; Sen. Qui, ut ais, magno vendidisti; Cic. At permagno decumas ejus agri vendidisti; Cic. Quid? tu ista permagno aestimas? Cic.*

2. *Note: Where concernment is denoted, Much may be rendered by the adverbs multum, plurimum, tantum, quantum. Equidem ad nostram laudem non multum video interesse; Cic. Multum crede mihi refert, a fonte bibatur; Martialis. Permultum interest, utrumne perturbatione; Cic. Plurimum refert quid esse tributum putes; Plin. Tantum interest subeant radii, an superveniant; Muren. So, Refert magnopere id ipsum; Cic. Infinitum refert et lunaris ratio; Plin.*

III. *Much, when it is joined with a verb or participle, and means far, or greatly, is rendered by multum, magnopere, vehementer, longe, valde, &c.; as,*

*He was Much tossed by sea and land; multum ille et terris jactatus et alto; Virg.*

*I do not Much care; non magnopere laboro; Cic.*

*He is Much mistaken; vehementer errat; Cic.*

*It Much excels all other studies and arts; longe ceteris et studiis et artibus antecedit; Cic.*

*I am Much afraid; valde timeo; Cic. male metuo; Ter. Plaut.*

*It is not Much to be dispraised; non est admodum vituperandum; Cic.*

IV. *Much sometimes is part of the signification of the immediately foregoing verb; as,*

*You are a fine man to think Much to send me a letter; jam laetus es, qui grave ad me literas dare; Cic.*

V. *Much, before the comparative and superlative degree (if it have how before it), is rendered by quo, or quanto; if so, by hoc, eo, or tanto; if neither, by multo, longo, &c.: as,*

*By how Much the less hope there is, by so much the more am I in love; quanto minus spei est, tanto magis amo; Ter. — the more difficult, by so much the more ex-*

*cellent; quo difficilius, hoc præclarior; Cic. — the higher we are, by so much the more lowly let us behave ourselves; quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos submissius geramus; Cic. — one is bold, or resolute, and ready, by so much he is the more faithful, or the more to be trusted; quanto quis audacia promptus, tanto magis fidus; Tacit.*

*You are by so Much the worst poet of all, by how much you are the best patron of all; tanto tu pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus; Catull.*

*Of which things by so Much the more grievous is the sorrow, by how much greater is the blame; quarum rerum eo gravior dolor, quo culpa major; Cic.*

*You are Much more skilful, yet not much better, than other men; longe ceteris peritior es, sed non multo melior tamen.*

*I now think myself to be Much the happiest man alive; multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum puto esse; Ter.*

*By Much the most learned of the Greeks; Græcorum longe doctissimus; Hor.*

*Some other phrases.*

*You had Much more pleasure than any of us; haud paulo plus quam quisquam nostrum delectationis habuisti; Cic.*

*Much good may it do you; sit saluti; promit; bene sit tibi.*

*He made as Much account of the good will of the freemen, as of his own credit; is voluntatem municipum tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit; Cic.*

*He is Much a scholar; very much a knave; vir est haud vulgariter doctus; homo non contemnendus doctrinæ; ast impense improbus; Plaut.*

*And I understand even just as Much; tantundem ego, sc. intelligo; Ter.*

*He took as Much pains as any of you; seque ut unusquisque vestrum, laboravit; Cic.*

*He is as Much like him as I am; tam consimilis est, atque ego; Plaut.*

*It was not so Much as in use, much less in any esteem; ne in usu quidem, nedum in honore ullo erat; Suet.*

*I dare not tell you, no, not so Much as in a letter; ne epistola quidem narrare audeo tibi; Cic.*

*They were not able to abide so Much as the sounding of the trumpet; nec tubam sustinere potuerunt; Flor.*

*Not so Much to save themselves, as; non tam sui conservandi causa, quam; Cic.*

*I am not now so Much a traveller as I used to be; non tam sum peregrinator jam, quam solebam; Cic.*

*He was not so Much moved with any thing, as;* nulla perinde re commotus est, quam; Suet.

*If she be ever so Much of him;* si cognata est maxime; Ter.

*About five times as Much as is lawful;* quinque tanto amplius, quam licitum sit; Cic.

*Though I lose as Much more;* etiam si alterum tantum perdendum sit; Plaut. Reddere duplum; Plin.

*He ought to use these things as Much, or more;* quem pariter ut his decuit, aut etiam amplius; Ter.

*Had I known as Much;* si id scissem; Ter.

*Though that be very Much;* quanquam id maximum est; Cic.

*As if I were not as Much concerned in it as you;* quasi isthic minus mea res agatur, quam tua; Ter.

*He was Much on that;* multas in eo fuit; Cic.

*Not Much less than pigeons;* paulum infra columbas magnitudine; Plin.

*To be Much in debt;* ex re alieno laborare; Cæs.

*They can do Much with him;* plurimum apud eum possunt; Cic.

*With Much ado at last he was brought from the bottom;* fundo vix tandem reditus imo est; Virg. Gnatam det oro, vixque id exoro; Ter.

*I had Much ado to keep my hands from him;* nihil negrius factum est, quam ut ab illo manus abstererentur; Cic.

*Not without Much ado;* difficulter atque egre fiebat; Cæs.

*Between too Much and too little;* inter nimium et parum; Cic.

*I am not over-Much pleased with that;* illud non nimium probo; Cic.

*He is not over-Much praised by some;* a quibusdam non nimium laudatur; Colum.

*It is Much better than;* nimio satius est quam; Plaut.

*His letters did not please me Much, but they did others very much;* non nimis me, sed alios admodum delectarunt literæ illius; Cic.

*There seems to be too Much art used to gain attention;* nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur; Cic.

*As Much as lies in me;* quantum in me erit; Cic. a me; Cic. —as lay in you; quod quidem in te fuit; Ter. a te; Cic.

*I will do as Much for you;* reddam vicem; reddetur opera; Plin. Plaut.

*Which is as Much as any plaintiff can desire;* quod est accusatori maxime optandum; Cic.

*The house is so Much haunted as ever;*

domus celebratur ita, ut cum maxime; Cic.

*They are not Much unlike in point of fact;* non ita dissimili sunt argumento; Ter.

*Add as Much as you will to it (or how much soever you shall add), it will keep to its kind;* quantumcumque eo addideris, in suo genere manebit; Cic.

*They are as Much to blame who;* simili sunt in culpa; Cic. Tam sunt in vicio qui; Cic.

*He is Much there;* ibi plurimum est; Ter.

*We have done as Much as we promised and undertook;* satisfactum est promisso nostro ac recepto; Cic.

*Say that I am, and am kept here Much against my will;* dic me hic oppido esse invitam, atque adversari; Ter.

*As you never commend either too Much, or too oft;* tu vero quum nec nimis valde unquam, nec nimis sæpe laudaveris; Cic.

*These things are not so Much to be feared as common people think;* hæc nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimescenda sunt; Cic.

*But thus Much of these things;* sed hæc hactenus; Cic.

*If you should bid ever so Much;* si jubeas maxime; Plaut.

*Very Much, or very many, adj.;* pleaque, compluria, plurima, quamplurima, (sed non complurima); diversa, multiplicita, varia; mille hominum species, et rerum discolor usus, apud Pers. et, sexcenta sunt quæ memorem, apud Plaut. in quibus certus numerus est pro incerto; plerique, multi, quamplurimi; bene multi, pro, plurimis, apud Asin. Poll. bona pars hominum, pro, magna pars, seu plerique; complurce, singulari carena, acut et compluria, in neut. plur. —or overmuch; adv. Vehementer, mire, mirifice; mirum in modum; admodum, supra modum; iterum atque iterum; præter, ultra modum, apud Cic. majorem in modum; modis omnibus; immodice, etiam atque etiam; impense, impensissime; effuse, effusissime; magnopere, summo-pere, quam maxime; maximopere; nimio-pere, plusquam satis; efficitur, apud Plaut. plusquam valde; bene magna cæterva, i. e. valde magna; item graviter pro, multum, apud Cic. Item ut, et quam, per interrogationem idem pollent, sicut tantopere, et quantopere.

*So Much, or so many, that one ship could not carry them;* quos non una vehat navis, ut habet proverbium; juvenesque senesque; maximi minimique; parvi et ampli, apud Hor.

*Twice as Much;* duplus, bis tantus,

alter. tantus, pro quo Cic. dixit, duabus partibus major.

*To make Much of oneself; pelliculam, cutem curare.*

**A MULTITUDE;** turba, multitudo, f. cœtus, conventus, agmen. —or assembly, sitting together; consensus, -us, m. cetera, manus, apud Virg. corona, apud Hor. pro, conventu hominum circumstante; conventiculum, concio, conciliabulum; concilium; item, si præterea ad exercitum, vimque armatam, sermonem detorqueas, vocabula instituto deservient, viz. Cohors, turma, phalanx, exercitus, acies, cuneus, globus, ordo, glomeratio, agmen, legio; copia tam in singulari, quam in plurali.

*Do as the MULTITUDE, or the most, and the fewest will find fault; est aliquid insanire cum multis.*

*There will be bad not only among the MULTITUDE, but among the best; nil mirum est in rostris nasci cynorrhodon.*

*Many men, many minds; the MULTITUDE can never agree; scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus; quot homines, tot sententia.*

*Where men meet, where MULTITUDES are, money is stirring; illic est questus, ubi est populus.*

*MULTITUDES flock together; multæ prociunt myriades.*

*It is a fine thing to be followed by people; to be cried up by the MULTITUDE; dulce premi turbis hominum; pulchrum est digito monstrari, et dici hic est.*

*The townsmen came running out of their doors in MULTITUDES; cives undique ex ædibus prociuerunt.*

*A very great throng, crowd, or MULTITUDE; tantam fuisse hominum frequentiam.*

**To MURDER;** trucidare, occidere, necare, interficere; cædem indignam facere. Homicidium nefarium designare, patrare, perpetrare. Aliquem nefario, indigne, indignissime, atrociter, atrocissime, per insidias, per vim, per summum scelus, immani scelere, contra omnes leges divinas atque humanas mactare, jugulare, &c. Innocentibus, nullo jure, vitam crudeliter eripere; summa immanitate necem inferre. Viros optimos atque integerrimos ad perniciem vocare, cæde immani tollere; in viros optime meritis crudelitate inhumana deservire. —a man barbarously; infando supplicio mulctare. —by poison; veneno tollere.

*One living by MURDER and rapine; ex cæde, ex rapto, vivens; hominum jugulator; obsessor viarum; latro, latrocinator, grassator, predator, raptor, director, latrunculus; prædo, -onis, m.*

*To seek to MURDER one; vitam alicujus*

*peters.*

*A sudden death ended his MURDERING pain; subita mora cruciatum finiebat.*

*To dispatch or MURDER one speedily; e medio tollere aliquem.*

*Good men die not always in their beds, but are sometimes MURDERED; Phocion et Socrates biberunt cicutam.*

*Will you draw your dagger and MURDER men for every trifling injury? si quis tibi impingat colaphum, amputabis tu illi collum pro colapho?*

*If he had refused, they would have MURDERED him; ni fecisset, gladius in cervicem vibratus erat.*

*He was MURDERED in a bloody and barbarous manner; scelere, antea nunquam audito nec cognito, necatus; novum querendum est verbum, sceleris quod exprimat atrocitatem.*

*He felt the MURDERING axe; securi percussus.*

*They MURDERED him by the common hangman; supplicio capitis per carnificem affecerunt.*

*To be MURDERED, or put to a shameful death, in the sight of all men; ignominioso, et infami mortis genere, publice detruncatus.*

*What MURDERS have been committed! seas of blood been spilt! quantæ strages!*

*He would have MURDERED me; he made at me with his naked sword; macrone districto jugulum petebat meum.*

**To MURMUR;** murmurare, muginari, fremere, mussare, mussitare, mutire. —sedit; admurmurare, apud Cic. pro tacito quodam murmure, non plana voce improbare id, de quo agitur.

*Not to dare to MURMUR in the least; ne hiscere quidem audere.*

**To MUSE;** meditari, animo versare, mente perpendere; animo mecum agito, voluto. —or be in a deep study; mussare, muginari, defixum esse cogitatione; defixum esse animi cogitationibus. —on one thing now, and another thing afterwards; animum nunc huc, nunc illuc volvere, revolvere; in memoriam et mentem versare. —on a matter by weighing in the mind the circumstances and difficulties of it; pensitare factum, pensiculare, rem perpendere, expendere causam; in mente rei circumstantias negotii difficultates, ponderare, recollere, æstimare; ad rationem vocare.

*A mind MUSING on mischief; malis defixus animus.*

*I was Musing on that in my mind, and I thought that it would come to pass; hoc equidem ducebam animo, rebarque futurum.*

*The nine MUSES; Musæ novem; Pierides, Camenæ, Parnassides, Heliconiæ*

des, Nymphæ Libethrides. Phœbi chorus. O testudinis aureæ dulcem quæ strepitum, Pieri, temperas: O mutis quoque piscibus Donatura cygni, si libeas, sonum. Doctas novem sorores.

**MUSIC**, or the art of music; musicæ, -æ, f. musica, -æ, f.

To learn and have skill in **MUSIC**; musicam, artem musicam tractare, callere. Ad studium musicum se applicare, animum adjungere. Fidibus scire. Clarus arte musica. In musicis solers, eruditus. Lyra institui. Præclare fidibus canisus dicitur Epaminondas. Musæ, lyræ solers. Qui didicit chordas tangere. Cantor... atque optimus est modulator. Dulces docta modos, et citharæ sciens; peritum esse musicos; solertem esse in musicis.

To study **MUSIC**; dedere se musicæ; studiosum esse musicæ; conterere tempus in musicis.

To ease cares and troubles of mind with **MUSIC**; curis et angoribus Musarum adhibere solatia.

To play on instruments of **MUSIC**; lyram movere, agitare, percutere, tractare; pollice inaurato fila movere lyræ.

It **MUST**; oportet, necesse est, opus est.

**MUST** may be rendered by a gerund in dum, or participle passive: as,

I **MUST** go; abeundum est mihi. — learn my lesson; discenda est mihi lectio.

**MUST**, when it refers to necessity, is rendered by necesse est; when to need, by opus est; when to duty, by oportet, or debeo; and in all senses by a gerund in dum: as,

It **MUST** of necessity have an end of living; vivendi finem habeat necesse est; Cic. — needs be so; ita facto opus est; Ter.

He **MUST** learn and unlearn many things; multa oportet discat, atque deducat; Cic. — be a man of great skill; summus vir facultatis esse debet; Cic.

We **MUST** carefully turn away from them; ab iis est diligentius declinandum; Cic. Illi mihi necesse est concedant, ut; Cic. Impius appelletur necesse est; Id. In arcem transcurvo opus est; Ter. Quoquo pacto tacito opus est; Id. Habeat succum aliquem oportet; Cic. Ex rerum cognitione efflorescat, et redundet oportet oratio; Cic. Sigrati esse volunt, debebunt Pompeium hurtari, ut; Cic. Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano; Juven. Sunt enim permulta quibus erit modendum; Cic.

1. Note: This niceness of distinction in the significations of **MUST** is not necessarily to be always attended to in transla-

tion; for the Latin words, however critically distinct, yet are used with some latitude, sometimes one for the other, as may be in part observed in the examples already alleged. Ut ostenderet, quam id quod erat in matrem dicturus, non oportet modo fieri, sed etiam necesse esset; Quint. Ego vero, qui, si loquor de republ. quod oportet, inanus; si quod opus est, servas existimor; Cic.

2. Note: the using of debeo (and also of oportet) in this sense, in the future tense, is elegant. Illa tamen præstare debet, quæ erunt in ipsius potestate; Cic. Hic tu, Africano, ostendas oportebat patris lumen animi tui; Cic.

Some other phrases.

It **MUST** needs be that; abesse non potest quin; Cic. — be so; fieri aliter non potest; Ter.

I **MUST** take heed; mihi cautio est ne; Ter. Plaut.

If the owners shall agree not to sell, what **MUST** be done then? si consenserint possessores non vendere, quid futurum est? Cic.

To **MUSTER**; consere, conscribere, militum delectum agere, lustrare. — an army; milites conscribere; in militiam describere; cogere ad arma viros. — men in the field; recognoscere turmas equitum, peditumque; exercitum recensere, lustrare; militis recolare numerum; Solin. invalidos atque imbelles dimittere. — or raise a great army; ingentem exercitum contrahere; maximam militum vim comparare; in arma, in militiam quamplurimos viros suscitare, vocare, concitare, describere.

There were also frequent **MUSTERS** made; armilustria etiam creberrima habita sunt.

**MUTABILITY**; mutabilitas, inconstantia.

Consider well the **MUTABILITY** of this world, or of human affairs; inite modo consilia cum animis vestris, ut quæ sit fortunæ vicissitudo, quæ mutatio, qui fluctus rerum humanarum, quam varia tempestas jactetur hominum vita, cogitetis.

**MUTUAL**; mutuus, alternus, reciprocus.

To kill one another **MUTUALLY**; mutuis armis confodere se, mutuo se interimere.

To do a thing by **MUTUAL** agreement; ex pacto aliquod facere.

N.

A **NAIL**; clavus, m.

Not to go a **NAIL**'s breadth from; anguem latum non discedere.

To **NAIL** to the cross; crucifigere.

To **pare one's NAILS**; praecidere, sive resecare, ungues.

*He labors tooth and NAIL*; manibus pedibusque obnixi omnia facit. Contendit omnes nervos, ut; Cic. Conari manibus, pedibus; Ter.

*He has hit the NAIL on the head*; rem acu tetigit; Plaut. Rem ipsam petavit; Ter.

*He NAILED him to the ground with his spear*; cuspidē ad terram affixit; Liv.

*He paid the money down on the NAIL*; argentum adnumeravit illico; Ter.

*We labor tooth and NAIL* (i. e. by all means possible) *to live well*; navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere; Hor.

**NAKED**; nudus, adj.

**Half-NAKED**; semi-nudus.

**A NAKED sword**; gladius strictus, vagina vacuus.

To **strip NAKED**; nudare, denudare.

**Stark NAKED**; nudus velut ab utero materno.

*As NAKED as one's nail*; nudior ovo, Leberide; (See LEAN.)

**NAKED bodies without clothing**; nuda corpora deponita veste, posito velamine, sine veste.

To **fight with NAKED swords**; ferro nudo concurrere.

*Having some members NAKED*; nudus membra.

*Let us wet our NAKED bodies with water poured on them*; nuda superfusus tingemus corpora lymphis.

**A NAME**; nomen, n.

To **NAME**; nominare, appellare, nuncupare. —one particularly; nominatim proferre. —or give a name; to be named; rei nomen facere, dare, induere, imponere, tribuere. Nominē aliquid insignire, notare, distinguere, designare. Sortiri, reportare, ferre, assumere, trahere, asciscere nomen. Nominē inscribi. Nominē Parnassus. —things; give things their names; rebus imponere nomina; Cic.

To **sur-NAME**; cognominare.

To **nick-NAME**; inpropere, agnominare.

To **have a good NAME**; bene audire.

To **have an ill NAME**; male audire.

**A good NAME, or report**; existimatio, fama, claritas, celebritas, f.

**An everlasting NAME**; immortalitas, f.

**An ill NAME**; infamia.

**In God's NAME**; bonis avibus; Christo duce.

**In my NAME**; meis verbis.

To **take a NAME from a town**; nomen ab urbe ducere, trahere.

To **repeat or call over a catalogue of**

**NAMES**; citare, recitare, nomenclum catalogum, nomenclaturam.

To **give the NAME of the forefathers to their posterity**; indere nomina patrum; genitoris nomine figurare, nuncupare; majorum nomina posteris tribuere.

To **be called by his own NAME**; dici nomine suo.

To **mention one's NAME**; alicujus mentionem facere.

*From which NAME Britany was named*; a quo nomine Britannia nomen indiderunt.

To **call things by their own NAMES**; res nominibus suis notare, designare.

*They called the NAME of the town Epidamnus*; huic urbi nomen, Epidamnus, inditum est.

*He, or it, is called by divers NAMES*; diversas sortitur appellationes.

*A book whose NAME is called*; liber cui nomen inscriptum.

*He brought his NAME from thence*; nomen inde reportavit.

*What is your NAME?* qui vocare? quid est tibi nomen? Plaut.

*A young man, Thessalus by NAME*; juvenis nomine Thessalus; Patere.

*A town of the same NAME*; oppidum eodem nomine; Cic.

*Bid her in my NAME to come hither*; huc evoca verbis meis; Ter.

*He whom I last NAMED*; is quem proxime nominavi; Cic.

*Their NAMES are all set down*; omnes conscribuntur; Cic.

*At the NAME of Thisbe he looked up*; ad nomen Thisbe oculos exivit; Ovid.

*You call every one by his NAME*; omnes nomine appellas; Plin.

*They speak of that country under the NAME of Thessaly*; de ea regione ut Thessalia commemorant; Patere.

*As if it were any hard matter to NAME them*; quasi vero difficile sit eos nominatim proferre; Cic.

*A good NAME is above wealth*; bona existimatio divitiis praestat; Cic.

*You have a very bad, or ill, NAME*; pessime de te omnes loquantur.

To **blewish one's good NAME**; laudem alienius criminibus proterere.

*Who took their NAME from thence*; qui inde sibi nomen adsciverunt, delegerunt.

To **take their NAME from the Trojans**; a Trojanis genus ducere.

To **raise his NAME, or make it famous**; consulere laudi et existimationi suae; nominis sui gloriam, celebritatem, memoriam celebrare, conservare, stabilire; memoriam sui nominis immortalē efficere, reddere.

*Let any time should make the memory*

and fame of his NAME to be forgotten; ne qua dies nominis famam delere possit.

*Whose great and famous NAME all posterity will acknowledge and defend; cujus famam, laudes, &c. omnis posteritas excipiet, et tuebitur.*

*To celebrate one's virtuous NAME by frequent praises; crebris alicujus virtutem sermonibus celebrare. —one's NAME so, that it may never be forgotten; alicujus celebritatem ab invidia oblivionis vindicare, asserere.*

*To hurt one's good NAME; ledere famam alicujus.*

*Whom I need not NAME; quos a me nominari non necesse est; Cic.*

*To have a great NAME; volitare per ora virum; Virg.*

*A NAP, or a little sleep; somnulus, somniculus, somnus leviculus.*

*To get or take a NAP; dormitare, dormituri, obdormiscere, somnum levem capere, condormiscere. —at noon; meridiari.*

*To catch one NAPPING unawares; inopinantem opprimere; dormientem invadere, deprehendere; imparatum offendere; Cic.*

*You said you would get a NAP; te dormire aiebas; Plaut.*

*I had got a little NAP; minimum velat gustum hauseram somni; Petron.*

*NARROW; angustus, arctus.*

*To escape NARROWLY; egre evadere.*

*To look NARROWLY to a thing; caute, diligenter curare.*

*A very NARROW arm of the sea; perexiguum fretum; Patere.*

*It is pent up into a NARROW and strait room; in exiguum angustumque concluditur; Cic.*

*The NARROW lane is not to be passed; hoc angustum non est pervium.*

*The NARROW straits of the Alps are very difficult for passengers; in Alpibus Apennini magnus sunt admodumque difficiles locorum angustiae.*

*NATURE; natura, -m, f.*

*The NATURE of a man, or any other thing; indoles, f. ingenium, n. genius, m.*

*It is his NATURE; ita est, fort. ingenium hominis.*

*Good NATURE; comitas, candor, benignitas.*

*ILL-NATURED; malignus.*

*NATURAL, or naturally engendered, or inbred; naturale atque insitum, innatum, ingentum, congenitum, nativum. Insitum et innatum omnibus. Natura, a natura insitum; impressum animis; infixum, inditum, comparatum. Quod natura inaevit, impressit animis. Naturae insitum. Quod natura indit nobis; inolevit in ipsis sta-*

*tim principiis; non didicimus, legimus, accepimus, sed a natura arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus. Ita natura fert. Naturae, vi, impulsu, instinctu, motu, impetu. Ingeneratus appetitus a natura omnibus, naturalis, non fucatus nitor. Natalis et ingenta sterilitas. Haereditarius morbus. Secundum naturam. —and tending; pius.*

*Against NATURE, unnatural. Contra, praeter naturam. Naturae repugnans, contrarium. Invita Minerva, (ut aiunt) hoc est, adversante et repugnante natura, nil decet, &c.; Cic. Offic. Afferre ingenio atque naturae vim. Quid est aliud bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare? Obluctari genio.*

*That is NATURAL, or inbred; innatus, congenitus, natus, insitus.*

*To NATURALISE; in jus civitatis adscribere, civitate donare.*

*NATURALIZATION; civitatis donatio.*

*To excel in good parts of NATURE; ab ipsa natura mirabiliter instrui; optime informari; animo et moribus optime componi, constitui. Animi, naturae, ingenii dotibus, praesidiis, ornamentis eximie, clarissimis, summis, amplissimis imbui, excoli, instrui, ditari, donari, poliri, expoliri, augeri, amplificari, exornari. Omnibus ornamentis a natura praeditus. Optimis studiis natura deditus. Ita naturae muneribus habilis, ornatus, instructus, ut non natus, sed ab aliquo Deo fictus esse videatur. Ad omnia vitae munera docilis, propensus, formatus, compositus. Omnibus muneribus idoneus, utilis. In quo summa sunt omnia.*

*NATURE, or custom by nature; natura. Mos hic omnium est, consuetudo est, institutum est, moris est, consuetudinis, instituti, mos obtinuit, invaluit; ita fert omnium consuetudo, mos communis, nemo non ita consuevit, omnibus est a natura tributum, ita natura comparatum est, ita comparatum est, habent hoc omnes a natura; ita facti, ita instituti natura omnes sumus, ut vim vi repellamus, ut ab injuria nos tueamur.*

*One of my NATURE or disposition; a fit companion for me; mei ingenii homo. Valde mihi aptus est, mire factus est ad naturam meam, vehementer est ad meam vitae rationem et consuetudinem accommodatus; convenit optime cum ingenio meo.*

*Whether NATURE or art furnishes judgment, i. e. rational and judicious understanding, I know not; nondum satis habeo certum, naturae munere, an discipline beneficio, judicium contingat.*

*That is the instinct of NATURE; naturae hic instinctus est, et omnium animis infixus; natura hoc indidit, atque inaevit, inditum est, atque impressum affectibus*



humanis; hominum mentibus naturaliter, imo divinitus, id inest Deus; ita visum est naturæ; ita fert natura.

*He seems to have drunk in that error as NATURALLY as his nurse's milk;* cum nutritricis lacte errorem hunc in auxilium videtur.

*To do a thing against NATURE;* refragante ingenio aliquid agere, belligerare, pugnare cum genio suo; oblectari Minervæ; naturæ bellum indicere.

*To require labor and pains from one whose NATURE is quite against them;* operas ab eo exigere, qui eis magnopere gravatur.

*That is according to NATURE;* ingentum id est, ingeneratum, infixum, in natura; ita facti, et instituti a natura sumus; quod natura exigit, præscribit, maxime, et nobis impressit.

*What must, from their antiquity, have obtained the force of NATURE;* quo jam naturam vim obtineret per vetustatem.

*What may be their NATURE and importance;* quæ et quanta sint; Cic.

*For the NATURE of the quartership is such;* etenim ista quæstura ad eam rem valet; Cic.

NAUGHT, naughty; malus, malignus, pravus; nequam, scelestus, vitiosus.—*or good for naught;* nanci, homo trepidus, vilis.

*To set at NAUGHT;* contemnere, nihil facere.

*To come to NAUGHT;* perire, persumere.

NEAR, an adj.; propinquus, vicinus.

*To draw NEAR;* appropinquare, immixcere, instare.

NEAR at hand; in promptu, in proximo.

As NEAR as may be; quam proximè.

A NEAR fellow; homo miser et frugi; Juv.

A woman NEAR her time; ad parientiam vicina.

*To look NEARLY to;* diligenter, vel caute observare.

By a NEARER way; breviori itinere, per compendia.

*To be never the NEARER;* nihil promovere.

I. NEAR sometimes is used adjectively, and rendered by propinquus; as,

*I get this good by my NEAR farm;* ex meo propinquo rare hoc capio commodi; Ter. Ille quidem mirum ni de regione propinqua; Ovid.

1. Note: When NEAR is used adjectively, it cannot have to or unto between it and the following substantives.

II. NEAR, coming before a substantive,

*if to or unto may come between, is a preposition, and rendered by prope, juxta, propter, and secundum; as,*

*That you might dwell, not NEAR to me only, but even with me;* ut non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare posses; Cic.

*It flies low NEAR (to) the sea;* humilis velat æquora juxta; Virg.

*He held the isles NEAR (to) Sicily;* tenuit insulas propter Siciliam; Cic.

*If I sat NEAR him;* si secundum illum discumberem; Patron. Prope cum vicam Annibal castra posuit; Liv. Juxta Atticam viam sepultus est; Cic. Propter Junonis templum æstatem Annibal egit, ibique aram condidit; Liv.

*Prope in this sense is elegantly used with a or ab:* At quum in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit; Cic. Tam prope ab origine rerum sumus; Plin.

Vicinus is also used for NEAR in this sense with a dative case; Mala sunt vicina bonis; Ovid. Nimiam vicinia Cremonæ; Virg. Vicinia foro; Juv.

*But if it have no causal word after it, it is an adverb, and rendered by prope; as,*

*Nobody dares come NEAR;* nemo audet prope accedere; Plaut. Ros illud nulla alia causa tam male odi, nisi quia prope est; Ter.

So, propter, juxta, and juxtim, are sometimes used: Propter est, spelunca quidam; Cic. Ibi angiportum propter est; Ter. Fariarum maxima juxta acubæ; Virg. Nec nimis juxta satæ fruges; Colum. Cur ea quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda; Lucret.

III. NEAR sometimes signifies almost, and in that sense also is rendered by prope; as,

*The standing corn was now NEAR ripe;* seges prope jam matura erat; Cæsar. Annos prope quinquaginta continnos; Cic.

IV. NEAR sometimes comes together with a verb, as a part of it, and then is included in the Latin of that verb: as,

*And now winter drew NEAR;* jamque hyems appropinquabat; Cæsar.

Some other phrases.

*I am not NEAR so severe now as I was;* nimio minus severus jam sum, quam fui; Plaut.

*An artist, such as none is able to come NEAR him;* artifex longe citra æmulum; Quint.

*She is NEAR her time;* partus prope instat; ad parientum vicina est; Ter. Cic.

*The tents are NEAR at hand;* in propinquo sunt castra; Liv.

*He was NEAR being killed;* propin-

nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; Cic.

*How NEAR was I being undone by your sauciness! quam pæne tua me perdidit protervitas! Ter.*

*He will go NEAR to have me decide this; aberit non longe quin hoc a me decerni velit; Cic.*

*He led the army as NEAR the enemy as he could get; is ducit exercitum quam proxime ad hostem potest; Liv. Operamque det, ut cum suis copiis quam proxime Italiam sit; Cic. Cæsar quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit; Cæs.*

*I cannot but labor either NEARLY or altogether as much as he; non possum ego non, ut proxime, atque ille, aut etiam æque, laborare; Cic.*

*I. NEARER is the comparative of near, and accordingly is rendered by the comparative of the Latin for that word, whether it be adjective or adverb: as,*

*None is NEARER you than I am; tibi propior me nemo est; Cic.*

*Pray let us go NEARER; propius, obsecro, accedamus; Ter.*

*So that he came no NEARER to the city; dum ne propius urbem admoveret; Cic.*

*They are NEARER to France; Gallim magis imminentes sunt. —Brundisium than you; a Brundisio propius absunt quam tu; Cic.*

*Some other phrases.*

*This is a great deal the NEARER way; sane hac multo propius ibis; Ter.*

*He took a NEARER way, and got before the enemy; occupatis compendiis prævenit hostem; Flor.*

*They were sent a NEARER way to the same place; breviori itinere ad eundem locum mittuntur; Cæs.*

*You will be never the NEARER; nihil promoveris; Ter.*

*Very NEAR the town; quam proxime urbem.*

*Who can be NEARER to me? quis mihi potest esse conjunctor?*

*Behold the Rhodians are our NEAR neighbors, there being but a narrow sea between us; occurri vicini, non ita late interjecto mari, Rhodii sunt.*

*He is a NEAR neighbor to me; mihi cum illo vicinitas est.*

*The NEARNESS of kindred is a greater obligation; vicinitas propinquorum arctior est obligatio.*

*They draw NEAR to the walls; moenia appropinquant.*

*Death is daily NEAR us; quotidie imminet mors.*

*To fight NEAR and at distance; pugnam cominus et eminus,*

*To draw NEAR; propius accedere, advenire; appropinquare.*

*NEAT, or cleanly; mundus, nitidus, lautus, tersus. —or handsome; elegans, purus, comptus, cultus; bellus, scitus, concinnus, sincerus, immaculatus; sine labe, aut macula. —or effeminate; otio atque deliciis affluens, diffusus, liquescens; nimium sibi indulgens.*

*A NEAT fellow; bellus homo. —smit; concinna vestis. —saying; lepidum dictum. —speech; compta, sive polita oratio.*

*To make NEAT, or fine; concinnare, expolire, componere.*

*Nothing more NEAT; nec quicquam magis elegans; Ter.*

*He was very NEAT in his dress; fuit vestitu ad munditiam curioso; Macrobi.*

*NECESSARY; necessarius, requisitus, utilis, adj. —needful, or very useful things; necessaria, perutilia, peropus. Quam ad usus vitæ, ad rationes nostras vehementer conducunt, plurimum conferunt, valde requiruntur, commodissima sunt. Sine quibus vita esse vitalis non potest. Ea quibus vita carere non debeat, possit; quis humana sibi doleat natara negatis. His rebus magnopere usus, opus est.*

*It is NECESSARY; opus est, necesse est, necessum est. —very necessary; peropus est; Ter.*

*What is NECESSARY to be done? quid facto opus est?*

*NECESSITIES of nature; requisita naturæ.*

*On NECESSITY, or of necessity; necessario.*

*To abound in NECESSARIES; necessariis, rebus necessariis, abundare, affluere, circumfluere.*

*It is not NECESSARY; necesse non est; Cic. —at all; nihil necesse est; Cic.*

*You better know what is NECESSARY to be done; plus scis, quid facto opus est; Ter.*

*What I said before was NECESSARY; illa superior fuit oratio necessaria; Cic.*

*To speak of a thing as much as is NECESSARY; ad necessitudinem rei satis dicere; Sall.*

*It made it NECESSARY for the prince to return to the city with all speed; necessitudinem principi fecit festinati in urbem reditus; Tac. —for me to speak a little more; mihi necessitudinem attulit paulo plura dicendi; Cic.*

*He commanded NECESSARIES to be brought; quæ ad eas res erant usui comportari jubet; Cæs.*

*If it had been NECESSARY, or expedient; si res ita tulisset,*

*He asks if it be NECESSARY; si ita res est rogat.*

*How much it would be NECESSARY for the commonwealth; quantum reipublicæ interesset; quantum reipublicæ expediret, conveniret, conducere.*

*How far it may be NECESSARY for me; quantumper me expediat.*

*It, or he, will perhaps be very NECESSARY for you in that journey; erit tibi usui fortasse maximo in hoc itinere.*

*So that he seems to be NECESSARY for your fortune, or estate; ut tam fortunæ videantur in eo agi.*

*There is not the same NECESSITY for us and for them; non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet.*

*Which NECESSITY has forced me into those great shifts and difficulties; quæ necessitas me in has salebras et ambages detrusit, intrusit, induxit.*

*The NECESSITY of the thing itself drove me thither; res ipsa me eo detrusit. — seemed to require that; hoc rei videbatur efflagitare necessitas. — is a weighty burden, a sharp weapon; it has no law; necessitas durum est et ingens telum. — cannot be tied by laws; necessitas non est alligata legibus. — urged all things; omnia necessitas premebat. — for hunger will break down stone walls; grave tormentum fames.*

*When it is NECESSARY he should be quiet, he cries out; and when he should speak, he is silent and mute; tacere cum opus sit, clamat; cum loqui convenit, obmutescit.*

*He resolved to fight, being forced by the NECESSITY of affairs; coactus rerum necessitudine, statuit armis certare; Sal.*

*We will discourse of other studies in another place, when it shall be NECESSARY; de cæteris studiis alio loco dicemus; si quando usus fuerit.*

*Which thing is the greatest and most NECESSARY of all for me; quod mihi omnium est maximum, maximeque necessarium.*

*If at any time NECESSITY should drive us to those things; si aliquando necessitas ad ea nos detruferit.*

*NECESSITIES are declared and shown for preparing and defending those things; propositæ sunt necessitates ad eas res parandas tuendasque; Cic.*

*I see it is NECESSARY; there is no remedy; it must be done; video ita esse faciendum.*

*They will cry quits with you, if ever you be in NECESSITY to come into their clutches; ipsi suam vicem ulciscuntur, si quando in causas illorum incidieris.*

*To refuse oneself NECESSARILY; de-fraudare suum genium; Ter.*

*Reduced to the NECESSITY of; in eum locum adductus, ut; Cic.*

*A NECK; collum, n. The hinder part of the neck; cervix, f.*

*One mischief in the NECK of another; aliud ex alio malum; Ter.*

*In the NECK of these mischiefs this also comes; ad hæc mala hoc mi accidit etiam; Ter.*

*To slip his NECK out of the collar; colla jugo eripere; Hor.*

*To break one's NECK down a steep place; perire per præcipitia; Petron.*

*I took him about the NECK; injeci cervicibus manus; Petron.*

*She took him about the NECK and kissed him; cervicem ejus invasit et ei oscula dedit; Petron.*

*They could have wished his NECK broken; cujus etiam cervices fractas libenter vidissent; Petron.*

*To put a rope about one's NECK; cervices nodo condere; Petron.*

*NEED, or want; necessitas, necessitudo, indigentia, inopia, egestas, inedia.*

*To NEED, or stand in need; egere, indigere, carere, desiderare.*

*It NEEDS not; nihil attingit.*

*If NEED be; si opus, vel usus fuerit.*

*I have NEED; opus est mihi.*

*I must NEEDS; oportet, opus est, necesse est, non possum quin.*

*NEEDLESS, unnecessary, superfluous; supervacaneus, supervacuum, superfluum, adj. Supervacuum, supervacaneum, otiosum, superfluum, vanum, redundans, nimium, inutile; minus, minime necessarium; nullius momenti, loci, usus. Satis superque. Quod minime, nequaquam requiritur, ad rem spectat, pertinet. Quod sine incommodo abesse potest. Quo facile quis careat. Cujus sine damno jacturam ferat.*

*As NEED required; mihi sic usus, equum, necesse, par fuit. Ita ratio, restulit, ferebat, monuit, cogebat, postulabat, posebat, exigebat, desiderabat, expetebat. Ita decuit, decebat, conveniebat, expediebat, oportebat fieri. Ut opus, justum, necessarium, dignum, consentaneum, rectum videbatur.*

*I must NEEDS cry out; non possum, quin exclamem; Cic.*

*They must NEEDS; necesse habent; Petron. — yield me that; illud mihi necesse est concedant; Cic. — be equal; æqualia sint oportet, necesse est; Cic.*

*If you will NEEDS do it, why do it; si certum est facere, facias; Ter.*

*It must NEEDS be, that; abesse non potest, quin. — be done; ita facto opus est; Ter. — be so; fieri aliter non potest; Ter.*

*As every one stands most in NEED of*

help; ut quisque maxime opis indigent; Cic.

*They stand not much in NEED of admonition; non magnopere admonitionem desiderant; Cic.*

*All do not stand in like NEED; non neque omnes egent; Cic.*

*He said he would not do it but on great NEED; nisi necessario facturum negat; Cic.*

*I hope it stands not in NEED of witnesses; spero non egere testibus; Cic.*

*There is no NEED; nec vero necesse est, nihil necesse est, ut; Cic.*

*He has no NEED of them; ille his non eget; Cic.*

*No NEED of these; nil (nihil) istis opus est; Ter.*

*So that we NEED not look for any more; ut nihil sit posterea nobis requirendum; Cic.*

*You NEED not fear; non (nihil) est quod timeas; Ovid. Plant.*

*If NEED were; si usus foret; Cic.*

*What NEED was there of a letter? quid opus erat epistola? Cic. — as many words? quorsam hæc tui multa? Cic. — you trouble yourself about? quid est quod labores de? Cic.*

*He promised whatsoever you should have NEED of; is omnia pollicitus est, quæ tibi essent opus; Cic.*

*What every one has NEED of; quod cuique opus sit; Cic.*

*He has NEED of two hundred more; alteris etiam ducentis usus est; Plant.*

*If ever you have any NEED of me; si quid usus venerit; Ter.*

*I demand why it NEED be excepted; quæro, quid attinereit excipi; Cic.*

*There NEEDS no dispute about the matter; res disputatione non eget; Cic.*

*More than NEEDS; plus quam necesse sit; Cic.*

*He NEEDED but small invitation; illius ego vix tetigi penulam, tamen remansit; Cic.*

*The same NEED drives us; eadem nos necessitas (egestas) impellit; Plant.*

*There is nothing yet that you NEED be afraid of; nihil adhuc est, quod vereare; Ter.*

*NEED makes the old wife trot; durum talem necessitas.*

*I NEED your help; opus est mihi opera tua.*

*As NEED required at that time; ut necessitas tunc temporis exegit.*

*I have no NEED of your help, nor you of my counsel; neque ego tua opera indigeo, neque tu meis egres præceptis, admonitionibus, consiliis. Ego tibi consulendi officium sine causa suscepi, tu adjuvandi me. Supervacanea sunt, parum utilis, nullius*

*momenti, emolumenti, minime necessaria mea consilia, nec erat cur tu mihi auxilio subvenires, aut opem ferres non laboranti, non postulanti; eamam opitulandi nullam habuisti; minime necessaria fuit industria tua. Locum apud te non habent; a te non requiruntur, non desiderantur, non expectantur mea præcepta; meis tibi monitis nequicquam opes est, quibus facile carere possis; nec ego magis tuam operam et opem expectabam, desiderabam, requirebam. Neque mihi tua manu, neque lingua tibi est opus mea. Supervacuum præstabat tuo auxilio te, mee me consilio. Tu guttas in oceanum expargis, ligna portas in silvam; ego soli addo humen, lucernam accendo meridie; inutili ambo, inani, vano, supervacuo, supervacaneo labore, opera.*

*Your excuse was NEEDLESS to me; supervacanea fuit apud me tua excusatio.*

*It is NEEDLESS to tell, or say, &c.; nihil attinet dicere. — to use words; non opus est verbis; Cic. — for me to say any thing; nihil necesse est mihi dicere; Cic. — to mention (write) them; sunt mihi ad commemorandum (scribendam) non necessaria; Cic.*

*Cæsar NEEDS nothing less for the continuance of his authority; nihil Cæsari minus expedit ad diuturnitatem dominationis.*

*More NEEDFUL for show than for use; specie, quam usu, potiora.*

*To NEGLECT; negligere, omittere, præterire; contemnere, parvi pendere, spernere. — his own profit; suis utilitatibus negligere; alienæ, non suæ, utilitati studere. — affairs, and meddle with other men's; de rebus alienis plus, quam suis, sollicitum esse; sui negotii nihil agere, de alio inquirere.*

*Virtus NEGLECTED; virtus, probitas, integritas morum, a multis neglecta, &c.*

*A NEGLECT- and slothful young man; adolescens perditus, ac dissolutus, laborem refugiens, laboris inæuetus.*

*NEGLECT, or careless of his family affairs, or of his own estate; dissolutus in re familiari.*

*To be NEGLECT, indormire. — or careless of any thing; de re aliqua minime laborare; rei alicujus curam abjicere; neglectum aliquid habere, susque deque habere, nihil pensi habere.*

*I have been long NEGLECT in due respect to that man; in into homine colendo jam indormivi diu.*

*They have been very NEGLECT; cessatum est ab his; at illi interim stant; quod sui est officii non faciunt; secitantes admodum sua peragunt negotia.*

*I have been NUBLECTFUL in cultivating this man's favor; in isto homine colendo indormivi; Cic.*

*To fall into NEGLECT; obolere.*

**NEITHER**, a conj.; nec, neque, neu, neve. —of the two; neuter. —way; neutro, adv.

*Belonging to NEITHER; neutralis, adj.*

*In NEITHER place; neutrobi.*

*To be on NEITHER side; a neutra parte stare.*

**I. NEITHER**, importing a denial of one or two, is rendered by neuter: as,

*NEITHER of them seems to set more by any man living than by me; neuter quonquam omnium pluris facere, quam me videtur; Cic. Neutram in partem propensiores sumus; Cic.*

**II. NEITHER**, in a foregoing clause answered by *nor* in a following, is rendered by nec, neque, and neve: as,

*Now-a-days we can NEITHER endure our faults nor our remedies; his temporibus nec vitia nostra, nec remedia pati possumus; Liv.*

*I NEITHER bid you nor forbid you; ego neque te jubeo, neque veto; Plant.*

*Take NEITHER more nor less care than need requires; neve major, neve minor cura suscipiatur quam causa postulet; Cic.*

**III. NEITHER**, in a latter clause answering to *not* or *neither* in a former, is rendered by nec or neque: as,

*You run not hither and thither, NEITHER are disquieted with changes of places; non discurras, nec locorum mutationibus inquietaris; Sen.*

*NEITHER do I now go about to reckon up all his doings, neither is it needful, nor can it any way be done; neque ego nunc istius facta omnia enumerare conor, neque opus est, nec fieri ullo modo potest; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*You are trusted on NEITHER side; neque in hac neque in illa parte fidem habes; Sal.*

*The voices go on NEITHER side; neutro inclinantur sententia; Liv.*

*I may have good standing in NEITHER place; neutrobi habeam stabile stabulum; Plaut.*

*What! not yet NEITHER? an nondum etiam? Ter.*

**A NEST; nidus, domicilium avium.**

*To NESTLE himself in his bed; componere se thalamis.*

*To NESTLE about; agitare se, versare se in omnes partes.*

*To build or make a NEST; nidificare, nidulari, nidos componere, comportare; nidum ponere, construere, congregare.*

*Phrase.*

*The swallow makes her NEST of clay under a high beam of a house; hirundo luteum sub trabe celsa fingit opus.*

*The bird builds its NEST in a branch; avis in ramo tecta laremque parat.*

*Birds make NESTS for themselves; cubilia sibi nidoque aves construnt; Cic.*

*NESTS of bees; apum examina.*

**NEVER**; nunquam, adv. ad calendae Græcas.

*NEVER a one; nullus, ne unus quidem.*

*To be NEVER the better; nihil proficere.*

**I. NEVER**, when it signifies *no* or *not*, is rendered by nullus, or else by unus or ullus with some negative particle: as,

*There is NEVER a day scarcely but he comes; dies fere nullus est quin veniat; Cic.*

*NEVER a ship was lost; ne una quidem navis amissa est; Flor. —a word fell from him; non vox ulla excidit ei; Curt.*

**II. NEVER**, when it signifies *at no time*, is rendered by nunquam, with some negative particle: as,

*Can you NEVER be satisfied? nunquam expleri potes? Plaut.*

*I am so troubled as NEVER was man; ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam; Cic.*

**III. NEVER** is sometimes used as a note of prohibition or forbidding, and is rendered by ne, with either an imperative or subjunctive mood: as,

*NEVER (i. e. do not) deny it; ne nega; Ter. —stick at it; ne gravare; Ter.*

**IV. NEVER** with the *before* a comparative degree, is rendered by nihilo: as,

*He came NEVER the sooner for that; illa causa nihilo citius venit; Plant.*

**V. NEVER**, with *so* or *such*, is often used as a note of intension, and rendered several ways, viz. by the superlative degree of the adjective or adverb, following especially with vel, or ut; by the particles *peulom* or *peululum* modo; *quamlibet*, *quamvis*, *quantumvis*, *si maxime*, *tantillum*, *tantum*, &c. and by *quantus* either redoubled, or having *libet* or *cunq*ue added to it: as,

*All things of short continuance ought to be thought tolerable, though they be NEVER so great; omnia autem breviter tolerabilia esse debent, etiam si maxima sint; Cic.*

*If any, though NEVER so small a matter shall be found; si quolibet, vel minima res reperietur; Cic.*

*Though Sophocles wrote NEVER so well, yet —; cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit, tamen —; Cic.*

*Though he were NEVER such a base fellow, and lied never so impudently, he would say this; ut homo turpissimus esset, impudentissimeque mentiretur, hoc diceret.*

*If Pompey shall but NEVER so little seem to like it; si Pompeius paulum modo ostenderet sibi placere; Cic.*

*Though NEVER such a number of dogs and hunters pursue him; quamlibet magna canum, et venantium urgente vi; Plin.*

*As if it were any hard matter to me particularly to name them, though NEVER so many; quasi vero mihi difficile sit quamvis multos nominatim proferre; Cic.*

*Though you be NEVER so excellent; quantumvis licet excellas; Cic.*

*If I would NEVER so fain; si maxime vellem; Cic. —you do amiss never so little; si tantillum peccassis; Plaut. —we cast our eyes NEVER so little down; si tantulum oculos deiecerimus; Cic.*

*Be the price NEVER so great, it is well bought that must be had; sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est; Cic.*

*He knows who hurt him, and though in NEVER so great a company, makes at him; percussorem novit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit; Plin.*

*Be they NEVER so many, or though the number be never so great; quantuscunque numerus adhibeatur; Quint.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Shall I NEVER be any thing but a hearer? semper ego auditor tantum? Juven.*

*NEVERTHELESS he taught many; nec eo secius plurimos docuit; Suet.*

*Now or NEVER; nullum erit tempus hoc amisso; Cic.*

*NEVER at all; ad Græcas calendas; Suet.*

*Would I might NEVER live, if I know; ne vivam si scio; Cic. Ne sim salvus si; Cic.*

*He had NEVER seen her but once; semel omnino eam viderat; Curt. Quem semel ait in omni vita risisse Lucilius; Cic.*

*They can seldom or NEVER know; raro unquam possunt scire; Quint.*

*It is NEVER said to have been but once; semel unquam proditit; semel a condito aëvo; Plin.*

*NEVER was so cheerful a shout given; non alias tam alacer clamor est redditus; Curt.*

*So as it had NEVER been before; quod alias nunquam; Flor.*

*You will be NEVER the better; nihil promoveris; Ter.*

*It will NEVER be, happen; nunquam, nullo unquam tempore id fiet, continget; obtinget, cadet, accidit, eveniet, usque veniet, futurum est, ad Græcas calendas, cum mula pepererit, mare tulerit vitem, aquilam testudo vicerit, et præverterit leporem; locusta bovem pepererit; volaverint cancri; ab asino lanam totonderis; ex arena nexueris funiculum; anno magno Platonis id fiet. Ante leves pascentur in æthere cervi, &c. Virg. Æthereas prius profundet Arctos pontus, &c.; Sen. Ante nascetur seges in profundo, vel fretum dulci resonabit unda; Ante descendet glacialis ursæ sidus et ponto vetito fruetur . . . Prius incipient turres vitare columbæ, Antra feræ, pecudes gramina, mergus aquas. Vere prius volucres taceant, æstate cicadæ; Menalius lepori det sua terga canis. Ante retro Simois fluat, et sine frondibus Idæ Stabit, &c. Desinet esse prius contrarius ignibus humor, &c.; Ovid. Ante hæc excusso frondebit lancea ferro, Inachus ante retro mutilusque Achælus abibunt. Prius in caput alta suam labentur ab æquore retro, &c. Ovid. Prius in æquore frondes, . . . et in summis nascentur montibus algæ. Prius umbrosa carituros arbore montes, Et freta velivolæ non habitura rates Credo, Fluminaque in fontes cursu reditura supino. Longa dies citior brumali tempore, noxque Tardior hyberna solstitialis erit, &c.; Ovid. Ante lupus sibi junget ovem: et prius Apulis jungentur capræ lupis. Quam duræ quercus sudabant roscida mella, Aurea mala ferent; Virg. Postquam sursum fluxerunt amnes.*

*NEVER in this world will that be done; toto non amplius ævo, Id fiet; post annum longum Platonis. —as the like, nor will be; neque quisquam alius vidit unquam, aut visurus est.*

*The oldest man alive NEVER saw nor heard the like, nor will it ever be; hoc nunquam ullo in ævo futurum est, neque fiet.*

*NEW; novus, -a, -um.*

*To make New; novare, instaurare, innovare. —again; renovare, reintegrare, recudere, reparare. —a new reckoning; rationem de integro inire.*

*A-New; denuo, ab integro.*

*To begin a-New; recrudescere.*

*News; novitas, f. res novæ, novellæ, nuntium.*

*To tell News; narrare, nuntiare.*

*On the first News; ad primam famam.*

*New lords, new laws; novus rex, nova lex.*

*Very New, fresh, &c.;* recens natum, recens admodum, nuperum; novitius, novellus; a follibus, quod aiunt, calens; ab ipsa dum calens officina, ærariaque fornace productum, metaphora a fabris ferrariis sumpta; ab officina madens, recens, apud Erasm.

*To give or send a New-year's gift;* novo ineunte anno, donum, munusculum, mittere; initio novi adventantis anni strenua, strenula, exhilarare amicum; felix anni precari initium, feliciorum successum, felicissimumque exitum.

*These things are New and strange to me;* nova mihi hæc sunt et inopinata.

*After a New manner, example;* novo more, novo exemplo; nullo præcedente exemplo.

*New and unusual;* novum et inusitatum; res inopinata et recens; portentum, ac prodigii simile; incredibile, et portentum simile.

*Good and joyful News;* multa mihi hoc nuntio conveniunt bona. Quantum obtulit lætitiæ, quantum voluptatis hic nuntius? Quot commoda res, quot gaudia attulit, impertivit? Grata nuntias. Lætus istuc audio. Optatissimum, exoptatum, bonum nuntium afferre, præferre, deferre. Bonis nuntiis aliquem afficere. Voluptatem præter spem nuntias. Lætus nec opinanti obijcis. Insuperatum gaudium narras. Ab orco mortuum reducis, beasti me hoc nuntio. Exples animum gaudio. Optata, non expectata narras, injicis mihi. Auribus haurire magnum gaudium. Lætarum nuntia rerum fama. . . Dulci animos novitate tenere.

*They reported evil News of him;* rumores de illo duriores erant, adversa quædam de illo erant allata, nuntii venerant tristes, adversi, infausti, parum commodi, minime læti, parum secundi; gravior de illo fama pervenerat, dissipata erat, pervulgata; duriora quædam, graviora erant significata, jactabantur, sermonibus dissipabantur.

*Very bad or ill News;* rem mihi sane quam acerbam narras. Nuntius tristis, sinister, horribilis affertur, venit. Molestissima de clade, de morte, &c. Fama perculit mihi aures, pervulgata est. Graviora quædam, duriora jactabantur. Infausti, adversi, minime læti rumores dissipantur. Gravior nuntius vulnerat aures.

*Very strange News;* magnam novitatem apportas. Mira, mirabile, monstrum simile, rem miram, incredibilem, prodigiosam somnium narras. Non est mihi simile veri, credibile, quod nuntias; prodigio simile, majus fide, supra quam credi possit. Novum quid præter opinionem

narras?

*What News? quid novi? Cic.*

*It is good News you tell me;* recto ædopol narras, nuntias; Ter.

*What News is that? or, what is that news? quidnam adportas? Ter.*

*You have the News before me;* tu prius audis, quam ego; Cic.

*On the first News of new commotions;* ad primam novorum motuum famam; Flor.

*The first News had forestalled them;* occupaverat animos prior auditus; Tacit.

*None of these things will be News to me;* horum nil quidquam accidet animo novum; Ter.

*There was no News yet come from Brundisium;* a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat; Cic.

*I must make a New reckoning;* ratio de integro ineunda est mihi; Ter.

*I heard the News of;* renunciatum est mihi de; Cic.

*This is News to me;* nunc demum isthæc nata oratio est; Ter.

*That is no News to me;* mihi nihil novi affert; Cic.

*It was public, or common, News;* vulgo jactabatur.

*That was sudden News to me;* nova res subito mihi hæc objecta est.

*A great News-monger;* qui omnes rumores, et concionum ventos colligere conatuscit.

*But I will not suddenly acquaint my mistress with that bad News;* sed cæso hoc malo heram impartire proptere; Ter.

*To tell one good News;* bono nuntio aliquem impartire.

*O useful and sad News!* O vere Scythicam concionem! nam Scytharum oratio, proverbialiter dicitur, apud Lucian. quoniam Græci quidquid agreste, quidquid barbarum ac sævum intelligi vellent, id Scythicum appellare solebant.

*I am glad to hear it;* you bring me good News; magnam mihi nuntias voluptatem; est isthoc mihi audita perquam jucundum.

*Let us hear the worst of the News;* sed obsecro te, quidnam est hoc tantum mali?

*How goes the News with you?* quo in statu sunt res?

*He tells strange News;* mira, et dira narrat.

*A sad business; a bad hearing;* sad News! rem miseram narras!

*Who can believe his News?* admiranda canit, sed non credenda.

*I wonder that men should be so eager for something New;* equidem demiror usque adeo mortales omnes tenari siti quadam rerum novarum.

*Is there no News stirring there? nihil-ne rei isticus novus?*

*What good News? quid est bonæ rei? You tell me lamentable News; tragicam mihi periodum narras.*

*I heard the other day; I had the News of it lately; haud ita pridem accepti.*

*What News out of France? nihil adhuc epistolarum advolvit e Gallia, novi quippiam annuntians?*

*Great travellers have always some News; Africa semper novi apportat aliquid.*

*I will pay the messenger well for his News; pro isthoc nuntio polliceor tibi evangelium.*

*The Stoics have made many New words; Stoici plurima verba novarunt; Cic.*

**NEXT** (adj.); proximus, citimus, confinis, contiguus, finitimus, vicinus.

*The NEXT day after you went; postridie, vel postero die, quam es profectus.*

*To be NEXT to in age; stato aliquem consequi.*

**I. NEXT, the superlative of the adjective near, whether it refer to order, time, or place, is generally rendered by proximus: as,**

*The NEXT labor to this is to entreat; proximus huic labor est, exorare; Ovid.*

*He put himself over to the NEXT year; sese in annum proximum transtulit; Cic.*

*He commanded the houses that were NEXT the wall to be set on fire; succendi ædificia muro proxima jussit; Liv.*

**II. NEXT, the superlative of the adverb near, whether order or place be referred to, is generally rendered by proxime: as,**

*NEXT to these, they ought to be in dear esteem, who; esse debent proxime hoc chari, qui; Cic.*

*I sat NEXT Pompey; proxime Pompeium sedebam; Cic.*

*The accusative case after proxime and proximus is governed by ad understood: whence Cic. Proxime ad deos accessit; and Ovid. Proximus ad dominam nullo prohibente sedeto.*

**Note: There are other ways of rendering this particle: as,**

**1. In the sense of order, it may be rendered by juxta or secundum, if it have a casual word after it: as,**

*The most learned man NEXT to Varro; homo juxta Varronem doctissimus; Gell.*

*NEXT after you there is nothing more pleasant to me than solitude; secundum te, nihil est mihi amicis solitudine; Cic.*

*And by deinde and deinceps, if it has not a casual word after it: as,*

*First they take away concord, NEXT equity; primum concordiam tollunt, deinde æquitatem; Cic.*

*We are NEXT to speak of the order of things; deinceps de ordine rerum dicen-*

*dum est; Cic.*

**2. In the sense of time, when it has day together with it, it is rendered by postridie or dies, with postera, &c.: as,**

*The NEXT day Chremes came to me; venit Chremes postridie ad me; Ter.*

*He invited him to supper against the NEXT day; ad cenam invitavit in postorum diem; Cic.*

*The NEXT day after that; postridie ejus dici villicum vocet; Cato.*

**3. In the sense of place it is rendered by vicinus, &c.: as,**

*One that knows not the NEXT town; vicinus nescius urbis; Claud.*

**Some other phrases:**

*The NEXT year P. C. and T. L. were consuls; insequens annus P. C. et T. L. consules habuit; Liv.*

*He ordered that notice be given of a march against the NEXT day; iter in insequentem diem pronuntiari jussit; Liv.*

*That part of Cappadocia which is NEXT to Cilicia; Cappadociæ pars ea, quæ Ciliiciam attingit; Cic.*

*The moon, being NEXT to the earth, shines with a borrowed light; citius terris luna luce lucet aliena; Cic.*

*He is accounted the NEXT man to the king; secundus a rege habetur; Hist.*

*I was the NEXT man to him; lateri ejus adhærebam; Liv.*

*You shall be the NEXT to him; tu esis alter ab illo; Virg.*

*So poor as to be NEXT to a beggar's door; in eum locum deductus est, eo devenit, eo redactus est miseriarum, in eas coniectus est angustias, eo redactus sunt fortune sum, i. e. a fortuna dejectas, detrusus, deturbatus; eo cecidit, ut unde viveret non habeat, ut ei ad victum necessaria minime suppetere, ut inopia premeretur earum rerum, sine quibus vix, aut ne vix quidem, hominum vita sustentatur; ut ea desideraret, ea requireret, quas vivendi necessitas postularet, atque exigit; ut iis rebus destitueretur, careret; ab iis rebus esset imparatus, earum rerum esset inopæ, egeas, ea illi deessent, earum deficerent, earum rerum inopia laboraret, sine quibus ægre vivitur, vel potius, nullo modo vivitur.*

**To want NICE; remollescere, luxu frangi.**

*Very NICE and effeminate; nimium sibi indulgens; genialiter, delicato, molli-ter, vivens, &c.*

**In the NICK of time; in ipso temporis articulo, opportuno, commode, tempestive. In ipso tempore, articulo; Tur. per tempus; attemperate; Tur. per opportune; Cic.**

**To NICK a business; rem non tangere, in ipso tempore aggredi.**



To Nick-name; contumeliose appellare.

A Nick-name; agnomen, nomen proprium.

A NIGGARD; parcus, tenax, avarus, sordidus; pecunie, argenti cupiditate inflammatus, cæcus.

NIGGARDLY; continenter, parce, et frugaliter vivens.

Very NIGGARDLY; perparcus, tripars.

NIGH, or near (adv.); prope, juxta, secundum.

To be NIGH; adesse, instare, præsto esse, imminere.

To draw NIGH to; appropinquare, prope accedere, approximare.

NIGH (prep.); secundum, juxta, secus, prope.

As NIGH as may be; quam proxime.

NIGH to Tiber; horti ad Tiberim.

You write too NIGH together; tu nimis anguste scribis.

Death being NIGH at hand; ingruente fato.

You shall never be the NIGHER; nihil efficies; nihil promoveris.

A NIGHT; nox.

To lie abroad in the NIGHT; abnoctare.

To tarry all NIGHT; pernoctare.

To stay till NIGHT, or make it night; solem condere.

At NIGHT, in the night-time, at midnight; nocte, noctu. In obscura noctis umbra. Per densas noctis tenebras. Media, intempesta, multa, profunda, alta, protracta, concubica nocte. Post primam faciem. Post occasum solis. Nox erat et cælo fulgebat Luna sereno inter minora sidera. Ubi lux acta est, et noctis amicos hora Exhibuit pulsa, sidera clara, die. Nox cælum sparserrat astris. Vertitur interea cælum, et ruit oceano nox, Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque. Candidus oceano nitidum caput abdiderat sol, Et caput extulerat densissima sidereum nox. Tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus ægris Incipit, et dono divum gratissima serpit.

Towards NIGHT; ruente sole, prima nocte; sub primam faciem; luce dubia.

He lay abroad all NIGHT; pernoctavit in publico; Cic.

They rise in the NIGHT; de nocte surgunt; Hor.

They can see as well by NIGHT as by day; noctibus æque quam die cernunt; Plin.

He demanded a NIGHT's time to consider of it; noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit; Cic.

I will get it done by NIGHT; hoc effectum reddam ad vespertum; Plaut.

Let him not get a supper over NIGHT;

pridie ne cœnet; Var.

By NIGHT; per noctem; noctu; Flor. Cic.

It was late at NIGHT when I came; multa nocte veni; Cic.

At mid-NIGHT he came into the field; media nocte in campum venit; Cic.

At nine o'clock at NIGHT; hora noctis nona; Cic.

When it was now late in the NIGHT, too late there came help; multo jam noctis serum auxilium venit; Tacit.

A little before NIGHT; sub noctem; Virg.

I had sat up till it was late at NIGHT; ad multam noctem vigilassem; Cic. Nam ut de nocte multa impigre exsurrexi; Plaut.

The NIGHT before; proxima nocte. — before the day of the murder; ea nocte cui illuxit dies cædis; Suet. — overtook him; nox oppressit; Ter. — is the mother of sleep; nox somni genitrix est. — is the day's death; solis occasus, diei veluti mors est; moriente jam die.

You are in my sight NIGHT and day; mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris; Cic.

Did not he come back to-NIGHT? non rediit hac nocte? Ter.

Day and NIGHT we must be thinking; dies et noctes cogitandum est; Cic.

The cavalry being sent out about mid-NIGHT, overlook the enemy's rear; de media nocte missus equestratus novissimum hostium agmen consequitur; Cæsar.

When it was drawing towards NIGHT; cum serum esset diei; jam dies multum inclinavit; præcipiti jam die; jam prope luce peracta; sub prima crepuscula.

You see that it is long to NIGHT yet; vides jam diei multum esse, restare.

When you sat up long at NIGHT; cum magnam partem noctis vigilasses.

To watch till late at NIGHT; ad, vel in, multam noctem, vigilare.

To discourse till late at NIGHT; sermones ad multam noctem protrahere, producere, in serum producere.

It grows late; it is even NIGHT; noctescit jam; advesperascit humilemque soporat Decrepitus Titana dies.

When it is very late; towards NIGHT; ubi multa jam est vespéra.

He came very late at NIGHT to my house; de nocte in domum venit meam.

Bidding him good NIGHT; prosperam precatus illi noctem.

God give you good NIGHT; send you good rest; precor tibi noctem placidam; det Deus somnum absque somniis.

They sat up late at NIGHT, drinking and revelling; convivium, lusus et joci in multam proferuntur noctem.

*When it was towards NIGHT; at candle-light; cum jam prima fax esset, et densiores esse coepissent tenebræ.*

*It is mid-NIGHT with you yet; tibi nox adhuc est concubia.*

*He came at last, though late at NIGHT; multa demum nocte venit.*

*After mid-NIGHT; far in the night; media de nocte.*

*It is dark NIGHT; lucis egens ær est.*

*The NIGHT comes on; jam appetit vespere.*

*They hasten home before NIGHT; matutæ se recipiunt domum ante solis occubitum.*

*He often lay out all NIGHT; frequenter pernoctabat foris.*

*At twilight, or almost at NIGHT; sub imminentem jam noctem.*

*It was a moon-light NIGHT; nox erat sublustris.*

*When it began to be dark NIGHT, that men could not discern colors; cum jam tenebræ certum de rebus iudicium sustulissent.*

*It was almost at NIGHT, by owl-light; lumen erat ambiguum.*

*They make them lie out of doors all NIGHT; cogunt sub dio noctem agere.*

*At NIGHT, after the first sleep; nocte intempesta. —when the stars began to appear; cœlestes ubi illuxerunt facula.*

*Late at NIGHT; by star-light; gemmata monilia cœli; Phosphoreos promunt oculivagosque Pharos.*

*When it grew darkish (near NIGHT) they came near the town; tenebris jam jam increscentibus, urbi sæpe cupiam appropinquabant.*

*He went sneaking to get a NIGHT's lodging in a rich man's house; pedetentim se in nummosi cujusdam domum illatrabavit.*

*NO, or not (adv.); non, haud, minime.*

*No money; nihil pecuniam: no wonder; minime mirum.*

*It is No matter; nihil refert, vel interest.*

*To No purpose; frustra, incassum, nequicquam.*

*To say No worse; ne quid gravius dicam.*

*In No wise, by no means; haudquam, nullo pacto, nequaquam, neutiquam, minime gentium.*

*No where; nusquam, nusquam, nullibi.*

*I. No, without a casual word following it in interrogative, deliberative, and negative speeches, is rendered by no or non; and in negative also by minime; as,*

*I ask whether he could look for his part, or No? quæro potueritne partem*

*stiam quæreret necne? Cic.*

*Is this he that I am seeking, or No? iunc est quem quæro, an non? Ter.*

*Should I return? No, though she would entreat me; redonem? non, si me obsecret; Ter.*

*Would you have them dismissed, then? No; placet igitur eos dimitti? Minime.*

*II. No, before a substantive, is rendered by nullus or nequis, also by ullus with some negative particle; and by nihil and nequid with a genitive case: as,*

*You shall receive No denial; nullam patiæ repulsam; Ovid.*

*I entreat you to suffer No wrong to be done them; his nequam patiæ injuriam fieri a te peto; Cic.*

*I would refuse No pains; non est labor ullus quem detrectem.*

*As he shall come into No danger by telling; cum illi nihil periculi ex indicio sit; Ter.*

*See that No wrong be done me; effugias nequid mihi fiat injuriam; Cic.*

*III. No, having an adjective coming between it and a substantive, is rendered by non or haud, and if other be the adjective coming between, by nullus: as,*

*He put them in No small fear; non minimum terroris incussit illis; Flor.*

*Metinks you make a wonder at No hard matter; rem haud difficilem admirari videmini; Cic. Non difficile est; Cæs.*

*Because they had No other way; propterea quod iter haberent nullum aliud; Cæs.*

*IV. No, referring to any person, is rendered by nemo and nullus; also by quis, quisquam, and ullus, with some negative particle: as,*

*Whom No-body would have to be his clients; quos clientes nemo habere velit; Cic.*

*So it comes to pass that No two agree together; ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant; Plin.*

*That No-body do injury to any one; ne cui quis noceat; Cic.*

*No man scarcely invited him to his house; domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat; Cic.*

*I am understood by No-body; non intelligor ulli; Ovid. Alius nemo respicit nos; Ter.*

*V. No, with the particle more, has a variety of senses and renderings, which may for the most part be learned from the following examples:*

*He has No more wit than a stone; non habet plus sapientiam quam lapis; Plaut.*

*We will be found fault with No more; non accusabimur posthac; Cic.*

*I say No more; nihil dico amplius; Cic.*

*To say No more; ne quid ultra dicam; Liv.*

*To these things I returned in writing No more than —; ad hæc ego rescripsi nihil amplius quam —; Gell.*

*No more is objected, than that —; nihil ultra obijcitur quam —; Liv.*

*He said there was one, and No more; unum aiobat, præterea neminem; Cic.*

*There were No more than five that —; quinque omnino fuerunt qui —; Cic.*

*I assure you, you are now in No more danger than any body; hoc tibi confirmo nihilo te nunc majore in discrimine esse, quam quemvis; Cic.*

*I see No more hope of safety left; spem reliquam nullam video salutis; Cic.*

*I desire No more, i. e. have enough; sat habeo; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*There is No cause why; non, haud, nihil est, cur; quod. Causa, cur mentitur, non erat; Cic. Non est quod te, ad hunc locum respiciens, metaris; Sen. Haud erat sane, quod quisquam ratione ac doctrina requireret; Cic. Nihil est præterea, cur te advenientibus offensa gestias; Cic. Nihil est, quod cum his magnopere pugnemus; Cic.*

*No doubt but —; haud, non dubium est, quin —; Ter. Cic. —fear (danger) of; periculum haud est, ne; Plaut. Cic. —marvel; nec (minime) mirum; Cic. —nor —; nec vero; neque vero; ac ne. Neque in publicis rebus infantes et insipientes homines solitos versari; nec vero ad privatas causas magnos ac disertos homines accedere; Cic. Nunquam hoc ita defendit Epicurus, neque vero tu, aut quisquam eorum; Cic. Adeo ut non recte tantum civile dicatur, ac ne sociale quidem, sed nec externum: sed commune quoddam ex omnibus, et plus quam bellum; Flor. —not; ne, nec. Nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi; Cic. Persolveri gratia non potest nec malo patri; Quint. Nunquam deserunt, ne in extremo quidem tempore ætatis; Cic. —in no wise; by no means; minime gentium; Ter.*

*To No purpose; nequicquam; frustra; incassum; Liv. Cic. Sall.*

*We can do the state No good; nihil possumus optulari reipublice; Cic.*

*I think there is No honesty at all in it; id vero neutiquam honestum esse arbitror; Ter.*

*There is No justice in it; justitia vacat; Cic.*

*He is in No fault; omni culpa vacat; Cic.*

*It is (makes) No matter to you whether; tua nihil refert (interest) utrum; Ter.*

*It so happened that there was No need of contending; accidit, ut contentione nihil opus esset; Cic. Nil istis opus est; Ter.*

*I make No question but —; non dubito quin —; Cic.*

*They suddenly set upon him, fearing No such thing; nihil tale metuentem improviso adorti sunt; Flor.*

*I have No time now; non est mihi otium nunc; Ter. Nunc non est narrandi locus; Ter.*

*He is No-where to be found; nusquam invento gentium; apparet; Ter.*

*I will send you No whither, unless; te nusquam mittam, nisi; Plaut.*

*Alone he was in No wise able to match them all; universis solus nequaquam par fuit; Liv. Haud quaquam; Virg.*

*So that there was No withstanding of him; ut ei obsisti non posset; Cic.*

*He wanted No good-will; illi studium non defuit; Cic.*

*To say No worse; ut levissime dicam; Cic.*

*I will say No worse of him; nolo in istum gravius dicere; Ter.*

**NOBLE;** nobilis, magnificus, illustris, spectabilis.

**NOBLY born, or descended;** claris natalibus, insigni genere, ortus; amplissima familia natus.

**Proud of his NOBILITY;** generis nobilitate turgescens, intumescens.

**To perform NOBLE acts;** præclara, egregia facinora suscipere et conficere.

**Done NOBLY, a noble act;** ex dignitate factum. Nihil fecisti, nisi plenissimum amplissime dignitatis, omnia tua facta cum dignitate vehementer consentiunt; in omnibus rebus maxime dignitatem spectasti; in omnibus tuis factis proposita tibi dignitas fuit; omnia tua facta ad dignitatem retulisti; quæcunque egisti, ad dignitatem omnia spectarunt; gloria tibi semper prima fuit, antiquissima fuit, maximi fuit; ante omnia, summo loco, primum apud te locum obtinuit; scopus tibi ac finis in omni re dignitas fuit; tuarum actionum norma quedam et regula dignitas fuit; tua sunt ejusmodi facta, ut eximie ornanda præconiis, divinis decoranda laudibus, tollenda ad astra, ad cælum efferenda, videntur; tuis omnibus factis æterna gloria, immortalitatisque præmia debeantur. Pulchre factum. Nihil a te neque elegantius, neque ad honorem præstantius effici potuit; facinus fecisti pulcherrimum et inprimis honorificum;

speciosa res est, valdeque ampla quam praeiisti.

*Honorable allies, or NOBLE kindred*; propinqui et affines egregii. Propinquis et affinis flores; a propinquis optime paratus es, munitus es; propinquis abundas; copia flores propinquorum.

*It is necessary for NOBLE-men to study virtue*; nobili necessario virtuti studendum. Quicumque honesto, claro, non obscuro, summo loco, claris parentibus natus est, ex nobili familia, clara stirpe, ei major quam cæteris, colendi præclara studia, exercendarumque laudandarum artium necessitas imponitur; habet hoc nobilitas et familiæ splendor, ut vitæ laudabiliter, et cum virtute traducendam, non modo occasionem, verum etiam causam, neque causam tantum, sed etiam necessitatem afferat; quem familiæ nobilitas commendat, oportet eum ad liberale doctrinarum studia, ad studium summæ laudis, ad omnem laudem, ad decus eo studiosius incumbere, ad excellentem omnium rerum cupiditatem eo vehementius excitari; si quis ex egregia, nobili, præclara, illustri, domo natus est, majore, quam quivis alius, urgetur virtutis expetendæ necessitate.

*A virtuous and NOBLE mind*; virtus egregia. Tua virtute et magnitudine animi nihil est nobilius; singularis in te laus ob tuam virtutem, atque animi præstantiam confertur; majorem aut virtutis, aut præstantis animi opinionem apud homines, plus famæ, consecutus est nemo.

*The NOBLEST man of all*; homo omnium facile nobilissimus. —persons are to be chosen priests; deligendi ad sacerdotia viri amplissimi.

*A man of great NOBILITY*; vir amplissimis honoribus usus.

*To make very NOBLE, or honorable*; natalibus restituere, et jus annulorum donare, est, nobilitare, ut vulgus loquitur; nobilem facere, dignitatem addere.

*He died a NOBLE death, after a miserable and painful life*; miseriam in vita sustinuit, decus in morte tulit.

*He was NOBLY born, and of great authority*; hic summo natus loco, et magnæ auctoritatis erat.

*The king being taken, and many of the NOBLES killed*; capto rege, et melioris notæ plurimis interfectis.

*He is not a NOBLE-man*; homo est obscuris natalibus; vir ignobili, humili atque obscuro loco natus; humili de stirpe, de fece vulgi, creatus.

*I was born NOBLY, and to imperial honors*; I was a prince as soon as a man; me, ut ex alvo prodieram, imperatoria statim purpura suscepit, simulque sol hominem me vidit et principem.

To NOD; innuere, annuere, nutare, nuere; nutu, nutu capitis quæ vult loqui; nutu et inclinatione capitis animum et mentem significare, indicare, aperire. Quod fieri vult tacitus innuit. Annuere, nutu assentiri. Abnuere, nutu dissentire et negare.

A NOISE; strepitus, sonus, sonitus, fremitus.

*Let them see without making a NOISE*; tacite spectent; Plaut.

*They make a NOISE in the hive*; in alveo strepunt; Plin. —a great noise; perstrepunt; Ter.

*It is NOISED about*; rumor est; rumor it; incedit; Ovid.

*At the NOISE they came together*; ad clamorem convenerunt; Cæs.

*The hills resound with the NOISE*; strepitu colles resonant, resultant.

*The sea makes a NOISE with the waves flowing and ebbing*; mare stridet fluentibus et refluxibus undis.

*The shrill trumpet made a NOISE*; sonitum dedit clara tuba.

*The showers made a NOISE through the whole heaven*; toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.

*The mariner's NOISE beats the air*; ferit æthera clamor nauticus.

*The NOISE ascends to the very stars*; ferit ardua sidera clamor; Virg. clamor advolvitur astris; Stat. cum continuo clamor in cælum tollitur.

*I will extend the NOISE, or sound of my voice, as much as I can, that the people of Rome may hear this*; quantum potero voce contendam, ut hoc populus Romanus exaudiat.

*The air resounds with the NOISE of the cries*; resonat clamoribus æther.

*The rivers resound with the NOISE of the frequent bellowsings of the beasts*; amnes sonant balatu et crebris mugitibus.

*To provoke the enemy with great NOISE and shouting*; feroci clamore provocare hostem.

NONE; nullus, adj. —of the best; most honest men; homo non probatissimus; Cic. —but you; te unum; Cic. ever saw her sit on horseback; eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit; Cic. —understands me; non intelligor ulli; Ovid. —noticed that fault; id vitium nulli notatum erat; Ovid. —or nobody, without a fault; nemo sine vitii nascitur; unicuique dedit vitium natura creato; Propert. Nullas vitii caret; nihil ex omni parte beatum; saus cuique attributus est error; egregio inspersos reprehendens corpore nervos; nemo sine crimine vivit. —but a fool would run into mischief; quod cavere possis stultum est

admittere. — *so deaf as they that will not hear*; nulli sunt pejus surdi, quam ii qui audire nulant.

*You are NONN of my company*; extra numerum es mihi; non es nostrum fascim; Plant.

*I pray there may be NONN of this*; ne quid sit hujus oro; Ter.

*Without these man's life could have been NONN at all*; sine his vita hominis omnino nulla esse potuisset; Cic.

*He minded NONN of these things much above the rest*; horum ille nihil egregie præter cætera studebat; Ter.

*That befalls NONN but fools*; illud nisi stultis non accidit; Quint.

*This happens to NONN but a wise man*; soli hoc contingit sapienti; Cic.

*There is NONN but thinks himself very well dealt with*; nemo est, quin agi secum preclare arbitretur; Cic.

*It is NONN of my fault, but the times*; non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum; Cic.

*And there is NONN of us but —*; neque (nec) quisquam nostrum est, quin —; Cic.

*He said he knew that this man was NONN of the conspirators*; extra conjunctionem hunc esse se scire dixit; Cic.

*Beyond which (measure) NONN ought to go*; quem (modum) ultra progredi non oportet; Cic.

*Such an artist as NONN is able to come near him*; artifex longo citra æmulum; Quint.

*What news? NONN at all*; quid tandem novi? nihil sane; Cic.

*I love NONN but you*; te unum diligo.

*There is NONN but knows*; nemo est qui nesciat.

**NOON**; meridies, qu. medidies, m.

*To sleep at Noon*; meridiari.

*At Noon, or mid-day*; meridie. Medio die. Fecerat exiguas jam sol altissimus umbras . . . medio cum plurimus orbe sol erat et minimas a vertice fecerat umbras. Dum calet, et medio dum sol altissimus orbe est. Aestas erat mediusque dies; nunc Phœbus utraque Distat idem terra, finditque vaporibus arva. Jamque dies medius rerum contexerat umbras, Et sol ex æquo meta distabat utraque. Ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat . . . medio cum sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiciat quantum superasse videret. Jamque fero medius Titan venientis et actus Noctis erat, spatiosque pari distabat utrinque. Medius cum sol accenderet matas; cum sitiunt herbes et pecori jam gratior umbra est. Jam medium sol igneus orbem Hæserat, &c.; Virg. Sol medium caeli conspenderat igneus orbem. Jam summas

caeli Phœbus pervenit ad arcem; conspenderat arcem. Tempus erat medii cum solem in culmine mundi Tollit anhelæ dies, &c.; Stat. Sol operum medias summo librabat Olympo Lucentes, ceu staret, equos. Est medio Titan nunc ardentissimus axe; sol mediam clarum peragrabat Olympum, secabat axem.

**NOT**; non, haud, minus, minime, nihil. — (*interrogatively*) annon, nonne? — *as yet*; necdum, nondum. — *at all*; nequaquam, nequiquam. — *so oft*; rarius, — *one*; ne unus quidem.

**I. Nor**, in denying, is rendered by non, haud, minus, nec, neque, &c. as,

*He does Nor doubt but —*; non dubitat quin —; Cic.

*I know Nor whether*; haud scio an; Cic.

*It is Nor fifteen days yet since*; Minus quindecim dies sunt cum; Plaut.

*Nor long after*; nec ita multo post; Cic.

*For this I can Nor deny*; nequē enim hoc negare possum; Cic.

*Note: Both nihil and nullus are used for non. Of the first there are these instances: nihil dico quis fuerit Brutus; Cic. Hoc opus ut in apertum proferas nihil postulo; Cic. Parad. De rebus ipsis utere judicio tuo; nihil enim impedio; Cic. Of the second these: memini tametsi nullus moneas; Ter. Is nullus venit; Plaut. Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed nec; Cic.*

**II. Nor**, in forbidding, is rendered by non, with the future tense of an indicative mood; by ne, with an imperative or subjunctive; and by noli, with an infinitive mood: as,

*Thou shalt Nor kill*; non occides.

*Do Nor entreat me; deny it not*; ne me obsecra; ne nega; Ter. — *fear*; ne metuas; Ter. — *think that I would rather have had any thing than —*; noli patiare me quicquam maluisse quam —; Cur.

*Note: Where the prohibition is expressed by shall Nor, it is to be rendered by non: where by do not, there it is to be rendered by ne, or noli.*

**III. Nor**, after words importing caution, warning, or wariness, is rendered by ne, with the subjunctive mood of the following verb: as,

*Take heed you stumble Nor*; cave ne titubes; Hor.

*We must beware that the punishment do Nor exceed the fault*; cavendum est, ne major poena, quam culpa sit; Cic.

*Note: The conjunction is sometimes omitted after caveo, &c. Cave sis audiam*

ego istuc posthac ex te; Plaut. Sed cave si me amas, existimes me, quod jocosius scribam, abjecisse curam reipublicæ; Cic.

IV. *Nor*, after words of entreating, or deprecating, is rendered by *ne* or *ut* *ne* with a subjunctive mood of the verb following: as,

*I desire you Nor to ask that of me; poto a te, ne id a me queras; Cic.*

*Now I entreat you Nor to (or that you should not) marry her; nunc te oro, ut ne ducas; Ter.*

V. *Nor*, after verbs of fearing, is rendered by *ut*, or *ne* non, with a subjunctive mood of the following verb: as,

*I fear I can-Nor; vereor, ut possim; Cic.*

*You are afraid that what you have should Nor be of any long continuance; id ipsum quod habes, ne non diuturnum sit futurum, times; Cic.*

VI. *Nor*, in interrogations, is rendered by non, nonne, annon, or *ne* enclitic: as,

*Would Nor his father at his return have given him leave? non si redisset pater, ei veniam daret? Ter.*

*Ought I Nor to have known of it beforehand? nonne oportuit præscire me antea? Ter.*

*Did I Nor say it would be so? annon dixi hoc esse futurum? Dixin' hoc fore? Ter.*

*Hither refer Nor in dubitations and deliberations, as being rendered by* annon, *or* necne: as, At etiam dubitavi vos homines emerem, a non emerem diu; Plaut. Videndum est primum, utrum esse velint, annon velint; Id. Declarant utrum prælium committi, ex usu esset, necne; Cæs. Deliberent, utrum, trajiciant legiones ex Africa, necne; Cic.

*Some other phrases:*

*And Nor without cause; nec injuria; Cic.*

*I was Nor beholden to him at all; obligatus ei nihil eram; Cic.*

*Nor that I know of; non, quod sciam; Ter. —so much as my letters are staid; ne literæ quidem meæ impediuntur; Cic.*

*—to be tedious; ne multa; ne multis; Cic. —so oft as I used; rarius quam solebam; Cic. —so much that I may do any good, as that I may do no hurt; non tam, ut prosim, quam ut nequid obsum; Cic. —as it was before; contra atque antea fuerat; Var.*

*You need Nor fear; nihil est quod timeas; Plaut.*

*No, Nor he himself could have persuaded me; ne ipse quidem mihi persuasisset; Cic.*

*That I say Nor; ne dicam; Cic.*

*If it be so set down that I may Nor; si est ita scriptum, ut ne liceat; Liv.*

*If you had Nor rather; nisi si mavis; Ter.*

*Why may you Nor desire these things? quid ni hæc cupias? Juv. Quid ni illam abducas? Ter.*

*What reason is there that she should Nor? nunquid causæ est quin? Cic.*

*But if Nor (see if); sin aliter; Ter.*

*Would I might never live, if I write Nor as I think; ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio; Cic. Dii me omnes oderint, nisi; Ter.*

*It is a wonder if I do Nor disgrace myself here to-day; mirum ni ego me turpiter hodie hic dabo; Ter.*

*Will you Nor leave your prating? pergin' argutarius? Plaut.*

*See that these things be Nor spoken of; hæc cura clanculum ut sint dicta; Plaut.*

*I have accustomed him Nor to hide these things from me; ea ne me celet consuefeci filium; Ter.*

*I did Nor remember (or think of it); me fugerat; Cic.*

*And you can-Nor but know; nec clam te est; Ter.*

*If he were Nor stark mad; si non acerrime fureret; Cic.*

*It does Nor suit with the fashion or custom of this place; ab hujus loci more abhorret; Cic.*

*He takes it Nor very well; vix humane patitur; Ter.*

*If you will Nor cease troubling me; si molestus esse pergis; Ter.*

*That my father may Nor by any means hear of it; ne aliqua ad patrem hoc pertranseat; Ter.*

*He misses Nor a day but he comes; nunquam unum intermittit diem quia veniat; Ter.*

*If my eyesight fail me Nor; si satis cerno; Ter.*

*Things go Nor well with them; quibus res sunt minus secundæ; Ter.*

*He said that he knew that this man was Nor in the plot; extra conjurationem hunc esse, se scire dixit; Cic.*

*They have Nor their fill of it; citra satietatem datur; Colum.*

*If they can-Nor have good store of it; nisi potest affatim præberi; Colum.*

*Why do you Nor bring it out? quin tu id profers? Cic. Quin tu urges occasionem istam? Cic. Quin accingeris? Liv. Quin imus ipsi cum equitibus paucis exploratum? Id.*

*NOTABLE, or excellent; insignis, illustis, eximius, memorandus, lectissimus, notabilis.*

*A NOTABLE liar; insigniter mendax.*

—*business, or thing*; res memoranda, prædicanda; diligenter observanda.

*This NOTABLE thing happened to the city*; hoc memorandum contigit urbi.

*Let your noble and NOTABLE virtue appear*; virtutis tum lumen eluceat.

A NOTE, or mark; nota, signum.

To NOTE down; alicui rei notam apponere; scriptis aliquid committere. —or mark; notare, observare, annotare, signare. —*diligently*; animadvertere, auscultare.

A man of good NOTE; homo spectatus et probatus, civis honestus.

A man of no NOTE; ignotum caput.

Of great NOTE; insignis, præclarus, magni nominis.

Of small NOTE; obcurus, ignobilis.

To NOTE other men's faults; aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; lyncei foris, talpæ domi.

I NOTED the place; locum notavi; Virg.

To write in short NOTES or characters; notis excipere; Suet.

Men of good NOTE; boni cives nulla ignominia notati; Cic. Homines spectati et probati; viri spectatu digni; Id. Optimi et honestissimi cives; Cic.

They NOTED (i. e. marked, observed) the motions of the stars; motus stellarum observaverunt; Cic.

To be NOTED for the wisest person; inter sapientissimos haberi.

NOTHING; nihil, nil, nihilum. —worth; nullius momenti. —*did I desire more*; nihil mihi potius fuit; Cic. —*at all*; nihil quicquam, omnino, prorsus; Ter. Hor. —*less*; nihil minus; Cic. —*to, i. e. in comparison of, your cavalry*; nihil ad tuum equitatum; Cic. —*venture, nothing here*; jacta est alea; non fit sine periculo facinus magnum et memorabile. —*dries up sooner than tears*; lacryma nil citius arescit.

To say NOTHING of it; reticere.

To serve for NOTHING; servire gratis.

They fall out for NOTHING; de lana caprina rixantur, de fumo disceptant, de nugis contendunt.

It is not for NOTHING that —; non temere est quod —; Plaut. Non hoc de nihilo est, quod; Ter.

To be one's servant for NOTHING; servire gratis alicui; Cic.

They meant NOTHING else but —; nihil aliud egerunt, nisi ut —; Cic.

That you shall not abuse us for NOTHING; ut ne impune in nos illuseris; Ter. Non inultus ludificabit; Plaut.

His testimony is accounted as NOTHING worth; cuius testimonium nullius momenti putatur; Cic.

I aim at NOTHING else but —; nihil laboro, nisi ut —; Cic.

I will have NOTHING to do with you; res tuas tibi habeto, agito. Conditione tua non utar.

You have NOTHING to do with it; tua nihil refert; Ter.

There is NOTHING but may be spoiled; nihil est quin possit depravari; Ter. —*comparable to it*; prope res est una; Hor. —*that can be said now, which has not been said before*; nullum est jam dictum, quod non dictum est prius.

They live on NOTHING but honey; melle solo vivunt; Var.

He is NOTHING but skin and bones; ossa atque pellis totus est; Plaut.

She does NOTHING but grieve; nil aliud quam dolet; Ovid.

We should come little or NOTHING short of the Greeks; non multum, aut non omnino Græcia cederetur; Cic.

I have NOTHING to accuse old age of; non habeo, quod accusam senectutem; Cic.

It will come to NOTHING; ad nihil venturum est; Cic.

I gave NOTHING in evidence but what was known; neque dixi quidquam pro testimonio, nisi quod notum erat; Cic.

It is NOTHING so; totum aliud est; Cic. —*to me*; nihil ad me attinet; Ter. Id mea minime refert; Ter. Nihil mea refert; Cic.

They knew NOTHING by themselves; sibi nullius erant consocii culpæ; Cæs.

Cæsar wanted NOTHING but abundance of ships to have made a quick dispatch of the war; hoc unum, inopia navium, Cæsari ad conficiendi belli celeritatem defuit; Cæs.

Wood almost good for NOTHING but to make wheel-spokes; lignum non alio pæne, quam ad radios rotarum utile; Plin.

A fellow that is good for NOTHING; homo ad nullam rem utilis; Cic.

As you said NOTHING of these things; cum hæc reticueris; Cic.

Has there been NOTHING else between you? nunquidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Ter.

His love is so great that NOTHING can exceed it; hujus amor tantus est, ut nihil supra possit; Cic.

Little or NOTHING; non multum, aut omnino nihil; Cic.

As yet we had heard NOTHING; nihil dum audieramus; Cic.

One that has NOTHING; nudus rebus, omnibus.

That we might not seem to sit still and do NOTHING; ne videremur nihil agere; Petr.

Who shall make my speech NOTHING

worth? quis rediget in nihilum sermonem meum?

*If you have NOTHING, you will be nothing set by; ansem habeo, ansem valeo.*

**NOTICE, or knowledge; notitia, cognitio.**

*To give NOTICE; certiorum, notum facere, significare, commonefacere.*

*To receive NOTICE; accipere auribus; accidere auribus, et ad aures.*

*Having NOTICE of Caesar's coming; certior factus de Caesaris adventu; Cæs.*

*Dogs are kept in the Capitol to give NOTICE when thieves come; canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant, si fures venerint; Cic.*

*Should I not have had some NOTICE given me of it before? nonne oportuit præcise me ante? nonne prius communiatum oportuit? Ter.*

*Before they could have any NOTICE of what they intended; priusquam quid ageretur sentire possent; Cæs.*

*I will give you NOTICE; te certiorum faciam.*

**NOTWITHSTANDING; nihilominus, tamen, attamen, veruntamen, nihilo scius. —this; non obstante hoc.**

**NOUGHT; nihil, naucum. —but his head is above water; extat capite solo ex aqua; Cic.**

*To set at NOUGHT; nihili pendere, nauci facere; pro nihilo ducere, patare; Cic.*

*To come to NOUGHT; in nihilum redire, pessum ire.*

*You shall not make a fool of me for NOUGHT; haud impune in nos illuseris; Ter.*

*You have NOUGHT to do with it; tua nihil refert; Ter. —to say against her; cui tu nihil dicas vitii; Ter.*

*I will have NOUGHT to do with you; res tuas tibi habeto, agito.*

*I set (valued) them at NOUGHT; ingrata ea habui atque irrita; Plaut.*

*It is NOUGHT to you; nihil ad te; Ter.*

*You will make NOUGHT of it; nihili agis.*

*Where NOUGHT is to be had the king must lose his right; inops audacia tuta est.*

*He is a mere NOVICE; rudis est.*

*To play the NOVICE; rerum se rudem exhibere.*

**NOW; nunc, jam. —one, and then another; alternis, vicissim. —lately, or even now; nuper, modo, adv. —at length; demum, jam demum, tandem aliquando, nunc denique. —a-days; nunc diem, nunc temporis, hinc temporibus, hoc ævo; hodie, in his temporibus, quomodo nunc**

**ait; Cic. —and then to look on; subinde intueri; Plin. Subinde, identidem, nonnunquam, interdum, quandoque.**

**Never till Now; jam primum, nunquam ante hoc tempus.**

**I. Now, importing the present time, is rendered by nunc; as,**

*It Now comes into my head; nunc mihi in mentem venit; Ter.*

**II. Now, importing the time newly past, is rendered by modo; as,**

*How long ago? even Now; quamdudum? modo; Ter.*

**III. Now, importing the time instantly to come, is rendered by jam; as,**

*I will just Now to it; jam adibo; Ter.*

*Note: This niceness of distinction is not attended to in authors who use these particles with great latitude, and almost indifferently. Nunc for modo: vidi nuper et nunc videbam; Cic. Ea nunc meditabor tecum; Plaut. Quid aunc fiet? Ter. Modo for nunc. Modo dolores, mea tu, occupant primum; Ter. For jam, as modo faciam; says Stephanus, and from him Turcellinus, both affirming modo to signify tempus statim futurum. Jam for nunc: Cur uxor non accersitur? Jam advesperascit; Ter. Jam mitis est; Ter. For modo: Jam ne ille abiit? Plaut. So that the learner need not be over scrupulous about their use.*

**IV. Now sometimes respects not time, but is only a note either of introduction or connexion, rendered by autem, also by jam; or of transition to further matter rendered by deinceps; as,**

*Now a certain man was sick; agrotabat autem quidam; Bez. —what is that to the prator which he is in possession? jam quid id ad prætorem, uter possessor sit? Cic.*

*We have said enough of justice; Now let us speak of liberality; de justitia satis dictum est; deinceps de liberalitate dicatur; Cic. —nunc has this use also: Nam bona facile mutantur in pejus; nunc quando in bonum verteris vita? Quint. Et habet gratiam si in loco utaris, says Turcel.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Now or never; now is your time; nulum erit tempus hoc amisso; Cic.*

*They stand Now on one foot, then on another; alternis pedibus insistant; Plin.*

*How Now? quid nunc? Ter.*

*Never heard of till Now; ante hoc tempus inauditum; Cic.*

*Never till Now; nunquam ante hunc diem; Petron.*

*Even Now; jamjam, hoc tempore, in presentia, in presenti; impræsentiarum; hac tempestate, etiamnum; hoc temporis*



articulo, momento; item, hodie; hac ætate, et tempore, apud Cio. Sed, modo, raro usurpatur a doctis pro, nunc, sed pro, paulo ante, ut scribit Erasmus.

**To NUMBER, tell, or count;** numerare, enumerare, dinumerare, percensere, recensere.

*Be the NUMBER ever so great;* quantuscunque numerus adhibeatur; Quint.

*To report the NUMBER;* numerum referre; Virg.

*There is no necessity to NUMBER them all;* numerare omnes non est necesse; Cic.

*There was a great NUMBER of us, two hundred at least;* sane frequentes fulmus; omnino ad ducentos; Cic.

*To reckon into a NUMBER:* numero notare; numero comprehendere; referre numerum; ad calculum redigere, vel ad numerum; numeros computare; committere res numero.

*Reckon and NUMBER on your fingers, that you may not forget;* supputa in digitos, ut memineris.

*Can you NUMBER and tell to ten?* didicisti arithmeticon?

*We may NUMBER this without counters;* isthuc quidem citra calculos, vel digiti nostri nobis dicere possunt.

*He reckoned up, and NUMBERED, all his teachers, one by one;* doctorum omnium catalogum ad amussim recensabat, et viritum.

*He stands for a cipher; takes up room;* only makes up the NUMBER; vir nullius numeri, loci.

*Not many, you may easily NUMBER them;* quam minime multi.

**To NURSE a child;** infantem lacte alere, nutrire. Lac, ubera, lactis alimenta, primos infanti cibos dare, præbere, suggerere. Mammæ admovee lactanti. Lactare. Teneros lactanti pectore fœtus, partus, pascere, uberibus implere. Tepidique ope lactis alebat. Tota in dulces consumens ubera natos. Plena infanti dedit ubera mater, nutrix... Ubera vacca Lactea demittunt. Ubera trahere, ducere. Sugere mammæ; *to suck.*

## O.

**An OAT, OATS;** avena, -æ, f.

*To sow his wild OATS;* animo obsequi, libidini suæ sese dedere.

*He has not yet sowed his wild OATS;* nondum illi deferuit adolescentia.

**An OATH;** iururandum.

*To take an OATH;* jurare, iurejurando, vel sacramento se astringere. — *a solemn oath;* dejerare, conceptis verbis jurare. — *about any thing;* religiose affirmare, *Phrase.*

jurare; Dei nomen interponere; Deum testem adhibere, advocare, assertionis testem invocare.

*To falsify his OATH;* iururandum violare.

*To put one to his OATH;* objurare, iuramento astringere; ad iururandum cogere, adigere.

*The OATH of allegiance;* iuramentum fidelitatis.

*To say a thing on OATH;* iuratus dicere.

*With an OATH;* iurato, adv.

*You shall be put to your OATH;* dabitur iururandum.

*He will take my word before your OATH;* injurato plus credet mihi, quam iurato tibi.

*An assuring with an OATH;* asseveratio cum iuramento. Juratus tibi affirmo, iurejurando tibi polliceor, atque confirmo, ejusmodi rem esse, ita se rem habere, ejusmodi rei statum esse, in hoc statu rem esse; ita mihi Deus benefaciat, faveat, adsit; ita me respiciat Deus, servet, tueatur, non destituat, non deserat; ita mihi a Deo prospera contingant omnia; ita mihi optata contingant; ita quæ opto feliciter eveniant; ita mihi bene sit, meis rebus feliciter eveniat, ad voluntatem cuncta fluant; ita vivam feliciter, dum vivam, diuturnaque lucis usura fruam; ita mihi tam diuturnus vitæ cursus, tum facilis diuturnusque sit; ita meis optatis fortuna respondeat; ita sim salvus, incolumis, felix, fortunatus, bratus, malorum expers, ignarus adversæ fortunæ; ita nihil adversi videam in vita; ita nunquam adversam, perpetuo secundam fortunam experiam; ita fortuna utar perpetuo bona; ita moriar; ne vivam; ne sim salvus; dispeream; perdat me Deus; male mihi Deus faciat; Deum sentiam iratum; male mihi sit, nihil ex animi sententia succedat; excludar omni commodo; adversa mihi sint omnia; cadat infelicitur quicquid ago; infensa omnia, iniqua, adversa experiam.

**OBEDIENCE;** obsequium.

**To OBEY;** alicui obedire, obtemperare, morigerari, morem gerere, parere, obsequi, obsecundare; audire, auscultare. Magistratus, superiorum, principis voluntati parere. Morem gerere, obsequium præstare; concedere, morigerum se præbere. Alacrem, paratum se in principum mandatis perficiendis præbere. Dicto audientem esse, exhibere se. Alacriter alicujus imperata peragere. — *a man's lust, or follow his humor in all things;* se totum ad arbitrium et nutum alteriusingere, componere, comparare. Alterius libidini, studiis parere, obsecundare, obtemperare, morem gerere, voluntati inser-

vire, assentiri et obsequi in omnibus; nulla in re adversari. Cupio omnia quae tu vis. Ais? aio. Negas? nego. — *faithfully*; perficere mandata cura fidei. — *one cheerfully*; incredibili alacritate alicui obedire; libenter alicui acquiescere. — *or observe the least intimation of one's pleasure*; alicujus nutus intueri, observare.

*To do OBEISANCE*; genuflectere, devenerari.

*An OBEYIENT subject*; civis optimus, et fidelissimus; fide, in rempublicam, in principem, singulari.

*OBEYIENT to parents*; subdere collum jugo parentum; paternis morigerus praeceptis.

*To become OBEYIENT, or subject to one*; colla dare, accipere jugum; cervicem praebere alicujus jugo, subjicere, seu submittere se legibus alterius, subditum esse; colla submittere capistro; alicui subesse; recipere, suscipere, frenum; alicujus imperium ferre; factis praecepta praestare; dare aures alicui; jussa capessere; inviolatissime servare quicquid mandatur; ne transversum, ne latum quidem unguem; a praeceptis discedere; alicujus monitis, consiliis, acquiescere; studiis servire, obsequi; auctoritati, imperio, voluntati, obsecundare; ad alicujus nutum expeditus, paratus; ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se dedere, accommodare, atque fingere; ad arbitrium alicujus aliquid agere; summa observantia aliquem colere; agere ad praescriptum, i. e. secundum leges et mandata; monitis, dictis, praeceptis alicujus parere; exequi, facere, jussa alicujus; jussis annuere.

*Great and continual OBEYIENCE*; summa et perpetua observantia.

*To promise all OBEYIENCE to one*; omnia obsequia alicui polliceri.

*If the servants be OBEYIENT to us as we command them*; si servi ad verba nobis obediunt.

*Who for so many years has been very OBEYIENT and loyal to the people of Rome*; qui tot annos ingenium, laborem, fidem suam populo Romano promptam exponitamque habnerit.

*But if he should OBEY what that prophet audiens fuerit*; quod si vati illi dicto audiens fuerit.

*To whom I have been always OBEYIENT*; cui me semper addixi.

*That they may faithfully OBEY the Romans*; ut populi Romani fidem sequantur.

*I will always be OBEYIENT to authority*; nunquam defugiam auctoritatem.

*Who, though the king be killed, observes or OBEY all his commands*; qui, rege interfecto, regius omnes nutus tuentur; Cic.

*Except he be OBEYIENT to any intimation of your will*; nisi ad tuum nutum primo fuerit.

*To be OBEYIENT to government*; magistratus auctoritatem vereri. — *to all commands*; agere ad praescriptum omnia. — *in all dutiful respects*; in officii regionibus se continere.

*If you will be OBEYIENT to me*; si me audire vultis.

*That I should be wholly OBEYIENT to that man's will and pleasure*; totum me ad ejus viri voluntatem nutumque componerem, converterem; Cic.

*Which servant he had always ready and OBEYIENT to him*; quem servum sibi ille semper habuit ad manum.

*You shall have me always OBEYIENTLY bound to you*; me vobis semper deditum et obstrictum habebitis.

*Not to be OBEYIENT to one's will*; alicujus voluntati resistere, refragari, obversari.

*He that is bound must OBEY*; mos gerendus est tibi.

*See you be obsequious and OBEYIENT to him*; vide tu illius manui ceream praebes materiam.

*I am resolved to OBEY your counsel*; tuis parere consiliis certum est.

*You will not repent of having once OBEYED me*; istius non poenitebit olim obsequii.

*He was OBEYIENT to his betters*; majorum is voluntati subserviebat.

*You have a pliable subject*; rule him as you please; *he will be OBEYIENT*; materiam tractas molliissimam, et in omnia sequacem.

*I am your slave*; *I shall OBEY you in every thing*; duc me quo voles et doce, corrige et dirige, habes egrum paratum ad omnem medicinam, sive tu ferrum cogitas, sive ignem.

*It is your duty to OBEY him*; illi to morigerari, mos bonus est.

*If he will not OBEY you*; ni tibi dicto esset audiens.

*He was very obsequious and OBEYIENT to his master*; nutum ille magistri observabat sui.

*He refused to OBEY the emperor*; obsequium erga imperatorem exiit; Tac.

*To OBJECT*; objicere, opponere. — *or reproach*; opprobrire, exprobrare, acriter aliquem insequi, ferire; aliquem impugnare; argumentando criminari. — *a crime*; aliquid exprobrare, et objicere; aliquid maledicti et contumelie loco ponere; aliquid urgere, premere; contra aliquem in concione consistere.

*To OBLIGE*; astringere; de aliquo bene mereri. — *one in kindness*; inire ab aliquo gratiam. — *or endear*; devincire.

—by kindness; beneficio provocare; Cic.

OBLIGED for courtesies; magnis alicujus beneficiis ornatus, auctus, arctissime devinctus.

He so OBLIGED them to him, that; eos sic sibi devinxit, ut.

You will very much OBLIGE me to gratitude to you; inibis a me solidam et grandem gratiam; Plant.

To OBSCURE, or darken; caliginem, vel tenebras, obducere. —most famous things; rebus clarissimis obducere tenebras.

An OBSCURE fellow; inglorius et ignobilis, ignotum caput.

OBSCURE, or not expressed; indefinitus, adj. —or mystical, hard to be understood; res obscura, latens, addita, involuta, nodosa, perplexa, implicita, implicata, tenebrosa, caliginosa, caeca, spinosa, recondita, perrecondita, inexplicabilis, inextricabilis, ardua, difficilis, tortuosa, flexuosa, impedita, velo cooperta, caecis occultata tenebris; explicatu, ad explicandum difficilis, perdifficilis intellectu; multis disquisitionis, nec quae faciles habet explicatione, caligine quadam et tenebris obscurata, obiecta, obducta; numeris Platonica obscurior, quae lumen doctrinamque desiderat; mera enigmata, argutae spinosae quae Delio narrare opus habent; quibus explicandis Edipo sit opus. Oratio obscura, dubia, involuta, perplexa, crassae occultae et circumfusa tenebris; multis obstricta difficultatibus; involucri plena; haud dilicida, minime luculenta, plena ambagibus, anfractibus referta. Sermo ita oraculis flexilocus, flexuosus, obscuris implicatus, ut egeat interprete. Aenigmata Baetica, quae Apollo quidem intelligat. Error verborum inextricabilis. In his obscuritas est. Spinosiора sunt ista. Subtiliter magis quam dilicida dictum. Verborum laquei, spinae, nebulae, ambages; labyrinthi, nodi, nodi Gordii, insolubiles; quos praeter Sibyllam nemo legat, minus intelligat. Verba et vocabula inusitata, antiquata, intermorta, pervetusta, exoleta, obsoleta. Caecis obscura tenebris Verba. —or base; tenebris offusis demersus; in tenebris latens.

To speak OBSCURELY; ambagibus, involucri verborum uti. Verborum et argumentorum fuliginem ob oculis audientium jacere. Noctem quandam rebus; tenebras, caliginem, pulverem, fumum oculis infundere. Rem tenebris involvere. Allegoriis et enigmatibus orationem obacurare, excacare; obscuritatem asferre orationi, lucem eripere.

These customs are quite dark and OBSCURE now; splendor omnis his moribus jam obsolevit.

Their praises are OBSCURE and little known; laudes eorum minus sunt notae, minusque pervulgatae.

There needs no OEDIPUS to unriddle that OBSCURE speech; non isti quidem hercle orationi Edipo opus est conjectore.

That is too hard, OBSCURE, and figurative speech; tropus is nimium est durus, et longe petitus.

There are many things which lie hid, OBSCURE, and dark, in the bosom of nature; multa latent addita et retrusa in universitate naturae.

To lie so OBSCURELY hidden that it cannot be found out; aliquid ita conditum esse, atque ita addite latere, ut investigari non possit.

That seems OBSCURE and very difficult to others; id aliis obscurum videtur, et difficultatis plenum.

All knowledge is OBSCURED with difficulties; obstructa difficultatibus est omniscognitio; Cic.

Your books are so OBSCURE, that they require a most skilful interpreter; non lectore tuis opus est, sed Apolline, libris; Mart.

They lie dark and OBSCURELY hidden in a great gulf; jacent in abyso retrusa atque addita; Cic.

You have much OBSCURED the fame of your ancestors by your degenerate life; tuis majoribus vita, quam tui patris egisti, magnas offudisti tenebras.

To make things as OBSCURE as the darkness of the night; lucem eripere, et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere; Cic.

I hate those arts by which the truth is OBSCURED; odi artes, quibus veritas, ut involucri quodam, obtegatur.

No length of time will OBSCURE this book; nulla vetustas hunc librum obruet, abolebit.

To discourse OBSCURELY; contorte dicere; enigmatizare.

The OBSCURITY of books has inspired you with dislike; rejicit te a libris obscuritas; Cic.

To OBSERVE, or watch; observare. —or be observant; colere, morigerum esse.

She was OBSERVANT to you in all things; tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus; Ter.

He bade me leave all and OBSERVE Pamphilus; me relictis omnibus jussit Pamphilum observare; Ter.

OBSTINATE, self-willed; contumax.

To be OBSTINATE; obfirmare animum.

To hold an opinion OBSTINATELY; moridicus tenere.

Very OBSTINATE, or perverse; cerebrosus, opiniosissimus. Ad suam senten-

tiam quam adamaverat, tanquam ad saxum adhærere. Se, animum suum, viam suam obfirmare. Pertinaciter, audacter in sententia perdita, scelerata, aperte falsa permanere, persistere, perseverare. Opinioni temere, nulla ratione suscepto, proposito suo minime probando pertinacissime adhærere, adhærere. Nunquam errori receptum, ab errore receptui canere. A sententia perversa, ab errorum umbris, tenebris, labyrintho non moveri, diacedere; nullo modo dimoveri, distrahi, divelli posse. A civitate prius quam a sententia depelli, quam a proposito abduci. Opinioni suæ consecratus eripi errorem sibi non patitur. Opinionem adamatam animo non remittere, pugnacissima defendere. In errore, in turpi re diuturnam habere mansionem. Quem de suscepta propositaque sententia, nulla contumelia, nulla via, nullo periculum potest depellere. Propositi etiam turpis et fœdi tenacissimus. Obstinato, præfracto, perverso ingenio, quod semel opinatus est mordicus tenet, summa pertinacia tuetur. Quo nihil, semel concepta opinione, obstinatius; obfirmato animo, qui prorsus obdurerit; durus qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est; nulli cedens, quem suis moribus relinquare necessum est, quoniam a proposito abduci non potest; suo cerebello fidens; tenaciter suam tutans opinionem; filius contentionis. Suam mordicus tuetur sententiam. Adamantium illi est propositum; non divellitur a sententia semel infixa. Animo fixum immotumque sedebat.

*There is no persuading, he is so OBSTINATELY inexorable; sed nullis ille movetur flatibus, nec voces ullas tractabilis audit.*

*Be not so OBSTINATE against so clear a case; adversus solem ne loquitor.*

*To OBTAIN; obtinere. —by entreat- ing; precibus impetrare, exorare, obtinere, flectere, movere. Voti compotem fieri. Postulata, a Deo optata, quod expetivit quis, assequi, consequi. Potiri voto. Habes tota quod mente petisti. Vota valent; pondus habent, et tetigere Deum. Penovere aures precibus; Hor. Humili precatu Deum infringere; superare supplicibus vota. —any thing easily; facile aliquid impetrare. —by hook or by crook; precario assequi, vel pretio.*

*Although they should be entreated by prayers, yet it would not be OBTAINED from them; etiamsi precario essent rogandi, tamen ab illis non impetraretur.*

*I have OBTAINED what I sought for; intra casses jam meos præda est quam venabamur.*

*I OBTAINED it at last; captatam tibi prædam victor præripui. —with much ado; exoravi, quanquam ægre.*

*Did you OBTAIN what you sought? num contigit præda, quam venabaris? Habes assecuturumque præmium?*

*He but speaks and speeds; he OBTAINS all he desires; ambit et exambit.*

*You will OBTAIN what you will, but ask and have; abi orator, redibis exorator.*

*Having now OBTAINED my heart's desire; quin ego jam ad voti mei portam perveni.*

**OCCASION; occasio.**

*To seek an OCCASION, or opportunity; causam, occasionem, opportunitatem idoneam, aptam rei tempestatem; tempus commodum, dextrum, opportunum captare, observare, venari, expectare. Tempus aucupari. Ansam, causam querere. Inservire, insidiari temporibus.*

*To give or offer OCCASION; facultatem offerre; occasionem, &c. offerre, præstare, ministrare. Ansam, aditum, dare, præbere. Materiam offerre. Aditum, viam præsterno, fenestram, patefacere, aperire. Aperire, dare suspicioni locum. —of suspicion; dare suspicioni locum. —of friendship; fenestram ad amicitiam aperire; Cic.*

*To take OCCASION, or opportunity; captare occasionem; ansam avidè arripere. Causam, opportunitatem, occasionem; tempus rei opportunum, magis idoneum; facultatem faciendæ rei, ad agendum quid arripere, amplecti, invenire, urgere, non negligere, non prætermittere, non sinere dilabi. Tempore oblato, optato, opportuno uti. Temporis opportunitatem sequi. Occasioni, tempestatì occurrere, obsequi, servire. Scite, commode, carpere tempus agendi quid. Omnia ad tempus accommodare. Omnia temporibus quomodo divisa sunt efficere. Oblata occasione sibi non deesse. Spatio brevi apem longam rescies; dum loquimur fugerit invida ætas; carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. —of accusing one; arripere occasionem alicujus accusandi.*

*To OCCASION, or be the occasion; in causa esse.*

*To be OCCASIONED by one; ex aliquo oriri.*

*To have fit OCCASION, or opportunity; causam oblatam, occasionem, opportunitatem, partem temporis optatam, aptam propositi, rei faciendæ commodam, idoneam, nancisci, tenere. Oblatam sibi facultatem habere. Ansa præbetur. Locus opportunus. Dum ætas adest. Dum res, dum tempus feret. Teneo quam optabam occasionem, neque omittam. Occasio nunc quasi decidit de colo. Dum licitum est, potestas, mora, tempus et spatium datur, sinit opportunitas, otium et spatium habes. Dum vires annique sinunt. Dum virent genæ. Dum res et ætas, et soro-*

ram Fila trium patiuntur atra.

*On all OCCASIONS; ex omni occasione.*

*To omit, or let slip, an OCCASION; opportatam occasionem, tempestatem, opportunitatem, tempus oblatum, facultatem rei bene gerendae omittere, amittere, prætermittere, remittere, negligere. Tempore oblato non uti. Sinere, pati ut abeat, prætereat, fugiat, evanescat, elabatur de manibus occasio. Occasione fraudari.*

*OCCASIONALLY; as occasion serves; in loco, ubi usus veniat, oblata facultate; pro re nata; Cic. per occasionem.*

*To take away all OCCASION; omnem offendiculi ansam, mali occasionem tollere, submovere, subtrahere, præcipere, præripere, e medio auferre. Aditum claudere, præcludere, intercludere, obstruere. Prohibere, impedire, ne opportunum sit aut tempus peccandi aut locus. Locum obtræctationi non relinquere. Materiam ejus furori subtrahit.*

*There is a very good OCCASION for it; bellissima est occasio; Petron.*

*Not but on great OCCASION; nec nisi necessario; Cic.*

*I will remove all OCCASIONS from every body; omnes causas præcidam omnibus; Ter.*

*He will find an OCCASION; causam cœperit, reperiet; Ter.*

*He exercised his bounty as he had OCCASION very often; liberalitatem per occasionem frequenter exhibuit; Suet.*

*When I have OCCASION to use it; ubi usus veniat; Plant.*

*That war began on this OCCASION; ejus belli hæc fuit causa; Cms.*

*If there were OCCASION for it; si res postularet; Cic.*

*I will help you when there is OCCASION; juro te, ubi opus erit. Adero tibi, præsto ero, opem feram, cum res postulabit; ubi tempus feret, tuis temporibus, si rerum tuarum ratio poscet, si occasio requireret, ubi erit e re tua, si pertinere ad te videro. Si potero tibi navare operam, faciam. Si acciderit ut opera mea tibi utilis esse, in rem tuam esse, e commodo tuo, ex usu tuo esse possit; officio meo non deero, satisfaciam officio meo, officium meum præstabo, non committam, ut officium meum desiderari possit, ut meæ partes requirantur; si continget, si eveniet, si usu veniet, si erit, si res, si tempus, si occasio feret, postulabit, poscet, exiget, requireret, si occasio se offeret, se dabit, se ostendet, se dederit, offeretur, dabitur, ostendetur, si fortuna feret occasionem, attulerit, detulerit, præbuerit, ostenderit, si tempus acciderit; si mihi grata omnia ac libera essent, si essent omnia mihi solutissima.*

*A seasonable OCCASION; tempus appositum, idoneum, opportunum, aptum.*

*There is not now an OCCASION of speaking; nunc non est narrandi, dicendi, locus.*

*It is not for this OCCASION; non est hujus temporis, neque loci.*

*Now you have a fair OCCASION; nunc tuum ferrum in igni est; Sen. Ejus autem ferrum in igni esse dicebant, cujus negotium jam ageretur.*

*So the OCCASION requires; ita tempus fert, flagitat.*

*As the OCCASION requires; ut temporis ratio fert.*

*If the OCCASION require it; si res postulare videtur; si fortuna, cum ipsa res, feret; quamprimum patuerit occasio; si occasio tulerit.*

*There was a very fair OCCASION offered; quamplurimum fida patuit occasio.*

*You have OCCASION now to show your patience; habes jam ubi ostentes patientiam.*

*When there shall be any OCCASION; ubi quicquam occasionis erit.*

*The season of the year gives me the greater OCCASION; anni tempus majorem libertatem mihi dat.*

*If we shall give any OCCASION of suspicion, or of crime; si ullum locum aperuerimus vel suspicioni, vel crimini.*

*To give no OCCASION to slander in so malicious and suspicious a city; in tam maledica et suspiciosa civitate, locum sermoni obtræctatorium relinquere nullum.*

*I cannot be silent, whenever I have OCCASION to write; silere non possum quoties stylum invitat occasio; Cic.*

*I steer my course eagerly thither, from whence any OCCASION appears; avidè, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do.*

*Any OCCASION of writing must be taken; quælibet ad scribendum est amplectenda occasio.*

*To make use of any OCCASION offered; occasioni, scenæ, servire; temporis servire, consulere, cedere, se accommodare; vela ad id, unde flatus ostenditur, dirigere.*

*Let us lay hold on the present OCCASION; rapiamus occasionem de die.*

*He resolved to lay hold on all OCCASIONS; omnibus rebus inserviendum esse statuit.*

*To be glad of an OCCASION to do mischief; libenter arripere facultatem lædendi.*

*Not to neglect a good OCCASION; tempus idoneum non prætermittere, amplam occasionem nactus; delabi occasionem non sinere; opportunitate uti.*

*An OCCASION offered is not to be neglected, for once gone it may not be regained; oblata occasio neutiquam est*

omittenda, namque, post est occasio calva, licet fronte capillata.

*Except I should be disappointed of so fair an OCCASION; ni tam fida occasio fraudaret.*

*He has let slip the OCCASION; facultatem præterivit.*

*I am vexed that so fair an OCCASION should be snatched from me; crucior holum tantum mihi ereptum e faucibus; Ter.*

*He removed the OCCASION of his fury; materiam ejus furori subtrahit.*

*He deprived me of that OCCASION; quam mihi facultatem ille præcipuit.*

*What wind blew you thither? what OCCASION had you there? quis Deus, aut quis te ventus adegit illuc?*

*What fairer OCCASION could be looked for? quæ major poterat aperiri fenestra?*

*Should I let slip so fair an OCCASION? an ego occasionem mihi ostentatam, tam brevem, tam optatam, tam inexpectatam omitterem?*

*Make use of OCCASION offered; quid opus erit, ut res tempusque postulat, administras atque provideas.*

*One thing draws on another; new OCCASIONS start each other; ansa trahens ansam.*

*There is something else in the wind; he took OCCASION from hence; hæc illi erant incunabula, et rerum veluti majorum rudimenta.*

*Now is the time, or never; a fit OCCASION; jam æstas adest, bellissima ministratur occasio.*

*Strike while the iron is hot; lose no OCCASION; in igni ferrum est.*

*The OCCASION seems to require it; res postulare, hortari, videtur.*

*Let him give us OCCASION of speaking; nobis det locum loquendi.*

*Opportunity itself could not give a more suitable OCCASION; ipsa opportunitas non potest opportunus advenire.*

*To OCCUPY; occupare. — one in some business; aliquem negotiis implicare, occupatum tenere.*

*To be OCCUPIED or bustled; negotiari, versari, distineri, exercere se. — in many affairs; plurimis negotiis contrahendis implicari.*

*A good OCCUPATION stays poverty; sua cuique ars pro viatico; artem quævis alit terra; artificium aliquod, aut eruditio, certissimum viaticum senectuti.*

*To be vexed by the troublesome OCCUPATIONS of life; dilacerari millibus curarum, quibus hæc vita est obnoxia; sollicitudinibus noctes diesque discrucieri; operæ alicujus tricus vehementer impedi.*

*He is greatly OCCUPIED; distantus est operâ et animo.*

*They are OCCUPIED in finding out the truth; in veri investigationes verantur.*

*Their stock they OCCUPY, or employ, together; viri quantas pecunias, &c. tantas (ex suis bonis existimatione facta), cum uxorum dotibus communicant; hujus omnis pecunie conjunctim ratio habetur; Cæs.*

*It did not OCCUR to me; in mentem mihi non venit; Cic.*

*ODD, i. e. not even; impar, adj.*

*Ten crowns, and ODD; decem aurei, et quod excurrit.*

*An ODD business; res absurda. — follow; insolens homo; Cic.*

*To be at ODDS; dissidere; discordare, inimicitias gerere; Cæs.*

*To have the ODDS of one; superiorem esse.*

*Two against one is ODDS; ne Hercules quidem contra duos.*

*They are at ODDS; inter se dissident; discordant; Cic. Ter.*

*See what ODDS there is between man and man; hæm vir viro quid præstat; Ter.*

*To play at even or ODD; par impar ludere; Hor. Suet. — ODD pranks; ludum insolentem ludere; Hor.*

*To fight against ODDS; impare congruendi numero; Cæs.*

*ODIOUS; inivisus. — or universally hated; omnibus in odio esse; in odium venire; tanquam monstrum, prodigium aliquod, omnibus, apud omnes odio esse. Invidia, odio publico, communi laborare, premi, opprimi; flagrare, conflagrare. Apud omnes odio esse. Invidia, odio publico, communi laborare, premi, opprimi, flagrare, conflagrare. Apud omnes ordines invidiosus. Inimicitias et odia in se omnium suscipere, concitare. Is est a quo animi atque aures omnium abhorrent; quem cives universi uno animo detestantur, una voce execrantur, oculis infestis intuentur; nemo aditu, congressu, congressione, sermone, luce dignum putat, judicat.*

*Or, for concerning, about; de, super.*

*I. Or, between two substantives, is a sign of a genitive case; as,*

*The love Or money increases as much as money itself increases; crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit; Juven.*

*But if an adjective denoting some quality in a person or thing come with one substantive after another, whether noun or verb substantive, then as it is sometimes rendered by the genitive, so it is sometimes also rendered by the ablative case; as,*

*A boy Or an honest look; ingenui vultus puer; Juven.*

*Maids Or surpassing beauty; forma*

præstante puellis; Ovid.

*You shall be Or a better countenance; et vultus mollioris eris; Ib.*

*Be Or good cheer; bono animo esto; Ter.*

*Note: The genitive case after the verb substantivæ is governed by a noun substantive understood: Est hominū indotus, scilicet puer, vir, femina. Est amplissimi corporis; scilicet, jumentum.*

*So is it in these: adolescentis est majores natu revereri; Cic.: regum est parvæ subjectis; Virg.: wherein proprium or officium is understood. The genitive case after the noun substantive is governed by it, as denoting some part or adjunct of it, and so a thing possessed by it.*

*II. Or, before the English of the participle of the present tense coming after a substantive, is a sign of a gerund in di: as,*

*I will make an end Or speaking; finem dicendi faciam; Cic.*

*So it is after certain adjectives, viz. cupidus, &c.: as,*

*Desirous Or returning; cupidus redeundi; Ter.*

*III. Or, before a substantive signifying the matter of which a thing is, or is made, is a sign of a genitive case, and is sometimes rendered by it: as,*

*I cannot find a penny Or money any where; nummum nusquam reperire argenti queo; Plaut.*

*This kind of construction is mostly poetical; but more usually it is rendered by the preposition, e, ex, or de: as,*

*A vessel Or a very great jewel; vas e gemma prægrandi; Cic.*

*And sometimes it is rendered by an adjective material: as,*

*Trappings Or silver; phaleræ argenteæ; Plin.*

*IV. Or, with mine, thine, ours, and yours, after a substantive, is rendered by a pronoun possessive agreeing with the foregoing substantive: as,*

*This plane-tree Or yours put me in mind; me hæc tua platani admonuit; Cic.*

*But if his or hers, theirs or its, follow Or, then may of with its English be rendered by the genitive case of the Latin pronoun demonstrative: as,*

*This book Or his; hic illius codex.*

*V. Or, after adjectives signifying desire, carefulness, fearfulness, mindfulness, and their contraries, is a sign of a genitive case: as,*

*I have ever been exceedingly desirous Or praise; laudis avidissimi semper fuimus; Cic.*

*Likewise after the English of some participials of the present and preterper-*

*fect tense; and verbals in ax: as,*

*Greedy Or what is other men's; alieni appetens; Sall.*

*A creature capable Or a noble mind; animal altæ capax mentis; Ovid.*

*VI. Or, after all participives (and adjectives put participatively), is a sign of a genitive case: as,*

*Many Or those trees were set with my own hand; multæ istarum arborum mea manu sunt satæ; Cic.*

*The elder Or you; major vestrum.*

*The most elegant Or all the philosophers; elegantissimus omnium philosophorum; Cic.*

*The right Or the wise men; sapientum octavus; Hor.*

*Hither may be referred, Nihil horum in Mart. and Eorum partim in pompa, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt; Cic.*

*Note: This genitive is frequently varied by a preposition: as, Unus e Stoicis; Cic. Est dous e vobis alter; Ovid.*

*VII. Or, after verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, or absolving, is a sign of a genitive case: as,*

*He accuses another man Or dishonesty; alterum incusat probi; Plant.*

*Note: Sometimes an ablative case is used instead of the genitive in accusing, condemning, and acquitting: as Ego certis propriisque criminibus accusabo; Cic.*

*VIII. Or, after the English of penitence, pudet, piget, tædet, is a sign of a genitive case: as,*

*It repents them Or their follies; ineptiarum suarum eas pœnit; Cic.*

*This genitive case (says Vossius) is governed not by the expressed verb, but by ergo, nomine, or gratia, &c.*

*IX. Or, after adjectives signifying joy or pride, is a sign of an ablative case: as,*

*He is glad Or the honor; lætus honore est; Virg.*

*This ablative seems to be governed by a preposition understood; for so Ter.: Lætus est de amica.*

*X. Or, after the English of opus or usus (need), dignus, indignus, natus, satus, cretus, ortus, editus, &c. is a sign of an ablative case: as,*

*You have no need Or a wife; non opus est tibi conjuge; Ovid.*

*1. Note: Opus has also after it a genitive case: Nobis et magni laboris, et multæ impensæ opus fuit, ut; Cic.*

*But this is rare: About the nature and use of opus and usus, see more in Stephanus on the words. Dignus also and indignus have a genitive case after them; successione imperii dignum; Suet.*

*But this is also rare, and a Grecism.*

*2. Note: The ablative case after natus, satus, &c. is governed by a preposition un-*

derstood, which is sometimes expressed: *Ex me hic non est natus, sed ex fratre*; Ter.

XI. Or, after adjectives of fulness and emptiness, is a sign both of a genitive and an ablative case: as,

*I am now full Or business*; *negotii nunc sum plenus*; Plaut.

*A city full Or warlike provisions*; *apparatu bellico plena urbs*; Liv.

*A body void Or blood and life*; *sanguinis atque animæ corpus inane*; Ovid.

*A letter void Or any useful matter*; *epistola inanis aliqua re utili*; Cic.

The genitive case is a Grecism; and the ablative case depends on a preposition understood, and sometimes expressed: A suspicious vacuus; Cic.

XII. Or, before the agent after a word of passive signification or use, stands for by, and is rendered by a, ab, or abs: as,

*He is praised Or these, he is blamed of them*; *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*; Hor.

Sometimes it is rendered by a dative case: as,

*Nor is he seen Or any body*; *neque cernitur ulli*; Virg.

Note: This dative is most usual after passive particles: *Ego audita tibi putabam*; Cic.; but this use of the dative after a passive is a Grecism.

XIII. Or, after verbs of unloading or depriving, is a sign of an ablative case: as,

*I will ease you Or this burden*; *ego hoc te facce levabo*; Virg.

And here also the ablative case is governed by the preposition a understood. Vacuus the noun is read with that preposition. And as to this, it is with verbs as with nouns.

Hither may be referred verbs of rejoicing, after the English of which, Or is a sign of an ablative case: *Gaudet officio*; Cic.

See rule IX. Though those verbs have other cases: *Jam id gaudeo*; Ter. *Utrumque lætor*; Cic. *ob* or *propter*. *Nec veterum memini lætorve laborum*; Virg. Grecism.

XIV. Or, after verbs of inquiring, hearing, and indeed after most verbs, is rendered by some one of these prepositions, a, ab, e, ex, de: as,

*He says he came to inquire Or him*; *dicit se venisse quesitum ab eo*; Sal.

*Perhaps you had heard Or somebody*; *audisti ex aliquo fortasse*; Ter.

But if a word importing the subject matter follow Or, it is particularly rendered by de and super, as signifying about, or concerning: as,

*I have spoken Or friendship in another*

*book*; *de amicitia alio libro dictum est*; Cic.

*I will write to you Or this thing from Rhegium*; *hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio*; Cic.

And if Or be added to the foregoing verb, as a part of it, as necessary to complete the sense of it, it is included in the Latin of the verb: as,

*He asks counsel Or the master of the ship*; *rectorem ratis consult*; Virg.

XV. Or, in the expressions, what kind of, what manner of, &c. is rendered by qui or qualis: as,

*He asks what kind Or man he was*; *rogitat qui vir esset*; Liv.

*What manner Or man he ought to be, we have set down*; *qualis esset, descripsimus*; Cic.

Plautus seems to use it in this sense: *nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut (what kind of one) ait pater meus: quam liber, quantusque amator fiet.*

Some other phrases:

*To follow out Or hand*; *o vestigio subsequi*; Plin.

*Or late*; *nuper*; Cic. *Dudum*; Plaut. —its own accord; *per se*; *ultra*; *sum sponte*; Cic. —your, his own, head; *de tua, de sua, sententia*; Plaut.

*This acquaintance Or ours is but of late*; *hæc inter nos suprema notitia admodum est*; Ter.

*I am Or that opinion*; *ego in ista sum sententia*; Cic.

*What great matter is there to speak Or in a day or two? quid tantum est in uno aut altero die?* Cic.

*What she could do, she was able to do Or herself*; *quicquid potuit, potuit ipsa per se*; Cic.

*At sixteen years Or age*; *annos natus sedecim*; Ter.

*He spoils whatsoever might be Or any use*; *quicquid usui esse potest, corrumpit*; Curt.

*Do you say you have had an ill journey Or it? ain't tu tibi hoc incommodum evenisse iter?* Ter.

*He has gathered many Or them together*; *ea collegit permulta*; Cic.

*It is ill spoken Or*; *male audit*; Ter.

*He is none Or the best, most honest*; *homo non probatissimus*; Cic.

*You shall not make a mock Or us for nought*; *haud impune in nos illuseris*; Ter.

*In the middle Or the valley*; *media in valle*; Virg.

*He had one at home to learn Or*; *domi habuit, unde disceret*; Ter.

*When I think Or it*; *cum in mentem venit*; Ter.



*I cannot think Or it*; non occurrit mihi, animo; Cic.

*He is Or my mind, opinion*; mecum sentit; Hor.

OFF; hinc, abhinc. —and on; inconstans.

*A furlong Or*; intervallo unius stadii.

*A little way Or*; exigno intervallo.

*Twelve miles Or*; ad duodecimum lapidem.

*They are so Or and on*; tanta mobilitate sese agunt.

*Far Or*; procul.

*Who is that I see afar Or*? quis est illic, quem procul video?

*They fought every day with slings afar Or*; quotidie fundis eminus pugnabatur.

*Places far Or one from another*; loca disjunctissima.

*From Or*; de.

*To come Or, go off*; discedere.

*I come fairly Or*; imo vero pulchre discedo et probe.

*To leave Or*; desinere.

*Let us some time leave Or*; aliquando dicere desistamus.

*To put Or*; amovere, tollere. —delay; differre. —keep off; propellere.

*The soldier's hope is put Or till another day*; spes prorogatur militi in alium diem.

*Very ready to put Or these things*; paratissimus ad hæc propulsandum.

*Take Or your hat*; aperi caput, manus abstine.

*To OFFEND, or commit a fault*; peccare. In culpa esse. Delictum, noxam, noxiam, erratum, offensam, errorem, culpam admittere, in se admittere. Absuit omne peccato, facinus, consiliumque neo. Fortunæ crimen in illo, Non scelus invenies. Quod enim scelus error habebat? a small offence. —or give offence, to one, &c.; aliquem, in aliquem, offendere. Alicujus animum graviter offendere, voluntatem in se alienare, vulnerare. Offensionem suscipere, subire. Esse apud aliquem in offensa. Offensioni esse alicui. In offensionem alicujus incidere, incurere, irruere. Gravier in aliquem delinquere. —heinously, or to commit a heinous offence, or sin; peccatum, scelus, crimen, flagitium, malefícium, nefas, facinus grave, inhumane, ingens, imparum, horrendum, indignum, atrox, nefarium designare, patrare, concipere, moliri, perpetrare, suscipere, committere. Scelere turpissimo, gravissimo astringi; se astringere, obstringere, contaminare. Gravissime peccare. Flagitiosissime facere. Aliquid nefarium moliri; impie, scelerate committere. Summam dedecus in se admittere. Crimi-

nibus obruere se, sceleri scelos cumulare. Fraudes inexpiabiles concipere. Scelestum facinus et nefarium, atque ejusmodi, quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur. Atrox, singulare malefícium, quod ita raro extitit, ut si quando auditum sit, portentum atque prodigium simile numeretur. —against the Divine Majesty; in gravissimam divini numinis offensionem irruere. —against the law; a jure discedere; sanctiones violare. —princes; in principum offensionem incidere. —and greatly displease the people; in offensionem odiumque populi incurere; Cic. Invidiam et offensionem suscipere apud populum. —nobody; minime multos ledere. —or commit an offence at the very beginning of any thing; in ipso limine, in ipso vestibulo, offendere.

*To be OFFENDED with one*; succensere, indignari.

*To take OFFENCE*; offensionem facile arripere. Animo esse offensus, offensiore, et alieno in aliquem; alicujus delicto in se offendi, commoveri, irritari.

*An OFFENCE of omission is less than a sin*; delictum minus est quam peccatum; delictum, seu peccatum omissionis, minus est, quam peccatum commissionis.

*I have OFFENDED, I confess*; erravi, fateor.

*If ever I OFFEND again*; noxam si aliam unquam admisero ullam.

*If he OFFENDS in any thing, it is against me*; si quid peccat, mihi peccat.

*Pray, be not OFFENDED*; quæso, ne ægre feras.

*That is not a small OFFENCE*; hoc non est leve crimen.

*A great OFFENCE*; scelus, flagitium; capitalis noxa, i. e. quæ capite plectenda, atque multanda est; causa capitis; piaculum; nefas, facinus indignum et impium; sed facinus, etiam anceps vox est, siquidem Sallustius præclari facinoris negotium appellat; sed frequentius in malum sumitur pro, delicto magno: as,

*My OFFENCE is not very great*; a culpa mea facinus abest.

*If I shall OFFEND in any thing*; si quid deliquero; si quid forte titubatum erit.

*What, I pray, has happened, that should so much OFFEND my brother Quintus*; or should so greatly change his affection? quid, quæso, accidit, quod afferret Quinto fratri meo aut offensionem tam gravem, aut commutationem tantam voluntatis? Cic.

*I will not have you OFFENDED*; nolo te iratum habere.

*Better OFFEND on that side*; malo in hanc peccare partem.

*To commit the same OFFENCE, or fault, again; eadem oberrare chorda.*

*When he was OFFENDED, and took it ill; quod cum gravatim tulisset.*

*I have often OFFENDED the other way; peccavi frequentius in diversum.*

*That I may give no just cause of OFFENCE; ne cui quoquo modo sim offendiculo; ne quid maculae aut inhonestamenti in me admittam.*

*We have OFFENDED by running out of compass; sed excessimus pomeria.*

*For their OFFENCE, I will give them a pardon of course; facillima erit apud me culpae deprecatio.*

*They think it an unpardonable OFFENCE; piculum putant inextinguibile, nulla unquam expiandum hostia.*

*As if it were some heinous OFFENCE; ac si in patrios minxisset cineres.*

*That which pleases some, OFFENDS others; quod apud alios gratiam, apud alios offensionem habet.*

*If any thing in the discourse OFFEND; si quid in oratione claudicat.*

*Our OFFENCE is less; minus est erratum a nobis.*

*If he has OFFENDED in a word; si verbo aberraverit. —in the least, against right reason; si tantillum de recta ratione deflexerit. —in any thing, it is against himself: he has offended you in nothing; si quid offenderit, sibi totum est, nihil enim tibi offendit.*

*I shall see, or have a care, that you shall not be OFFENDED by him; praestabo nihil ex eo te offensionis habiturum.*

*They are highly OFFENDED that I should live; criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam.*

*To bury OFFENCES, or displeasures; offensiones deponere, obliterare, oblivioni, in oblivionem, tradere; animos irasque demittere, deflectere.*

*Wherefore lay aside at length your anger for that OFFENCE; quamobrem collige placaeque animum aliquando istum, et mitiga; Cic.*

*I had buried those most heinous OFFENCES in willing forgetfulness; gravissimas istas injurias voluntaria oblivione contriveram; Cic.*

*If in word or writing I have OFFENDED you, I pray pardon me; si quid gravioris est admissi; si lingua, aut calamus titubavit, ne aspere quæso nimis luam.*

*The main crime, fault, or OFFENCE, is; crimen illud decumanum.*

*Ever so small an OFFENCE; si quid de recta virtutis regione vel tantillum deflexerit.*

*It is OFFENSIVE to the ears and to the mind; est hoc auribus animisque hominum absurdum; Cic.*

*To OFFER; offerre, proponere. —to*

*do a thing; parare, audere. —his service; operam suam polliceri. —himself to danger; periculis se opponere. —of his own accord; largiri se ultro. —sacrifice; rei divinæ, sacris, operari; Deum colere, venerari; dare thuris honorem; fumantibus aris placare Deum; thure et vino, sacris, victimis, Deo supplicare; vota facere,olvere, scelera expiare. —to lay a wager with one; sponsione provocare. —battle; productis copiis pugnandi potestatem facere; Cms. —wrong, or violence, to his father is most wicked; nullum scelus gravius est, aut detestabilius, quam patri vim inferre. —less for a thing than it is worth; licitari mercem minoris, quam valeat. —a reward; præmium proponere. —for saving one's life; præmium pro capite pacisci; Cic. —up requests; postulata edere.*

*To refuse an OFFER; conditionem, beneficium, rem benevole, benigne, humaniter, amico oblatam recusare, repudiare, rejicere, repellere, respuere, deprecari, non accipere, pulsare, renuere, aspernari, aversari. Suis sibi jussit res habere.*

*He was so far from OFFERING them any violence himself, that; adeo ipse non violavit, ut.*

*I never OFFERED you wrong; tibi a me nulla unquam orta est injuria.*

*An OFFICE, or duty; officium, munus.*

*To discharge an OFFICE well; præclare suis honoribus, muneribus, munis in rep. fungi, perfungi. Egægie, eximie se in rep. in munere, in provincia sua gerere. Summa cum expectatione ad rempublicam accessit. Rempublicam attigit, capessivit, summa cum laude gessit. Magistratum pro sua rei que publicæ dignitate administravit. Ex magistratu suo eximiam laudem colligere, ferre, capere, adipisci, consequi. Munera reipub. diligenter et laudabiliter obire; magna virtutis et innocentie fama provincie præfuit.*

*To be admitted to an OFFICE; munus officii subire; magistratum inire.*

*To resign an OFFICE; officio, munere, magistratu se abdicare.*

*By that time I shall be out of OFFICE; ego jam munus confecerò; Cic.*

*Methinks I may do it by virtue of my OFFICE; pro mea auctoritate videoor posse; Cic.*

*To sue for an OFFICE; ambire magistratum.*

*To go out of OFFICE; abire magistratum.*

*To discharge one of his OFFICE; fasces abrogare.*

*To do the last OFFICE to one; i. e. to bury him; alicujus summa celebrare officia; Curt. Aliquem supremo mandare*

officio; Petron. Peractis feralibus officii tradere sepulture; Apul.

*To do good OFFICES to any one; alicui gratiam conciliare, operam dare.*

*He has discharged his OFFICE with great commendation; munere egregie perfunctus. Magnificentissimo perfunctus est munere sedulitatis, præclare se tractavit sedulitatis munere, sedulitatem summa cum laude gessit, nihil fecit non egregie, justitiæ laudem præstitit, specimen dedit minime dubium virtutum suarum; ædilem se præbuit egregium, præstitit, ostendit; summam ex sedulitate laudem est consequutus, sibi comparavit, sibi peperit, cepit, tulit, retulit.*

*He so behaved himself in his OFFICE, that he got all men's commendations; magistratui recte præfuit. Pater tuus eximiam ex hoc magistratu laudem collegit, tulit, cepit, adeptus est, consequutus est; præclare pater tuus hunc honorem gessit, egregie se pater tuus in hoc munere tractavit; pater tuus hunc magistratum pro sua, rei que publicæ dignitate administravit.*

*So long as he was honest, he was in public OFFICES; ille, quoad honestus fuit, obiiit officia publica, gessit magistratum.*

*I am yours to command; yours to serve you in all dutiful OFFICES; puta me tuum esse mancipium; imperabis et impetrabis quidpiam.*

*Too full of courtesy, over-OFFICIOUS; immodica præstas officia.*

*It is but a poor kindness; you could scarcely have done me a worse OFFICE; quid hoc officio inofficiosius?*

*Will you command me any dutiful OFFICE, or service to your friends? nunquid tuis mandas per me? nunquid vis?*

*You will endear me, in all friendly OFFICES, to you for ever; summo me officio, summaque observantia tibi in perpetuum devinxeris.*

OFTEN; sæpe, &c.; non raro, quotidie; multis, variis, temporibus; iterum atque iterum; plus semel; haud semel bisve factum est; per singulas horarum minutias; iterum, &c.; de integro; secundo tertioque; bis terque.

*Not OFTEN; seldom; raro, rarius, &c.; minus frequenter, haud sæpe, nonnunquam, vix unquam.*

*Not so OFT as I used; rarius quam solebam; Cic.*

*Over OFTEN; nimis sæpe; Cic.*

*I used OFTENTIMES to scolder; sæpenuero admirari soleo.*

*He is OFTEN with him; frequens cum eo est.*

*I come OFTEN into the senate; venio in senatum frequens; Cic.*

*I went OFTEN to hear him; eum nos frequenter audivimus; Cic.*

*OFTEN goes the pitcher to the well, but at last comes broken home; quem sæpe casus transit, aliquando invenit.*

*He was very OFTEN with me; assidue mecum fuit. —often at Rome; erat ille Romæ frequens.*

*I write much OFTENER now; in scripto multo jam crebrior.*

*You OFTEN provoke me; frequenter me lacescis.*

*Your letters are very OFTEN and frequent; magna est crebritas tuarum literarum.*

*I wish you would write to me OFTENER; velim ad me crebrius scribas.*

*This has been OFTEN said, but must be said yet oftener; id sæpe dictum est, sed dicendum est sæpius.*

*He writes OFTEN to me; multoties ad me scribit.*

*So it OFTEN uses to come to pass; sic plerumque fieri solet.*

*It is stale news; I have heard it very OFTEN; plus millies audiui; sæpius quam Euripus.*

*Many go OFTEN thither every day; video quosdam septies illo recurrere.*

*I have seen that OFTEN, more than once; isthoc ego vidi non semel.*

*Twenty times a day, or OFTENER, he miscalls me; sæpe mihi plus vices in die commutat nomen.*

*I have said it OFTEN; not once, nor twice; ut jam pluries dictum est; non semel illud, nec vice simpliciter.*

OLD, or aged; senex, grandis natus. —age; ingravescent ætas; senectus; Cic. —in sickness enough of itself; senectus ipsa est morbus. —wives' tales; aniles fabulæ; ineptiæ; Curt. —men are weak and wordy; vires senibus defluunt, verba affluunt. —are twice children; his pueri senes. —dote sometimes; deliramus interdum senes. —wiser in counsel; sapienter consulunt senes; raro admodum peccant, errant, offendunt in consiliis. Prudenter fere consulit senilis ætas; in consiliis raro labitur. Non sæpe inutilia sunt, inania, stulta, vana, repudianda senum consilia. Robore juvenes, consilio præstant senes. Quorum grandior est ætas, qui longius ætate processerunt, is eorum solet esse plerumque sensus, qui a ratione minimum discedat, recedat; non procul abest; qui cum ratione congruat, rationi maxime conveniat, consentaneus sit. —or ancient things; prisca, vetusta; veterum res gestæ; insignia vetustatis monumenta; antiquiora quam Chaos, et Saturnia tempora; ab originum sæculo reperta; antiquiora diphtheris. —friends and old wines are best; ut amicitiam expleas, multi mo-

*alti malle edendi sunt. —birds are not caught with chaff; canis vetulus non assuciat loro.*

**Older**; senior, major natus. —*and wiser*; discipulus prioris est posterior dies; dies diem docebit.

**Twenty years Old**; viginti annos natus.

**One year Old**; anniculus.

**Two years Old**; bimus, bimulus.

**Threescore years Old**, &c.; sexagenarius.

**To was Old, or grow in years**; senescere. Senium, rugas, canitiem contrahere. In senectutem vergere, ruere, se inclinare. Adest, instat, appetit, appropinquat, præsto est, ingravescit senectus. *Ætas* ingravescit; in senium præcipitat, inclinat, labitur, præceps est. *Ætatem* prope actam, exactam, decursam habere, egere. Senectutis limen attingi. Ultimam vitæ fabulam acturus prodeō. Modo juvenem, jam virum, in cursu tergo insequens assecuta est senectus. Mea *ætas*, vita, dies, lux advesperascit. Ad occasum, ad vesperam meus inclinat sol. Annis jam vergentibus in senium. Vergimus in senium. Annis vergere.

**In Old time**; priscis, præteritis, antiquis, temporibus; apud majores nostros; Cic.

**An Old man, long-lived**; senex tristis ac decrepitus, rugosus, capularis, depon-tanus, emeritus, de ponte deiciendus, annis obitus, *etate* proventus, confectus, *etate*, longius *etate* proventus; *etate* proventa, percurta, exacta, præcipitata. Homo summa senectute, senio confectus; cuius *ætas* præterit et effluxit, viriditatem senectus abstulit. Silicernium. Effæctum senio corpus. Annos Nestoros, ultra Tithoni, aquilæ senectam vivere. Vitam, *etatem* in longum, longissimum producere. Ad summam *etatem* pervenire. Qui trium Nestorum excessit annos. Longævus, grandævus, annosus senex; ævi maturus, gravis annis; gravior, senior, grandior, obitus ævo; cuius rugis vetus frontem senectus exarat; marcet corpus annis; multo jam fractus membra labore; cui maturis signantur tempora canis. —*woman*; anus; vetula, proventa *etate* mulier. Quæ videt numerosa Sibyllæ tempora.

**A hundred years Old**; centenarius sum; centum annorum sum; annis duravi centenis; centenas menses, hiemes, peragi.

**Fifteen or sixteen years Old**; ter quinque ferens natalibus annos; bis adhuc octonis integer annis; primæ lanuginis annis; cui flore novo pubescit firmior *ætas*; ora, male pubescunt.

**In his Old age**; grandi jam *etate*;

Gell.

*When do you look for your Old man? senem quoad spectatis vestrum? Ter.*

*Nobody was by but one Old woman; neque extra unam amulam qulesquam aderat; Ter.*

**Not very Old**; non ita sane vetus; non admodum grandis natus; Cic.

**I am above thirty years Old**; plus annis triginta natus sum; Plaut.

**You are threescore years Old or above**; sexaginta annos natus es, aut plus eo; Ter.

**Above five-and-forty years Old**; majores quinquagidgenum; Liv.

*He wrote that book when he was four-score and fourteen years Old*; eum librum quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsit; Cic.

**He begins the Old wars again**; renovat pristina bella; Cic.

*If you had been Old enough for it; si per *etatem* eae potuisses; Cic. Si ejus *etatis* esses, ut posses; Petron.*

**The Old form of it is a little changed**; aliquantum vetus forma mutata est; Plin.

**You keep your Old custom**; antiquum obtines; Ter. Morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines; Ter.

**She did not look above seven years Old**; non plus quam septem annos habere videbatur; Petron.

**These things are too Old and obsolete**; hæc nimis antiqua et obsoleta sunt; Cic.

**We like young horses better than Old ones**; equis vetulis teneros antepone-re solemus; Cic.

**Wine, when it is Old, grows sour**; vinum vetustate coacescit; Cic.

**Demetrius and I have been Old acquaintance**; cum Demetrio mihi vetustam hospitium est; Cic.

**He lived till he was full a hundred and seven years Old**; centum et septem complevit annos; Cic.

**Besides that he was Old, he was also blind**; ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset; Cic.

**You are too Old to marry**; præterit tua ad ducendum *ætas*; Ter. —*still in the old tune*; eandem cantilenam canis.

**He that would be Old long, must be old betimes**; mature fias senex, si diu senex esse velis.

**An Old dog would learn no new tricks**; senex psittacus negligit for-lam.

**To talk like an Old woman**; aniliter dicere; Cic.

**He is broken with Old age**; confectus senio est; Cic.

**The Older I grow**; quo mihi plus *etatis* accedit, eo; Cic.

*Had he lived till he had been a hundred years OLD; si ad centesimum vixisset annum; Cic.*

*And yet you see how OLD I am; et tamen videtis annos meos; Cic.*

*I have often heard OLD men say; sæpe a majoribus natu audiui; Cic.*

*I am for the OLD way; antiquum volo.*

*An OLD soldier; miles emeritus, veteranus.*

*I can tell myself how OLD I am; scio ego quid ætatis sim; Plaut.*

*He is not so OLD but he may do it; per ætatem licet; Ter.*

*For as the OLD saying is; it is an old saying; nam vetus verbum hoc quidem est; Ter.*

*She was OLD before she died; proæcta ætate mortua est; Cic.*

*Now in my OLD age; nunc exacta ætate; Ter.*

*She is too OLD to bear children; parere hæc per annos non potest; Ter.*

*This was an OLD story; hæc decantata erat fabula; Cic.*

*He is OLD enough and strong enough; satis ætatis atque roboris habet; Plaut.*

*When he was both very OLD and very sick; cum esset summa senectute, et perdita valetudine.*

*He was twelve years OLD; duodecimum ætatis annum nondum excesserat.*

*It would make the OLDEST man live one year longer; hic, vel Nestor, vel Priamus posset repubesce, imo vel mortuus reviviscere.*

*In his OLD and declining age; vergente jam ætate.*

*If a man should be OLDER than Methuselah; etiam si quis trium Nestorum excedat annos.*

*That poor, little, OLD fellow; seniculus ille.*

*She was now a very OLD woman; jam admodum anus.*

*My OLD acquaintance lived at home beloved of all; collactaneus olim, et comitaneus mecum, inter cives suos consenuit, charus omnibus.*

*We need not look in your mouth to see how OLD you are; facies tua computat annos.*

*The OLDER, the wiser; difficile est dare verba seni.*

*One very OLD, that cannot live long; in peculio jam Proserpine, atque Orci familia numeratur.*

*A very OLD grandsire; decrepitus et capularis senex.*

*When I was now grown OLD; cum jam provector essem ætate.*

*When his hair turned white, by reason Phrusus.*

*of OLD age; ubi capillus illi versipellis, versicolor erat; cui argentea canorum corona redimivit caput.*

*The dregs of life, OLD age; vitæ fæces, et vappa.*

*How OLD are you? quot annos natus es, habes? quotum annum agis? quot annorum es? quotum numeras ætatis annum?*

*Those who are white with OLD age; quibus florent amygdala; quibus argenteæ canorum coronæ.*

*He is forty years OLD; ætas claudit octavum lustrum; Hor.*

*To OMIT, or pass by in silence; rem omittere, &c.; missum facere, habere; silere, dissimulare; silentio præterire, obruere, involvere, prætervehi, dissimulare, non attingere; tacitum, tacitus relinquere. De re silere, tacere, nullum verbum facere, nihil dicere, silentium agere, silentium sibi indicare. Abstineo ab hac re. Præstat in his Harpocratem agere. Sicco pede pertransire. —or leave; relinquere, &c.; in præteritis habere; item, habere missum, apud Cic. pro, missum facere. —or leave any thing to the silent judgment of the hearers; tacitis audientium iudiciis aliquid relinquere. —quite, or not so much as to touch, any thing; aliquid ne omnino attingere.*

*I OMIT, or leave, those things to your judgments and conjecture; hæc vestris iudiciis conjecturæque committo. —or leave off, to speak of the law; de lege reticeo.*

*We will quite OMIT that thing; cujus rei nulla mentio fiet.*

*The greatest affairs are OMITTED, or passed over in silence; maximæ res tacite prætereunt.*

*That was not carelessly passed over, but OMITTED designedly; non prætermisum id, sed consulto relictum.*

*All these things I must OMIT, or pass over, in silence; hæc omnia tacita quodammodo mihi relinquenda sunt.*

*That I may OMIT other things, which are too many to relate, I will come to that; ut alia omittam, quæ sunt immensæ, ad illud veniam.*

*Let us OMIT, or pass by, those things; minora hæc faciamus; silamus de istis.*

*Lest perchance, of the many great acts of Mark Antony, our discourse should OMIT one thing most famous; ne forte ex multis rebus gestis Marci Antonii præclaris, rem unam pulcherrimam nostram transiliat oratio.*

*But I resolve almost to OMIT, or at the most but lightly to touch, every thing; sed in animo est leviter transire, et tan-*

tummodo perstringere unamquamque rem.

*Neither must we OMIT, or pass in silence, that; nec silentio involvendum, quod.*

*Many other things have been OMITTED, or passed over, in the same silence; in eodem silentio multa alia jacuerunt.*

*These things our discourse shall OMIT; de his nostra silebit oratio.*

*His greatest deeds will be OMITTED, or passed over in silence; silebitur de maximis illius factis.*

*Not to OMIT any thing; plenissime dicere; Cic.*

ON, or UPON (*prep.*); super, in, cum abl.

I. ON, before a word of place, beside, near to, or toward, which something is, or is done, is rendered by a, ab, or ad: as,

*It is ON the right hand; est a dextra; ad dextram.*

1. Note: A and ab are sometimes only understood; Dextra montibus, leva Tyberi amne septus; Liv.

2. Note: Ad is used in this sense where hand or part is expressed or understood; and hardly else.

II. ON, before a word of place above or upon which anything is, or rests, or is made to rest, is rendered by in, or super: as,

*None ever saw him sit ON horseback; eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit; Cic.*

III. ON, or upon, before a word of place, after a word importing motion to that place, is sometimes rendered by in and super, with an accusative case: as,

*He fell UPON the body of his noble friend; in egregii corpus amici procidit; Sat.*

*Sometimes by a verb compounded with in, and a dative case: as,*

*She fell UPON the sword; incubuit ferro; Ovid.*

*Ovid has terræ procumbere, but there terræ is the genitive case; in solo or in solum, being understood, says Voss.*

Note: Humi is indifferently used for on the ground, whether rest or motion be expressed. In the sense of rest: Jacero humi; Cic. Humi residebant; Curt. In the sense of motion: Stravit humi pranam; Ovid. In the former sense in solo humi, in the latter sense in solum humi, make up the full construction. And as in the former sense there is read humo, i. e. in humo (so Ovid, Et jacuit resupinus humo); so in the latter is read in humum. Curt. Plura in humum innoxia cadebant. Tacit. Projectus in humum.

IV. ON or UPON, after verbs signifying

to depend, is rendered by a, ab, e, ex, or de: as,

*We both depend UPON one chance; casu pendemus ab uno; Lucan.*

*So in. In sententiis omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere Cic.*

*The preposition is frequently omitted after verbs signifying properly to hang; summo quas pendet aranea tigno; Ovid.*

V. ON or UPON, after verbs signifying to bestow, spend, employ, waste, or lose, is rendered by in: as,

*You have bestowed many kindnesses UPON me; multitudinem beneficiorum in me contulisti; Cic.*

*Yet there is variety of construction in some of the verbs of these significations. So impendo laborem in fodere faciendo; studia juvenibus erudiendis impendere; and Tempus studiis impendere, are said by Cicero, Quintil., and Plin. So, prædam militibus donat; and, Archiam civitate donasset; are Cæsar's and Cicero's. So aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi; Cic. Neque proficiens quendam osculo impertivit; Suet.*

VI. UPON sometimes is used for after, denoting the reiteration of something already done, and rendered by super: as,

*He thanks me with letters UPON letters; gratias aliis super aliis epistolis agit; Plin.*

VII. ON or UPON, referring to condition or terms, is rendered by the ablative case of the word denoting the condition, &c.; as,

*On this condition; ea lege; Ter.*

*This ablative is governed by a preposition understood, which is sometimes expressed: Jubere ei præmium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet; Cic.*

VIII. ON or UPON, after the English of misereor, miseresco, miserecui, is a sign of the genitive case: as,

*I am resolved to take pity ON none, because nobody takes compassion on me; neminis misereri certum est, quia mei miseret neminem; Plaut.*

IX. ON or UPON, before a musical instrument, when playing thereon is denoted, is rendered by the ablative case of the instrument: as,

*He is said to have played excellently ON the fiddle; fidibus præclare cecinitisse dicitur; Cic. Perhaps cum is understood with these ablatives.*

X. ON or UPON, before meat or food that is eaten, is rendered by the ablative case of the meat fed upon: as,

*They are fain to live all UPON honey; melle solo coguntur vivere; Varr. Probably here ex is understood; for so Ovid,*

Vivitur ex rapto. Ex deficit sæpe (says Voss.) cum materia notatur, vel modus, &c.

XI. *ON* or *UPON*, before a word of time, is rendered by the ablative case of the word of time: as,

*UPON* that very day at evening he came home; ea ipsa die domum ad vespertum rediit; Cic. In may seem to be understood: Postremo et qua in die parva periisset soror; Ter. So Stephanus and Voss. read it; though others, Ecqua inde parva periisset soror.

XII. *ON* or *UPON* frequently goes to complete the sense of the foregoing word, and then is included in the Latin of it, especially if compounded with ad, in, pro, or super: as,

All good men will look *UPON* you; te omnes boni intuebantur; Cic.

The corpse goes *ON*; funus procedit; Ter.

Currentem incitari (*I spurred ON*); Cic. Precipitantes impellere (*to set on*); Cic. Nisi me lactantes, et falsa spe producere (*drawn on*); Ter.

Freti (*relying ON*) tua humanitate, tibi consilium dabimus; Cic.

Tribunos ad occupanda (*to seize ON*) Illyricorum castella misit; Liv.

Sed jam ad reliqua pergamus (*Let us go ON*); Cic. Quod superest perge, mi Brute; Cic.

Some other phrases:

Falshoods border *UPON* truths; falsa verba finitima sunt; Cic. Finium extremi, et Ædua contermini erant; Tacit.

*UPON* what ground? qua de causa? Cic.

You sat judges *UPON* him; vos in illum judices sedistis; Cic.

But consider whether this be not all *ON* my side; sed vide ne hoc totum sit a me; Cic.

You are trusted. *ON* neither side; neque in hac neque in illa parte fidem habes; Sal.

The voices go *ON* neither side; neutro inclinatur sententia; Liv.

I give judgment *ON* your side; secundum te litem do; decerno; judico; Suet. Cic.

If it were not so, you would hardly be *ON* his side; ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud staret; Ter.

I will drink *ON* that side that you drink on; qua tu biberis, hac ego parte bibam; Ovid.

*ON* one side they sound flat, on the other side sharp; ex altera parte graviter, ex altera acute sonant; Cic. —this side, on that side; hinc, hinc; hinc atque hinc; hinc, illinc; hinc atque illinc. Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petu-

lantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, &c.; Cic. —both sides; ex utraque parte; utrinque; utrobique; Cic. —every side; ex omni parte; undique; Cic. —both sides there is great power in fortune; in utramque partem magna est vis in fortuna; Cic. —the Sabines' side, M. Curtius; on the Romans' side, H. Hostilius encouraged to battle; pugnam ciebant, ab Sabinis M. Curtius; ab Romanis, H. Hostilius; Liv. —this side the mountain, river; cis montem, flumen; Liv. Cms. Cis is mostly applied to mountains and rivers; citra is of more general use, says Tursel. —the further side of; trans; ultra; Cms. Cic. Nihil est ultra (on the further side of) illam altitudinem montium usque ad oceanum, quod sit pertimescendum; Cic. —a sudden; improviso; ex improviso; de improviso; repente; der repente; Cic. Flor. Plant. —the contrary; e contrario; e contraria parte; Cic. —purpose; consilio, cogitato; composito; de industria; dedita opera; Cic. Ter.

*UPON* every occasion I commend them out of measure; ex omni occasione eos ultra modum laudo; Plin. —the first opportunity; ut prima afflatis occasio; Flor. Primo quoque tempore; Liv. —the coming of the generals he quitted the forum; ad adventum imperatorum de foro decederat; Cor. Nep. —my credit it shall be so; do fidem futurum; Ter.

He was *ON* this side *Vetia* with his ships; erat cum suis navibus citra Vellam; Cic.

Are you resolved *ON* it? tibi istuc in corde certum est? Plant.

Resolved *UPON* going; certus eundi; Virg.

He took up that money *UPON* us; id argentum fensore sumpsit; Plant.

Only *UPON* great occasion; nec unquam, nisi necessario; Cic.

To fight *ON* horseback; pugnare ex equo; Plin.

That he might run away *ON* horseback; ut cum equo fugeret; Flor.

Did you come *ON* foot, or on horseback? pedes venisti, an eques? pedibus, an equo?

They speak it *UPON* oath; id jurati dicunt; Cic.

He would sooner believe me *UPON* my word, than you upon your oath; injurato plus crederet mihi, quam jurato tibi; Plant.

I am *UPON* a journey into Asia; nobis iter est in Asiam; Cic.

Hearing this, and being already *U* on my way; hæc cum audissem, et jam in itinere essem; Cic.

You were off and *ON*, as I thought; parum mihi constans visus es; Cic.

*They are so off and On*; tanta mobilitate sese agunt; Sal.

**ONCE**; semel, adv. —*at some time or other*; aliquando. —*in times past or to come*; olim, quondam, adv. —*a knave, and never an honest man*; semel malus, semper malus. —*I was a fig-tree stump*; olim truncus eram ficulnus; Hor.

*At ONCE*; una, uno tempore.

*All at ONCE*; simul et semel.

*But ONCE*; semel omnino.

*I received several letters of yours at ONCE*; multas uno tempore accepi epistulas tuas; Cic.

*I could not be here and there all at ONCE*; ego hic esse et illic simul haud potui; Plaut.

*I could not tell you all at ONCE*; non poteram una omnia; Ter.

*If it would but ONCE come to that*; quod si esset aliquando futurum ut; Cic.

*He had never seen her but ONCE*; semel omnino eam viderat; Curt. Semel unquam; Plin.

*He had ONCE persuaded himself*; semel induxit animum; Cic.

*There was ONCE that spirit in this republic*; fuit ista quondam in hac repub. virtus; Cic.

*More than ONCE or twice*; iterum et amplius; Cic. Plus vice simplici; Hor.

*He never ONCE meddled with pleading*; causas omnino nunquam attigit; Cic.

*No man ever ONCE went to that sacrifice*; quod sacrificium nemo unquam adiit; Cic.

*They will not ONCE be beholden to a man for a good turn*; hi ne obligari quidem beneficio volunt; Cic.

*To talk all at ONCE*; confundere sermones in unum; Liv.

**ONE**; unus, adj. —*only, or but one*; unica, adj. —*after another*; alii ex aliis; Flor. —*mischievous in the neck of another*; aliud ex alio malum; Ter. —*while he entices my soldiers, another while my friends*; modo milites meos, modo amicos sollicitat; Curt. —*said*; erat, qui diceret; Gell. —*of the advocates said*; quidam ex advocatis dixit; Petron. —

*o'clock*; hora prima. —*cannot do two things at once*; simul flare et sorbere haud facile factu est. —*good turn requires another*; manus manum fricat. —*man's meat is another's poison*; non omnes eadem mirantur amantque. —*tale is good till another be told*; audi utramque partem. —*thief accuses another*; Clodius accusat machos. —*beats the bush, and another catches the bird*; alii camentem faciunt, alii metant. —*is as good as none*; unus vir nullus vir. —*after another*; alternis vicibus; vicissim.

*It is all ONCE*; tantundem est.

*All under ONCE*; una atque eodem opera; simul et semel.

*As ONCE would have it*; ex sententia, sive voto; ad voluntatem.

*They like ONCE another well*; uterque utrique est cordi; Ter.

*They help ONCE another*; tradunt operas mutuas; Ter.

*The boys love ONCE another*; pueri amant inter se; Cic.

*They killed ONCE another*; mutuis ictibus occidere; Tac.

*To think on ONCE thing after another*; aliam rem ex alia cogitare; Ter.

*They differ ONCE from another*; inter se dissident; Cic.

*They used to be compared ONCE with another*; inter se comparari solent; Cic.

*It is ONCE thing to revile, another thing to accuse*; aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare; Cic.

*He dispersed them some to ONCE place, some to another*; alia alio dissipavit; Cic.

*Let us both defend ONCE thing at one time, another thing at another*; uterque nostrum alias aliud defendat; Cic.

*They stand now on ONCE foot, then on another*; alternis pedibus insistant; Plin.

*The ONE of them is alive, the other is dead*; eorum alter vivit, alter est mortuus; Plaut.

*They sent ambassadors from ONCE to the other*; ultro citroque legati inter eos missi sunt; Cms.

*It is all ONCE to me*; mea nihil refert; Ter. Nihil moror; Plaut. Non magnopere laboro; Cic. —*to Theodorus*; Theodori quidem nihil interest; Cic.

*It was all ONCE to those that killed him, what he said*; non interfuit occidentium, quid diceret; Tac.

*This is all ONCE as if* —; hoc perinde est tanquam si —; Gell. Idem est, ac si; Quint. —*with that*; hoc unum et idem est atque illud; Cic.

*Let the profit of all and of every ONCE be all one*; eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum; Cic.

*All under ONCE*; una opera; Ter. simul; Plaut.

*Give to every ONCE according to his desert*; cuique pro dignitate tribuatur; Cic.

*Care must be taken that every ONCE be provided for*; danda est opera, ut etiam singulis consulatur; Cic.

*If he be such a ONCE as you write*; si talis est, qualem scribis; Cic.

*When the hearer is such a ONCE as —*; cum is est auditor qui —; Cic.

*Had I not thought him to be such a ONCE*; ni ita eum existimassem; Ter.

*The last but ONCE*; proximus a postre-



mo; novissimus citra unum; Cic.

*Know that I received but ONE letter from you; abs te unas mihi scito literas redditas esse; Cic.*

*But that ONE thing is wanting; ni unum desit; Ter.*

*There is not so much as ONE that —; neque quisquam omnium fuit qui —; Cms. —hardly one in ten that —; viz decimus quisque est, qui —; Plant.*

*He is ONE of us; est unus de (e) nobis; Petron.*

*I every day make ONE at my neighbors' feasts; convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo; Cic.*

*He salutes the centurions ONE by one; centuriones sigillatim appellat; Cms.*

*So that they cannot come ONE by one; ut ne singuli quidem possint accedere; Cic.*

*He is made to pay four for ONE; actio in quadruplum datur; Gell.*

*How should ONE deal with such folks as —; quid cum illis agas qui —; Ter.*

*I sent ONE to pay for the carriage; mihi qui pro vectura solveret; Cic.*

*They think he will send ONE of his sons to you; putant alterutrum de filiis ad te missurum; Cic.*

*He is ONE of that gang; de illo groge est; Ter.*

*He minded no ONE of these things much more than the rest; horum ille nihil egrege præter cætera studebat; Ter.*

*He speaks as ONE would have him; loquitur ad voluntatem; Cic.*

*What ONE thing fell out as they foretold? quæta enim quæque res evenit predicta ab his? Cic. —is there that knows? quotus enim quisque est, qui teneat artem? Cic. Quotus enim fere nostrum est, qui; Gell.*

*When there was ONE that said; cum esset non nemo qui diceret; Cic.*

*As being ONE to whom very great sorrow came by his death; ut ad quem summus moror morte sua veniebat; Cic. —that had fought abroad; ut qui peregre depugnavit; Cic. —that understood; quippe qui intellexerat; Plant.*

*If ONE bring to plead a cause think with himself; si quis causam acturus secum medietur; Cic.*

*He gave me your letter on the ONE-and-twentieth day; tunc mihi literas altero et vicesimo die reddidit; Cic.*

*She brought her up from a little ONE; illam aluit parvulam. Eduxi a parvulo; Ter.*

*To live according to ONE's own nature; secundum naturam suam vivere; Sen.*

*With ONE accord; uno animo; Ter.*

*ONE Theomnastus began; cepit Theomnastus quidam; Petron.*

*If ONE will not another will; invenies alium te si hic fastidit Alexia.*

*Such a ONE; talis, hujusmodi.*

*To love ONE only; singulariter aliquem diligere.*

*Then ONLY, and never before; denique, tum denique.*

*In word ONLY; verbo tenus.*

*To OPEN (act.); aperire. —of itself; patere. —or disclose; retegere, revelare. —or make plain and manifest; propalare, manifestare (neut.) —as a flower; expandere, pandere se. —doors; portas præbere patentes. —a passage; viarum obstacula discutere. —the doors quietly; tacito cardine vertere fores. —letters; literas resignare, aperire, recludere.*

*I will so lay all OPEN as if you saw them; omnia sic aperiam, ut ea oculis cernere videamini; Cic.*

*Somebody OPEN the door quickly; aperite aliquis actutum ostium; Ter. fores; Id.*

*They are forced to lay themselves OPEN; necessario se aperiant; Ter.*

*To lay villany OPEN before the eyes of all the world; apertum scelus ante oculos omnium ponere; Cic.*

*We OPENED the letter; linum incidimus.*

*The earth OPENS; tellus ima dehiscit.*

*The house is OPENED by the doors; panditur foribus domus.*

*The door being OPENED makes a noise by the turning of the hinges; hiato patulo janua verso cardine aperta sonat.*

*OPENED, revealed, manifested; apertum, manifestum, notum, divulgatum; promptum, apud Cic. testatum, comperitum, confessum, evidens, et perspicuum; vulgo innotuit, palam est; in ora vulgi abiit; notissimum, testatissimum; liquido constat; res apertior est, quam quæ dici debeat; patet, liquet, constat; venit ea res in confesum.*

*OPENLY, in the sight of all; palam, publice, aperte, in propatulo, non clanculum; apertis tibiis, i. e. clariore voce.*

*An OPINION, or judgment; sententia.*

*To be of OPINION; opinari, arbitrari, persuasum habere.*

*To declare his OPINION; suam opinionem, intelligentiam, sententiam, sensum; animi sui sensum, sententiam, proferre, explicare, aperire, ostendere, tradere, dicere, de re aliqua, voluntatem indicare. Animi sui complicatam sententiam exolvere. Quod sentit, quid potissimum sentiat, expromere, exprimere. Sæpe mentis, animi cogitata, sensa, et consilia arcana verbis explicare, enuntiare, proloqui. Id*

quod vult, quid sibi videatur, dicendo expedit, plane significare.

*To accord to one's OPINION*; consentire, congruere, concurrere, in unam sententiam.

*To alter one's OPINION*; non stare suscepto consilio; in sententia sua labere, vacillare, non perseverare, mutare consilium, sententiam; non manere in sententia; a sententia cedere, discedere.

*A common OPINION*; percerebuit hæc opinio, in animis plerorumque hominum inveteravit. Vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus. Hanc opinionem pleræque nationes imbibunt. Summam apud doctos opinionem obtinet.

*To differ in OPINIONS*; ab alterius opinione et consilii discrepare; alterius voluntati et sententiæ repugnare. Quot homines, capita, tot sententia. Hac de re variant, discrepant, multum inter se dissentiunt auctores; magna sententiarum pugna est; aliud atque aliud sentiunt eruditi. Velle suum cuique est. Opinionibus differre, discrepare, digladiari, certare, contendere, non convenire inter se. Sententias, opiniones contrarias, diversas tueri, tenere.

*Contrary to my OPINION*; alia ratione, quam putabam, sperabam, atque opinabar.

*They are all of one OPINION*; idem sentiunt; Cic.

*In my OPINION*; ut opinio mea fert; Cic. Mea sententia; ex animi mei sententia; Plaut. mea sic est ratio, opinio, sententia. Ita prorsus existimo; Cic. Ego in ista sum sententia; Cic. Mea quidem sententia judico. Mihi sic videtur; Ter. Meum iudicium semper fuit; Cic.

*He asked me my OPINION*; me sententiam rogavit; Cic.

*To speak his OPINION*; suam sententiam proponere; Petron.

*Nobody would speak his OPINION*; nemo sententiam diceret; Cic.

*In the OPINION of the common people*; ad vulgi opinionem; Cic.

*According to the OPINION of every man's manners is*; perinde ut opinio est de cuiusque moribus; Cic.

*Many are of OPINION*; non pauci sunt, qui opinantur; Gell.

*Philip was of Lentulus' OPINION*; Philippus assensit Lentulo; Cic.

*I should be of their OPINION*; quibus equidem assenserim; Patern.

*He declared his OPINION*; dixit quid sibi videretur; Cic.

*I am not of your OPINION*; seorsum abs te sentio; Plaut. —of his opinion; non idem cum illo sentio; Gell. —of that

opinion; non arbitror; Cic.

*I am of his OPINION*; nos cum illo sentimus; Gell.

*I have ever had a very good OPINION of you*; te semper maximi feci; Ter.

*I would you could bring him to be of that OPINION*; opto ut id ipsi persuaderes; Cic.

*Marcus Varro is of the same OPINION*; huic opinioni M. Varro consentit; Macrobr.

*I am fully persuaded of his OPINION*; in illius sententiam iturus sum; manibus pedibusque discessurus.

*To bring one to alter his OPINION*; aliquem de sua sententia deducere; Cic.

*The Stoics are of OPINION*; placet Stoicis; Cic.

*They are of OPINION*; arbitrantur; Cic.

*They were of OPINION*; sibi persuasum habebant; Cæs.

*A proof of my OPINION*; probatio opinionis. Probabo tibi meam sententiam; efficiam, ut opinio tibi mea cum ratione congruere videatur; ostendam esse, cur probes meam sententiam.

*Obstinate in OPINION*; tenax sententiæ. Ab hac sententia deduci non possum; hanc deponere et aliam suscipere opinionem vix, egre, nullo modo, nulla ratione, nequaquam, neutiquam, minime, possum, prorsus non possum. Si quis in recta sententia sibi constat, ei magna laus debetur. Si vocer ad exitum vitæ, non faciam, ut hunc sensum amittam.

*A settled OPINION*; opinio inveterata. Erat hæc in animis hominum inveterata opinio, per vetus, diuturna, multi temporis.

*All good men are of one OPINION*; una bonorum sententia. Unus omnium bonorum est sensus, idem omnibus probatur, eodem concurrunt omnium sententia, sequuntur idem omnes, spectant, probant, opinione tuerentur, eadem est omnium sine ulla varietate opinio, opinionum nulla varietas.

*Our hearts are one, though our OPINIONS vary*; diversæ sententiæ in concordibus animis. Discrepant sententiæ nostræ, cum tamen æque inter nos amemus, mutui inter nos amor sit; opinione dissentimus, non voluntate; nostræ sententiæ non congruunt, cum animi tamen nostri in amore consentiant; non idem sensus est, non idem iudicium, eadem tamen voluntas, eadem benevolentia; opinionum est inter nos dissimilitudo, non animorum; diversa sentimus, eadem tamen volumus; animorum consensus inter nos est, opinionum dissensio.

*Diverse OPINIONS*; opiniones diversæ. Opinionum dissensione discrepamus; non

Idem, aliter, diverse, varie sentimus; non quod tibi, mihi idem videtur, placet, probatur.

*We are both of one OPINION*; conjunctum est meum consilium cum tuo.

*That OPINION is very common*; percrebuit hæc opinio. — *is received all over Greece*; opplevit opinio hæc totam Græciam.

*Men have conceived this OPINION*; pervasit hæc opinio per animos hominum.

*There was also another great and strong OPINION which* —; erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio quæ.

*The OPINION which that man had of my integrity*; opinio quam is vir habuit integritatis meæ.

*And so they entertained that OPINION*; itaque hanc opinionem imbibierunt.

*I am of a far other OPINION*; quod ego longe secus existimo.

*By these therefore so many arguments I am of that OPINION, that I think*; his igitur tot argumentis, in eam sententiam venio, ut existimem.

*Crassus was of that OPINION that* —; in eam opinionem venerat Crassus, ut —.

*It is a great OPINION in the schools*; summam in scholis opinionem obtinet.

*Since you are of such an OPINION*; cum ita sis animo affectus.

*If Philip had been of that OPINION*; si Philippus in hac mente et opinione fuisset.

*I would have quite laid aside that OPINION*; hanc excutere opinionem mihi volui radicitus.

*If you have conceived any worse OPINION of him*; si quam adhuc graviores de illo opinionem attulisti.

*To agree to one's OPINION*; alicujus sententiam favere; sententiam cujusdam accedere.

*I am wholly of that OPINION*; ego quidem sum in hac sententia.

*Which, think you, is the truer OPINION?* sed quæ sententia videtur tibi scopo vicinior?

*He is not of my OPINION*; haud, nec iste, mecum sentit.

*You would be of another OPINION, if you knew as much as I do*; tu, si hic nies, aliter sentias; Ter.

*According to their OPINION*; ex horum mente.

*That OPINION is not much amiss*; sententia non multum peccans.

*It is the more sound OPINION*; sanior illorum mens est.

*But enough of these OPINIONS*; sed de sensu veterum ac dissensu vidi satis.

*He detested that OPINION*; hanc sententiam repudiavit.

*There are various OPINIONS about this matter*; varia circa hæc opinio; Plin. Ep.

*OPPORTUNITY*; occasio, &c. — *makes thieves*; occasio facit furtum. — *neglected*; opportunitas amissa; amissum tempus est; elapsa de manibus est, abiit, præterit, fugit, evanuit, amissa est, nulla jam est, prorsus perit occasio, tempus, opportunitas. — *itself could not be more opportune*; ipsa opportunitas non potuit opportunius advenire.

*To seek, have, give, take, omit, an OPPORTUNITY*; opportunitatem idoneam captare, venari, dare, præbere, sequi, habere, remittere, negligere.

*To come OPPORTUNELY*; opportune advenire, se offerre; in tempore venire.

*To use OPPORTUNITY*; peropportune, tempestive, in ipso temporis articulo, aliquid aggredi, agere; pro temporis ratione se gerere; ad nutum temporis consilia accommodare.

*I watch the OPPORTUNITY*; ubi sensero larum hiantem, escam paro.

*When time and OPPORTUNITY shall serve*; cum prima occasio affulserit; quærit commodum.

*He takes an OPPORTUNITY when she is alone*; captat tempus, ac locum, ut solus esset cum sola.

*You come very OPPORTUNELY*; opportune to hac attulisti.

*He met me OPPORTUNELY*; commodum profecto occurrit.

*Many fair advantages and OPPORTUNITIES offered themselves*; ventus illoc invitabat mire secundus.

*Take time and OPPORTUNITY while you have it*; estas cum primum fuerit, componite nidos.

*Come as soon as you can find OPPORTUNITY*; cum commodè, et per valetudinem, et per anni tempus venire poteris, des te in viam nobis.

*Will you forego so fair an OPPORTUNITY?* tunc tanto cessabis cardina rerum?

*To let slip an OPPORTUNITY*; oblatam occasionem dimittere, prætermittere.

*If you will give me an OPPORTUNITY of showing*; si per te mihi licitum fuerit indicare.

*If I can find a good OPPORTUNITY to defend your interests*; si quis mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi; Cic.

*You have now an OPPORTUNITY of informing yourself*; tempus discendi nactus es.

*To OPPOSE*; opponere, &c. — *resist, or withstand one*; alicui resistere, repugnare, adversari, oblectari, obniti, obistere, obstare; sese opponere, objicere,

relictari, obmutare, occurrere, refragari, reclamare, contradicere, contravenire, interdicere, obvenire, adversarium se præbere, profiteri; cornua obvertere. Aliquem oppugnare, impugnare, repellere. Contra aliquem reniti, vires suas opponere, intendere. Irruentem, invadentem, adonientem, impetum facientem propellere, propulsare. Hostis, adversarii vim vi repellere; tela retorquere; mucrones, acies gladiatorum retundere; facies ardentes extinguere; impetum atque vim sustinere, frangere; insidias occupare, omnes conatus, molitiones, machinationes impedire, reprimere, frustrari, irritos facere. — *or resist the truth*; veritati fucum obducere; veritatis septa, propugnacula, convellere, perstringere. — *his authority against*; auctoritatem suam interponere.

*Opposite to this place*; e regione hujus loci.

*Mercury is chiefly Opposite to Saturn*; Mercurius ex cardine Saturno est expositus.

*Open the window which is Opposite to the east*; aperi fenestram obversam orienti.

*Which street is Opposite to you*; qui vicus vobis est ex adverso.

*That which is Opposite to the north*; quod septentriones prospicit, prospectat.

*Being Opposite, or looking up, to a high mountain of great extent*; in editum montem longe potentum suspiciens.

*It is Opposite to the east where France extends itself in length*; ab ortu, quo Gallia protenditur, opponitur.

*By your leave, you must not think to carry it so, without Opposition*; oblutator equidem quoad licebit.

*I will not Oppose his will*; non pugnabo cum illius animo.

*Not afraid to Oppose*; qui non verentur illis oppedere.

*He Opposed him tooth and nail*; oblutatus est strenuus.

*He and I can never agree*; *I love to Oppose him*; ego illi semper adversor.

*You Oppose in vain*; torrenti frustra oblutaris.

*I Oppose neither side*; mediam ego ingredior viam; neque huic, neque illi parti adhareo.

*Who must not be Opposed*; quibus non erat obviandum.

*I will Oppose you as much as I can*; tuo primum superbia sic obviatum eo.

*Are you mad thus to Oppose what you must necessarily yield to?* quæ te incitiam, quæ insaniam adversus stimulum calcare calcas?

*Against all Opposition*; ipsa invidia

spectante ac ringente frustra.

*To OPPRESS*; premere, &c. — *the poor*; pauperes, inopes, tenuiores conculcare, opprimere, vexare; miseria, oneribus maximis, gravissimis afficere, affligere, dominatu et potentia sua in debiliores, inopes, imbecillos, ad summam injuriam abuti, grassari. Sanguinem innocentium exsorbere, gustare, beluari. Terrore ac vi dominari. Jacentes urgere, præcipitantes impellere, perditos prosternere. Sanguine, rapinis, præda, spoliis bonorum civium saginari; suam luxuriam, sevitiâ saginare. In præda miserorum et sanguine versari. In cæde atque ex cæde aliorum vivere. Dominari, imperitare insolenter, superbe, crudeliter. Gratia et opibus, auctoritate et amicitia, temporum opportunitate et beneficio vicinos frangere, tenuiores opprimere, luminibus aliorum officere. — *with hard conditions*; duriores conditiones minimeque ferendas, exigere, imponere. — *unjustly*; injuriose tractare; aliena violenter invadere, rapere. — *with, or put to, the greatest straits*; in summas adducere; Cic. — *by seizing all one's property*; fortunâ omnibus aliquem evertere; in aliquem vi dominari. — *others craftily by his own power*; potentia sua alios circumvenire. — *by tyrannical government*; dominatu atque potentia aliquem opprimere.

*OR, after either*; aut, vel, ve. — *after whether*; an, seu, sive.

*Or no*; necne. — *else*; alioqui, alias, conj.

*Whether one will Or no*; velit nolit, invito aliquo.

*One Or two*; unus et alter. — *way or other*; aliquo modo, quoquo modo.

*Over, Or under*; plus minus, præter propter.

*Or ever, that is before*; antequam, priusquam.

*I. Or, answering to whether, expressed or understood, in a former clause, is rendered by an or ne, seu or sive*; as,

*Whether shall I come to Rome, Or stay here?* Romamne venio, an hic maneo? Cic.

*Note*: When whether is rendered by utrum, or ne, then or is rendered by ne or an; and when it is rendered by seu, or sive, then or is rendered by either of the same particles.

*II. Or, answering to either, expressed or understood, is rendered by aut or vel*; as,

*Either let him drink, Or be gone*; aut bibat, aut abeat; Cic.

*Either he is present, Or not*; vel adest, vel non; Plaut.

*Note*: Aut must usually answer to aut, and vel to vel.

III. *Or, coming alone as a note of correction in a latter clause, is rendered by ve, seu, sive: as,*

*Two On three of the king's friends are very rich; amici regis duo, tresve perdivites sunt; Cic.*

*Some other phrases.*

*I shall persuade him by some means Or other; aliquo modo exorabo; Plant.*

*I compelled him whether he would Or no; illum vellet, nollet, coëgi, ut; Sen.*

*Could she, whether I would Or no? num illa, me invito, potuit? Ter.*

*A rag Or two; unus et alter pannus; Hor.*

*Nothing is either mine, Or any man's, that may be taken away; nihil neque meum est, neque cujusquam, quod auferri potest; Cic.*

*What should I speak of first? Or whom should I commend most? quid commemorum primum? aut quem laudem maxime? Ter.*

*Or ever he come near; priusquam appropinquet;*

*Or else the forenamed remedies will be to no purpose; aliter vana erunt prædicta remedia; Col.*

*An ORACLE; oraculum, responsum, &c.*

*To consult an ORACLE, or soothsayer; oraculum a Deo petere. Vatem, prophetam, Deum, Pythium Apollinem, Pythiam, præpositum oraculo sacerdotem; angurem, aruspice, ariolum, oraculum consulere. Ex oraculo, Deo; Apolline responsa querere. Precibus oracula poscere.*

*An ORATION; oratio, concio, f. — somewhat vehement and earnest; oratio paulo fervidior atque commotior.*

*To make an ORATION; concionari; orationem, concionem habere, instituire. Apud populum verba facere, concionari, agere, perorare. Pro concione loqui. Pro nostris dicere. Dicendo, oratione longa hominum cæsus, aures tenere, detinere. Concionibus populum tenere. Omnibus silentibus magno in conventu auditus est; ubi hac est oratione usus. — an end of an oration; perorare.*

*An eloquent ORATION; oratio, concio culta, exculpta, polita, perpolita, expolita, præclara, flexanima, disertæ, elaborata, exquisita, compæta, elegans, argumentosa, pulchra, luculenta, venusta, limata, elimata, insignis, illustris, erudita, uberrima, copiosa, splendida, concinna, accurata; omnibus numeris absoluta, partibus completa, ut nil addi adimive possit; omni elegantiarum genere instructa, ornamentis omnibus decorata et splendida; gemmis lucidissimis ornata, exornata, adornata et distincta; conspersa verborum et senten-*

*tiarum floribus; rhetorum fœculis exornata; puris et electis verbis composita, tersa, venusta, limata; pigmentis rhetoricis et fūco artis venustissimo illita, nativo tamen decore venustior, facili quadam lenitate profluens; filo tenuissimo contexta; quæ una omnes dicendi Veneres complectitur.*

*A rude, unlearned, ORATION; oratio inculta, invenusta, impolita, incompta, macilenta, sicca, jejuna, arida, humi serpens, inepta, rudis; crassior, levidens contexta filo, et Minerva rudi, levi, lentæque manu, stylo vulgari, ex quotidiani sermonis fœce congesta.*

*A fine style of an ORATION; pulchrum orationis stilus.*

*Aristotle has a golden style of eloquence in his ORATIONS; summen orationis aureum fundit Aristoteles; Cic.*

*The eloquence of philosophers' ORATIONS is the more quiet; oratio philosophorum pacatior.*

*The eloquence in the ORATIONS of the Stoics is short and concise; Stoicorum oratio stricta, contracta, et conciuna.*

*His ORATION runs smooth and quiet; cujus oratio sedate placideque profuit.*

*An eloquent ORATOR; elegans, præstans, politus dicendi magister, artifex; cujus ex ore melle dulcior fuit oratio.*

*ORATORS express themselves fully and largely, but logicians more concisely; quod latini rhetores, dialectici pressius loquuntur.*

*To ORDAIN, or appoint; constituere, &c. — or make laws; sancire, decernere, edicere, sciocere, promulgare. — a magistrate; alicui magistratus personam, munus, imponere.*

*It is so ORDAINED; ita comparatum est.*

*He ORDAINS you to bring back the king; tibi decernit ut regem reducas.*

*All are ORDAINED to die; omnibus mors decreta est.*

*To ORDER, or command; jubere, imperare. — or govern; temperare, moderari, regere.*

*To break ORDER; deturbare, vel desecrare ordinem.*

*Out of ORDER; incompositus, indigestus, confusus, rudis, enormis.*

*The ORDER of words; consecutio verborum.*

*To dispose, or set in ORDER; ordinare. In ordinem certam redigere, colligere, distribuere, digerere, reducere, dissipare. Sæpe quoque locis reponere, disponere, componere, digerere, collocare, constituere, dispensare, compare, ordinare. Certis ratiisque ordinibus describere. In certos ordines transcribere.*

*I will take ORDER for his mother; de*

matre videro; Ter.

*So he gave ORDER it should be; ita instituit, ut; Cic.*

*He gave ORDER it should be brought up; jussit tolli; Ter.*

*I will give ORDER to get all things ready; ut apparentur dicam; Ter.*

*I will just now go and give DAVUS ORDER to do it; Davo ego istuc dedam jam negotii; Ter.*

*I will see that these things be ORDERED right; ego istuc recte ut fiant videro; Ter.*

*They so ORDER themselves, that; ita se instruant, ut; Cic.*

*We put our men in ORDER; legiones intruximus; Pl.*

*All men of all ORDERS; omnes omnium ordinum homines; Cic.*

*We must speak of the ORDER of things; de ordine rerum dicendum est; Cic.*

*Out of ORDER; præpostero, extra ordinem; Cic.*

*All things are ORDERED according to the will and pleasure of God; nutu et arbitrio Dei omnia reguntur; Cic.*

*One that ORDERS his business well; sui negotii bene gerens; Cic.*

*Without any ORDER; nullo passim ordine; Liv.*

*In ORDER; i. e. one after another; ex ordine; Cic. ordine.*

*Let me ORDER you for this day; da te hodie mihi; Ter.*

*I would have you so to ORDER all this business, that; velim hoc totum ita gubernare, ut; Cic.*

*To break ORDER, and array; ordinem deturbare; milites suo ordine disturbare; copias dejicere, aciem interciderere; hostium phalangem perstringere; Cms.*

*Not able to ORDER, or rule, himself; minimo sibi temperare, moderari.*

*A diverse way in the ORDERING of my house; of the province; non eadem ratio in administranda re familiari; diversa ratio in administratione provincie.*

*All things are duly set in ORDER by the common constitution of nature; omnia venuste, atque una vi, et consensione nature constricta sunt.*

*To put things out of ORDER; rebus perturbationem et confusionem afferre.*

*These things are handled out of ORDER; confuse hæc tractantur.*

*He ORDERS his business well; negotia sua bene gerit.*

*To reduce into ORDER; intra terminos redigere, reprimere.*

*The OTHER; alter.*

*AN-OTHER; alius.*

*Belonging to an-OTHER; alienus.*

*Every OTHER year; alternis annis.*

*I have a far OTHER opinion; longe mihi alia mens est; Sal.*

*I have many OTHER things which; habeo alia multa quæ; Ter.*

*I give satisfaction to all OTHERS; ceteris satisfacio omnibus; Cic.*

*The nature of man excels sheep and OTHER cattle; natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedit; Cic.*

*No OTHER way than if; hæc secus quam; Liv.*

*To try how OTHER men's things become one; experiri, quam ac aliena decessant; Cic.*

*Unless Quinctus have any OTHER thoughts; nisi quid Quincto videtur secus; Cic.*

*Over and above his OTHER wickedness; super cetera flagitia; Suet.*

*He is praised by some, and blamed by OTHERS; laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis; Hor.*

*In OTHER places the water was scarcely above the knees; aqua alibi vix genua superaret; Liv. — language them; voco alia ac; Ter.*

*Greedy of that which is OTHER men's; alieni appetens; Sal.*

*He has need now of OTHER two hundred; nunc alteris etiam ducentis usus est; Plaut.*

*The one needs a bridle, the OTHER a spur; alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus; Cic.*

*They go beyond all OTHERS; omnibus præstant; omnes superant; Cms. Cic.*

*And what was he but the OTHER day? et modo quid fuit?*

OTHERWISE; aliter, &c. — of another fashion; aliamodi. — than; præterquam, aliter atque, aliter quam; Cic. — i. e. were it not so; sin minus; quod si ita se haberet; quod nisi ita fuisset; Cic. — than I thought; contrary to my opinion; aliter, longe aliter, secus, contra, alio modo; diverso, contrario plane modo; alia ratione quam putabam, sperabam, existimabam, atque opinabar, rebar, ac spe votisque conceperam, accidit, contigit, cecidit, evenit, obtigit. Præter opinionem, sententiam, expectationem, omnem spem, existimationem ovenit. Fefellit me mea opinio, spes mihi frustrata est. Fefellerunt casus variis spem cogitationum et consiliorum meorum. Res multo secus evenit, quam fuit instituta. Divina voluntas incipit, antevertit anchoræ jactum. Res in diversum exit, in contrarium cecidit. Exitus, eventus rei non respondit expectationi meæ.

*What is OTHERWISE done is base; quod contra fit, turpe; Cic.*

*If you do OTHERWISE; aliter si facis; Ter.*

Far OTHERWISE; aliter multo; Ter.

A little OTHERWISE; paulo secus; Cic.

The whole business was transacted far OTHERWISE than I thought; alio, prorsus alio atque sperabam exitu, res tota est conclusa.

To do OTHERWISE than the parents desire and hope; fallere desiderium, expectationem, et spem parentum.

That has often fallen out OTHERWISE than I hoped for; saepe mihi hæc spes frustrata est; Ter.

OVER, or above; super, supra. — or beyond; trans, præp. — or beside; præter, præp. — and above; insuper, præterea, adhuc. — enough; ex abundantia. — against; contra, e regione, ex adverso, ex adversum.

I. OVER, referring to the height of place above which any thing is said to be, or be done, is rendered by super or supra: as,

Holding their arms OVER their heads; levatis super capita armis; Curt.

A black shower hung OVER my head; mihi creruleus supra caput adstitit imber; Virg.

If there be any difference between super and supra, it is this, in *Lawr. Valla's* judgment, Quod illud contiguum est, hoc interjecto spatio; ut, Aquila volat, vel nubes pendent supra nos potius quam super nos; though this difference is not universal. Super in this sense is sometimes set without a casual word expressed after it; Tacit. Incensa super villa omnes cremavit. The village being set on fire OVER them. So Virg. Lectumque jugalem quo perii, super imponas.

Hither refer words compounded with super: as, supervolo, &c. Perdices concipiunt supervolantium affata; Plin.

II. OVER, referring to distance of place, beyond, and cross, or overthwart, which any thing moves, or is made to move, is rendered by per, and trans: as,

He travelled OVER Caucasus; iter per Caucasum fecit; Hor.

Let him carry her hence OVER the sea to sell; trans mare hinc venum asportet; Plaut.

Hither refer verbs compounded with trans; transcendendo, transeo, transgredior, transmo, transcurro, transporto, trajicio, &c.

Note: Per is not used for OVER in this sense, but when the motion is as well through or between some, as above other, part of the thing over which the motion is; so that though we may say indifferently per or trans mare, per or trans Caucasum, montium or Alpium juga, yet we may not say per, but only trans caput, &c.

III. OVER, referring to any excess in quantity or quality, has several ways of rendering: viz.

1. By nimius, or nimis magnus, if much or great with a substantive follow it; as,

It comes by OVER-much ease; istuc ex nimio otio fit; Ter.

Let him not have OVER-great dominion over us; magnam nimis ne in nos habeat dominationem; Cic.

2. By nimis, or nimium, if an adverb or adjective without great or much follow it: as,

They rebuke our ambassadors OVER fiercely; nimis ferociter legatos nostros increpant; Plant.

There is no man OVER happy; nemo nimium beatus est; Cic.

3. By a comparative degree of an adjective or adverb with quam and ut, if a verb of the infinitive mood follow it: as,

It drowns the mind OVER deep to let it have any use of understanding; animum altius mergit, quam ut ulli ullo intellectu sinat; Sen.

Quam qui may be used for quam ut. Quum matris tuæ majora erga salutem, dignitatemque meam studia, quam quæ erant a muliere postulanda perspexerim; Cic.

IV. OVER, having a numeral particle after it, and a negative before it, is rendered by major, if bigness be referred to; and by plus or amplius if there be reference to number of times or things: as,

A little field not OVER an acre in bigness; agellus non sane major jugero uno; Varro.

He was there, but not OVER two or three months; affuit, sed non plus duobus, aut tribus mensibus; Cic.

That they did not stand OVER four fingers out; ut non amplius quatuor digitis eminent; Cms.

V. OVER, after a noun denoting dominion or power, is rendered by in: as,

The father has power OVER his children; pater habet potestatem in filios; Cic.

But after a verb signifying to rule OVER, it will be continued within the signification of the Latin verb, (as in rule VI.) as,

To rule OVER the whole world; orbi terrarum præsidere; Cic.

Yet Cicero says also, Usque ad extremum spiritum dominatur in suos. And Tacitus, when he speaks of provinces ordinarily, uses præsidere with an accusative case: as, Italiam et Galliam littas præsidebant.

VI. OVER very often comes with a verb

*foregoing or following, and belongs to it, as a part of its sense, and is included in the Latin of it: as,*

*Away quickly, I shall OVER-take you presently; ita cito, jam ego vos asequar; Plaut.*

*What free men shall he rule OVER, that is not able to over-rule his own lusts? cui tandem libero hic imperabit, qui non potest cupiditatibus suis imperare? Cic.*

*Not quite given if OVER; sed tamen non abjeci; Cic.*

*They had given themselves OVER; so totos libidinibus dedierant; Cic.*

VII. OVER, *having all together with it, or parted by a substantive from it, is rendered by totus with its substantive in the ablative case governed by in; or in the accusative case governed by per: as,*

*Known all the world OVER; toto notus in orbe; Mart.*

*Note: In is most usually understood; trepidatum toto mari; Flor. And per is often used in composition with the verb. Multas perambulastis terras; Varro.*

*Some other phrases:*

*My heart is so light OVER what it used to be; ita animus præter solitum gestit.*

*He is OVER head and ears in love; in amore est totus; Ter.*

*She scatters the body all OVER the fields; per agros passim dispergit corpus; Cic.*

*Let us not say OVER again what we have once said before; ne id, quod semel supra diximus, deinceps dicamus; Cic.*

*Plays not worth reading twice OVER; fabulæ non satis dignæ, quæ iterum legantur; Cic.*

*Unless you be told it a hundred times OVER; nisi idem dictum est centies; Ter.*

*I pray you OVER and over again; iterum, ac sæpius te rogo; Cic.*

*OVER against; adversum; exadversum; adversus; exadverso; e regione; contra.*

*Thirty days OVER or under; dies plus minus triginta.*

*All the danger is OVER now; omnis res est jam in vado; Ter. Jam periculum est depulsum.*

*Three pounds gave I for these two, OVER and beside the carriage; tres minas pro istis duobus dedi, præter vecturam; Plaut.*

*OVER and besides that he had not fought well at first; super quam quod primo male pugnaverat; Liv.—the way there is a very large meadow; est ultra viam latissimum pratium; Plin.*

*Till his anger be OVER; dum defer-*

*vescat ira; Cic.*

*He did not carry himself OVER gallantly; parum se splendide gessit; C. Nep.*

*When the time of visiting is OVER, I give myself up entirely to study; ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo; Cic.*

*To OVER-bear one; obruere.*

*The day is OVER-cast with a cloud; atra nubes obducunt cælum; nubes abscondit diem; involverunt diem nimbi.*

*To OVERCOME; vincere, &c. Hostes bello vincere, superare. Hostilem exercitum copias acie, prælio fundere, profigere, debellare, frangere, expugnare, sternere, obterere, perdomare, subigere, opprimere, possundare, dissipare, cadere, fugare; in fugam vertere, convertere, dare, avertere, agere, conijcere, fuga dispergere, distrahere, dissipare, dissipare, disgregare, castris exuere. Fugam hostibus injicere. Signis collatis victoriam ex acie reportare, referre; superiorem discedere, victoriam gloriosam consequi, obtinere, adipisci, ferre. Hostium copias, legiones evertere, gradu movere, funditus ad interfectionem delere, extinguere. Hostiles opes atterere. Magna clade hostes afficere. Magnam hostium stragem edere. Magna clade in hostes grassari, sævire. Clara, insignia tropæa de hostibus statuere, constituere, erigere. Victoria armis signisque hostium potiri. Victis vinctisque hostibus triumphare. Marte hostes proterere.—all the world; orbis terrarum terminis imperium definire.—the enemy's great army by a small force; maximas hostium copias parva manu fundere.—to convince, or confute; irrefragabilibus quæpiam rationibus convincere, elinguem reddere, facere; validis et nervosis argumentis, irrefutabilibus telis refellere, retundere; arguendo falsum ostendere prius dictum; refellere, confutare, retundere, argumentis, ratione, convincere, jugulare; audientium animos probabilitate percutere; Cic. Validissima conclusione manifestam colligere veritatem. Argumentis ostendere, probare; to show by reason; efficacibus argumentis convincere, contringere; argumentationes alicujus destruere; arguere, refellere; conterere aliquem ratione, verbis obtundere.—trouble, or heaviness; tædium, fastidium, molestiam paucorum dierum devorare, metaphorice; vincere, devincere, ferre, perferre, concoquere, absorbere, absumere, decoquere; jucunda vicissitudine lectoris tædium levare; allevare fastidium, apud Ambros. Tædium excludere, elevare; lusu movere tædium; tædia discutere; poculis elevare tædia; lenire partimque excutere tædium; contractam ex ali-*



qua re tristitiam, aut discutere, aut certe solari; tedium regionis, solitudinis, lectione sacra fallere, fugare, pellere; molestiam alicujus rei avocamento levare; colloquiis molestiam itineris levare; fastidium oppidi levare obambulatione; vitam molestias solatiis temperare; perniciosum saturo ventri somnum fabulosis impedire colloquiis.

*To be Overcome by the enemy*; viribus, armis, inferiorem, inparem, hosti cedere. Bello, acie, prælio ab hoste devinci, profligari, &c. Victoriam, palmam pugnando amittere. In bello magnam cladem, plagam, calamitatem accipere, in cladem incidere; magna clade affici, magna strage, cade ab hostibus consterni, conteri, perdomari; castris exui. Arcum porrigere. Manus dare.

*He shall Overcome and govern Mycena and the Argives*; Mycenas servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.

*Cæsar Overcame the enemy*; Cæsari victoria cessit, inclinavit, delata est; castris hostium potius est Cæsar, et prælio discessit superior; Cæsar superior evasit, discessit; penes Cæsarem victoria stetit. —overcame, or vanquished, Pompey; Cæsar vicit Pompeium. Cæsar Pompeium, pugna tamen fregit, prælio superavit, acie vicit, fudit, fugavitque; copias ejus profligavit, in fugam conjecit, convertit; victoria est potius, victoriam tulit, obtinuit, consecutus est, adeptus est.

*Cæsar's forces began to Overcome*; Cæsariæ res in meliori loco cæperunt cæse.

*At length the Spanish forces Overcame*; tandem victoria flexit ad Iberos.

*That Rome might Overcome all countries*; ut Roma jugum omnibus terris imponeret.

*Pompey's forces being Overcome*; victoria Pompeianis refragante.

*To return home after the enemy was Overcome*; hostibus devictis, fuis, fugatis, et profligatis, domum discedere.

*Those most cruel men were Overcome and disarmed*; omnes nefarii gladii de manibus eorum crudelissimis exciderunt.

*I Overcame them both*; utrumque vici. Utrumque facile fregi, atque abjeci, nullo negotio retudi; victoriam ex utroque tuli; victoria sum potius; uterque mihi victus cessit.

*But when Scipio desired to Overcome the enemy totally, so that the victory might be manifest*; sed cum Scipio veram vellet, et sine exceptione victoriam.

*To Overflow the banks as in a flood*; redundare, inundare, exundare, diffundere, superfluere, restagnare. Ripas, littora

Phrase.

superare, transgredi. Alveo se afferre. Ultra margines intumescere. Immenstis auctibus ita crescere, excrescere, incrementum augere, ut inundet agros, invadat, ripas contineri non possit. Ex alveo super ripas, extra fines, terminos, limites, cancellos a natura præscriptos, præstitutos, emanare, fluere, egredi.

*To Over-reach*; circumvenire, imponere.

*He is Over-reached*; in foveam decidit.

*To Over-study*; immoderato discendi studio ingenii vires, aciem debilitare, minuire, obtundere, affligere, exhaustire, consumere, infirmare, imminuere. Nimium laboriose studia tractare, colere, exercere. Plus laboris impendere studiis quam vires ferant; nimis immoderate, supra modum, nimium, intemperanter studere; in studiis elaborare, invigilare, sudare, exercere se. Animi excolendi gratia vigiliis intempestivis, laboribus immoderatis macerare corpus, attenuare, ad ultimam maciem redigere. Nimio plus opere in studiis ponere, collocare. Ingurgitare se in philosophiam, et in studiis frangere. Non pro viribus tantum, sed ultra supraque vires in studio literarum eniti, contendere, laborare. Assiduus, perdis in pænor in studiis, in literis. Libris affixus, pertinacissime inherens. Affectum studiis atque vigiliis corpus.

*To Overthrow*; diruere, &c. —a town; urbi excidium, ruinam ultimam, extremam inferre; civitatem sua ruina et ruderibus opprimere, et sepelire, ad vastitatem vocare. —a kingdom; regnum evertere. —authority; curi auctoritatem obtinere.

*I have Overthrown my cart*; planstrum perculi.

*Fortune has Overthrown the most renowned things*; fortuna omnia summa evertit. Facile summos hominum principatus fortuna delet; evertit fortune vis opulentissima regna; nulla est potentia tanta, quam fortune potestas non exsuperet, quæ fortune potestati non cedat, quæ fortune viribus frangi non possit; parvo negotio summos dominatus fortuna tollit, extinguit, labefacit.

*You are the utter Overthrow of all yours*; exitii tuorum auctor es. Tu tuorum omnium salutem affixisti; tuos perdidisti; tuos evertisti fortunis omnibus; tuis exitium peperisti, perniciem attulisti, summam calamitatem ac pestem importasti; in ultimum discrimen, in miserimum statum, in hanc omnium deterrimam, omnibusque miserandam conditionem tuos adduxisti.

*OUGHT, more properly AUGHT, a subst.*; aliquid, quicquam, quippiam.

3 G

*For OUGHT I perceive; quantum ego perspicio.*

I. OUGHT sometimes is a verb referring to duty, (when so, it may be varied by the English *should*;) and rendered by *debeo*, oportet, and by the potential mood of the verb that comes before it; as,

*They oftener think what he may, than what he OUGHT, to do; sepius cogitant quid possit, quam quid debeat facere; Cic.*

*Which OUGHT to have been done long since; quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit; Cic.*

*You OUGHT to have told me before; pradiceres; Ter.*

OUGHT in the sense of duty will be safest rendered by young beginners by oportet or debeo; and the enallage of the future tense of those verbs for the present is elegant; studium conservandi hominis commune mihi vobiscum esse debet; Cic.

*Yet if it have after it a passive English verb, viz. to be, to have been, or had been, with a participle in d, t, or n, following, it will be conveniently rendered by a participle in dus, with a verb substantive; as,*

*He thinks they OUGHT to be put to death; censet eos morte esse multandos; Cic.*

*Nor OUGHT he to have been disowned; nec ipse inficiandus erat; Ovid.*

II. OUGHT sometimes is used substantively for any thing, and rendered by quid, or some compound of it, viz. ecquid, siquid, aliquid, quicquam, or quidpiam; also by res; as,

*If you do OUGHT alone; si tecum agas quid; Cic.*

*If I had OUGHT to do with him; si mihi cum illo res esset; Cic. Si quid delinquitur (if ought be amiss); Cic. Ecquid vides? Cave quicquam, nisi quod rogabo te, mihi responderis; Plaut. Quod si tibi res sit cum eo lenone, quocum mihi est, tum sentias; Ter.*

III. OUGHT sometimes is put elliptically for good for ought, and then is rendered by frugi, or some word of like import; as,

*You will never be OUGHT so long as I live; dum ego vivus vivam, nunquam eris frugi bonæ; Plaut.*

*Note: OUGHT, in this sense, is used only in conditional, interrogative, or negative speeches; seldom, or not at all, in affirmatives.*

*Some other phrases:*

*For OUGHT I see; quantum ego perspicio; Cic. Quantum quidem ego intelligere potuerim; Cic.*

*Had I been OUGHT but a blockhead; ni essem lapis; Ter.*

*It OUGHT, or must be; ex necessitate*

*fit; trahit, urget, cogit necessitas; necessarium est, opus est; fato datum, seu decretum est; factorum est; sic fata tulerunt; sic in fatis fuit; ineluctabile, inevitabile, immutabile fatum, apud Virg. Sen. et alios; Necessitas nos ad ea detruisit; ita negotium est, apud Cic. pro, ita oportet, sic res postulat; fati adactus, i. e. impulsus.*

OUR; noster.

*By OUR own; nostrapte, abl.*

*He is on OUR side; a nobis est; est a parte, vel causa nostra.*

*Whose is it, OURs, or yours? cujus est, noster, an vester?*

OUT of; e, ex, de, extra, præp.

I. OUT, signifying by reason of, as denoting the cause of a thing, is rendered by propter; or an ablative case of that word that denotes the reason or cause; as,

*Many have often sought war OUT of a desire of glory; multi bella sæpe quaesiverunt propter gloriæ cupiditatem; Cic.*

*They will undergo any drudgery OUT of a desire of wealth; cupiditate peculii nullam conditionem recusant durissimæ servitutis; Cic.*

*The ablative case probably is governed by a preposition understood; viz. ex or præ: as in these, Ex malo principio magna familiaritas confata est; Ter. Præ amore misera hunc exclusit foras; Ter.*

II. OUT, referring to the place, number, multitude, &c. from whence any person or thing comes, goes, is sought, fetched, taken, &c. is rendered by de, e, or ex: as,

*She snatched a supper OUT of the funeral fire; rapuit de rogo cœnam; Catul.*

*He went OUT of the camp; e castris exiit; Cic.*

*Sometimes the preposition is only included in the composition of a verb: as, Cumque domo exierint; Ovid. Omni te turba evolvit; Ter.*

*Sometimes it is again repeated with the verb: as, Eximere aliquem e vinculis; ex ærariis; de proscriptorum numero; Cic. Cum ex insidiis evaseris; Cic.*

III. OUT, signifying away from, is rendered by a or ab; as,

*Get you OUT of their sight; ab eorum oculis concede; Cic.*

IV. OUT, signifying not within compass, out of reach of, &c. is rendered by extra; as,

*OUT of danger; extra periculum.*

V. OUT is often included in the Latin of the foregoing verb, as being a part of its English composition; as,

*Many things may be found OUT; multa reperiri possunt; Cic.*

*Speak OUT; eloquere; Ter. Quod si acciderit (fall out); Cic. Cæteris qui*

resistebant (*stood out*), victoria nuntiabantur; Flor. Eum require (*seek out*), atque adduce huc; Ter.

*Some other phrases:*

You are quite OUT, i. e. mistaken; tota erras via, vehementer erras; Cic. Non recte accipis; Ter.

It will OUT; effluet; Ter.

OUT with it; profer; Ter.

OUT of hand; e vestigio; Cic. —of doubt; haud dubie; sine controversia; Liv. Ter. —of order; praepostere; extra ordinem; Cic. —of my love I sent one to tell him of it; misi, pro amicitia, qui hoc diceret; Cic. —of hand; e vestigio, statim; subinde, sub manu, apud Sen. et Suet. jamjam, mox, jam, protinus; haud mora, continuo, citra moram; curriculo; oppido, mature, semel; brevi admodum; primo quoque tempore; extempore; cursim; dicto citius; velis equisque; extemplo, incontinentanter; hoc velut panto; illicit, apud poetas; omni amota procrastinatione, (i. e. without delay;) sine mora, dilatione; nulla interposita mora; promississime, apud Liv. —of favor; apud aliquem minus gratus, nullam obtinens gratiam; gratia nil pollens, valens. —of use; insolens, de more decedens; in consuetudinem veniens, abiens.

He is OUT at the first dash; in porta impingit; in limine offendit, deficit.

They are OUT of measure angry; illis ira supra modum est; Virg.

I am almost OUT of my wits; vix sum apud me; animi compos; Ter. —quite out of love with myself; ego nunc totus displiceo mihi; Ter. —out of hope; nullus sum; Ter. Animo deficio; Cic. Animum despondi; Plaut. Nulla est mihi reliqua in me spes; Ter.

They are fallen OUT; irae sunt inter eos; Ter.

He is OUT with me; alieno a me animo est; Cic. Intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum illo; Cic.

You have a little field here hard by the town which you let OUT; agelli est hic sub urbe paulum, quod locitas foras; Ter.

Like a man OUT of breath; anhelanti similis; Virg.

If they be ever so little OUT of tune; quamvis paululum discrepent.

Speak OUT; dic clare; Ter.

To cast OUT of doors; foras proferre; projicere; Cic.

Things done time OUT of mind; res ab nostra memoria propter vetustatem remotae; Cic.

It will not OUT of my mind; insidet in memoria; Cic.

It is OUT of my head; non occurrit animo; Cic.

I am now OUT of danger; ego in porta

navigo; Ter. Omnis res jam in vado est; Ter. In tranquillo est; Ter. Omnium periculorum expers; Cic. A periculo vacuus; Cic.

He thought to OUT-do every body; anteire ceteros parabat; Ter.

He was put OUT of command; ei imperium est abrogatum; Cic.

To make an OUT-cry; magnos, ingentes clamores tollere, edere; ingenti clamore obstrepere; jactare ad sidera voces.

To OWE; debere. —money; in aere alieno esse. —more than he is worth; animam debere.

I OWE it you; tibi acceptum refero. —my life to him; illius opera vivo; Ter.

To pay money that is OWING; creditas solvere pecunias.

I will discharge what I OWE; dissolvam quae debeo; Ter.

To OWN, or acknowledge; agnoscere, profiteri. —or possess; possidere, tenere, habere, potiri.

1. OWN, without self, is rendered by a pronoun possessive; or by the noun adjective proprius; as,

I loved him as my OWN; amavi pro meo; Ter.

It is all your OWN; totum est tuum; Cic.

It is all in our OWN choice whether we will give ought, or no; demus necne, in nostra potestate est; Cic.

He set him at liberty with his OWN hand; propria manu eum liberavit; Plin.

1. Note: Sometimes proprius is added to the possessive pronoun; as, Quam ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria; Cic. Sed culpa mea propria est; Cic. Crassus sua quaedam propria non communi oratorum facultate posse; Cic. Id erit totum et proprium tuum; Cic.

2. Note: It is said by Hadrian Cardinal, that scribe manu propria is nowhere to be found in good authors, and that instead of it, scribere manu mea, tua, sua, is only to be said. It may deserve consideration.

II. OWN, with self, is rendered by ipse, agreeing in case with the foregoing noun or pronoun substantive; as,

We have the man's OWN self; hominem habemus ipsum; Ter.

You shall be here your OWN self; tute ipse hic aderis; Ter.

1. Note: Sometimes there is only ipse, without the substantive expressed in the same clause, where yet it may be convenient to express OWN; estne haec Thaisquam video? ipse est (it is she her own self); Ter. Sextum Pompeium ipsi (we our own selves) cognovimus; Cic.

2. Note: When ipse is to agree in case with sibi or se, it may be put in the nomi-

*native case:* as, Indicio de se ipse erit; Ter. Qui se ipse norit, aliquid sentiet se habere divinum; Cic. Sibi ipse peperit laddem maximam; Cic. Mortem sibi ipsi conascierent; Cic. So sum mihi ipse testis; Cic. Me ipse non noram; Cic.

*Some other phrases:*

*Of his Own accord; suspte sponte, ultro.*

*After your Own fashion; toatim.*

*They will Own their own; suos agnoscent; Virg.*

*He Owns him for his son; illum prolem fatetur suam; Ovid.*

*I loved you as my Own brother; te in germani fratris dilexi loco; Ter.*

*I am not my Own man; non sum apud me; Ter.*

*He offered himself of his Own accord; se ultro obtulit; Virg.*

*Being at his Own house at Lavernium; cum esset apud se ad Lavernium; Macrob.*

*He uses it as his Own; pro suo utitur.*

*But nevertheless neither do we Own any thing of theirs; sed tamen neque agnoscimus quicquam eorum; Cic.*

*I am glad, not so much for my Own sake, as for his; non tam meapte causa, quam illius, laetor; Ter.*

*You must use your Own judgment; tuo tibi iudicio est utendum.*

*Of your Own inclination; toopte ingenio; Plaut.*

*Let every one therefore know his Own mind; suum igitur quisque noecat ingenium; Cic.*

*The maid's Own brother will be here by and by; jam frater ipse hic aderit virginis; Ter.*

*I my Own self did pay the money; ipse egomet solvi argentum; Ter.*

## P.

*A FACE, or step; passus, gradus, -us. —or manner of going; incessus, -us, m. —of five feet, by which we measure our miles; passus geometricus, passus major.*

*A swift Pace; gradus citatus.*

*A leisurely Pace; suspensus gradus.*

*A short and thick Pace, like a pismire; gradus fornicinus.*

*A striding Pace, as it were on stilts; gradus gallatorius.*

*A slow Pace; gradus testudineus, vel lentus; incessus Junonius.*

*To hold Pace with one; pari passu comitari.*

*To mend his Pace; accelerare gradum, promovere.*

*To Pace as a horse; totum incedere;*

*glomerare gressus.*

*A PACING horse; equus tolutarius, tolutaris, gradarius.*

*To go with a soft Pace; suspensio gradu ire.*

*A PACING of a horse; institutio equi, ut gradarius evadat.*

*To PACIFY, or appease; placare, &c. —one's anger; animum offensum componere, permulcare; pacatum, placatum reddere. —or reconcile parties; odium, inimicitias ortas, extinguere; lites dirimere; ex inimiciis amicos reddere. —by prayers the anger of the offended Deity; Divinum numen scelere violatum precibus placare.*

*In France, at that time, affairs were somewhat more PACIFIED and quieted, than before; in Gallia, hoc tempore, res erant paulo quam hactenus tranquillores.*

*For all men desired a PACIFICATION; omnium enim animi ad pacem propendebant.*

*Wherefore be serious, and PACIFY, or quiet, your mind; quamobrem collige te, placaque animum tuum, et mitiga.*

*Piety and holiness PACIFY, or reconcile, God when he is offended; Deum placatum pietas efficit, et sanctitas; Cic.*

*That he might there PACIFY some troubles of the province; ut illic provinciam quadam difficultates componeret.*

*It is the part of a true prince to PACIFY, or reconcile, cities that are at variance; reconciliare semulas civitates vari principis est.*

*He PACIFIED their minds with a very pleasing discourse; illorum animos oratione suavissima delinivit.*

*PACIFY yourself; iracundiam reprime.*

*He will easily PACIFY his father to his own mind; facillime patrem in leges conciet suas.*

*All commotions were PACIFIED, or quieted; omnia quum commota fuerunt, pace et otio resederunt.*

*Their anger was PACIFIED; pacata fuit eorum ira.*

*Let us not meet the man, I pray, till his anger be PACIFIED; hominem ne congregiamur, quæso, priusquam iram decoxerit suam.*

*A PACK of cards; fasciculus chartarum. —horse; jumentum sarcinarium, equus clitellarius.*

*To PACK up; in fascem compingere, colligare. —his auls; colligere vasa. —away; fugere, prope discedere. —a jury; juratos deligere sibi obnoios.*

*To send one PACKING; abigere, appellere, in fugam conjicere.*

*To get him PACKING; colligere sarcinulas; abire cum pannis.*

*PACK up what you would have carried with you; compone, quæ tecum simul ferantur; Ter. —hence, and be gone; hinc vos amolimini; Ter. apage te; facesse hinc; aufer te hinc; res tuas tibi habe; fuge; Virg. Te hinc amove; aufer; Ter. —up your tools; i. e. make ready to be gone; expeditæ sarcinulas; Petron.*

*You may be PACKING; illicet.*

*And must I then be PACKED out of doors? siccine hoc fit, foras ædibus me ejici? Plaut.*

*I will send him PACKING; ego hunc amovebo; Ter.*

*When once fortune begins to frown, friends will be PACKING; ubi semel res inclinata est, amici de medio (i. e. recedunt); Petr.*

*A PAGE, or lackey; assecra, pedisequus, m. —of a book; pagina, pagella.*

*He asked a certain PAGE that waited on him; de assecra quodam servo suo quæavit; Cic.*

*About the bottom of the PAGE; quasi in extrema pagina; Cæs.*

*PAIN, or punishment; poena, supplicium. —or torment; cruciatus, -us, m. —or trouble; molestia, afflictio, f.; dolor, m.*

*To be in PAIN; dolere.*

*To put to PAIN; poena afficere, cruciare, mulcare.*

*To take PAINS; laborare, operam dare, vel navare; impendere laborem, insuadere. —to no purpose; operam ludere, frustra consumere; Cic. operam et oleum perdere.*

*With much PAINS; ægre et difficulter.*

*On PAIN of death; sub poena mortis; Suet.*

*She is in PAIN; e dolore laborat; Ter.*

*This is all I get of them for my PAINS; hoc fructus pro labore ab illis fero; Ter.*

*You may do it without any great PAINS; id nullo negotio facere potes; Cic.*

*They are moved with less PAINS; minore conatu moventur.*

*The more PAINS ought we to take about it; eo magis nobis est in illo elaborandum; Cic.*

*It requires great PAINS to do it; multi sudoris est; Cic.*

*No PAINS, no gains; qui arat olivetum, rogat fructum; qui stercoret, exorat; pui cædit, cogit.*

*To be at PAINS and charges; laborem et sumptum impendere; Cic.*

*He took as much PAINS as any of you; æque ut unusquisque vestrum laboravit; Cic.*

*An oration PAINFULLY composed; accurata verborum lautitia, et repetita spe-*

*culi castigatione decoratur.*

*He studies PAINFULLY by candle-light; fuliginem lucubrationum bibendo, ad Cleanthis lucernam evigilare.*

*Diligence in taking PAINS and sloth agree not; otia sedulitas damnat, residemque Vacuam.*

*He is in very great PAIN; premitur summis doloribus; Cic.*

*Just now my PAINS begin; modo dolores occipiunt primum; Ter.*

*He was let blood without any PAIN; missus est sanguis sine dolore.*

*He is used to take PAINS; laborem ferre consuevit; Cic.*

*That I should take all this PAINS! tantum laborem capere! Ter.*

*They bestow no PAINS on it; nihil in id operæ conferunt; Cic.*

*I have taken some PAINS in these studies; aliquid in his studiis operæ posui; Cic.*

*What a deal of PAINS is it? quanti laboris est? Cic.*

*Discharged from his PAINS; rudè donatus.*

*He seems to take more PAINS than a man well can do; supra humani ingenii vires laborare videtur.*

*To take great PAINS to go thither; velis remisque eo contendere.*

*I have taken PAINS enough about that already; satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo.*

*To PAINT; pingere. —to the life; graphice describere. —skillfully; acienter, solerter, artificiose, singulari artificio, &c.; pingere, formas rerum delineare; lineamenta formarum ducere, atque vivis coloribus exprimere, exornare, illustrare, perpolire; summa cum laude pingendi artem exercere; res ita pingere ad vivum, ut spirare, ut verè esse, non simulate, videantur; arte, peritia, artificio pingendi, cum Apelle certare, contendere; formas rerum coloribus aptissime imitari, simulare, reddere. —the face; genas purpurissare, coloribus genas inficere, tingere, depingere; faciem fucare, fucis circumlinere, aspergere; fucò pingere.*

*He PAINTS excellently, he draws very well; pingit egregie; Apelles Veneris caput, et summa pectoris, politissima arte perfecit, mire pinxit, egregie ut nemo melius; singulari expressit, atque exornavit artificio, egregiis picturæ coloribus illustravit, perfecit ac perpolivit egregie.*

*PALE; pallidus.*

*To look very PALE; pallere, pallescere, expallescere, sanguis reliquit corpus. Multos pallere colores, to change color often.*

*PAPER; charta, -æ, f.; item papyros, f. Blotting PAPER; charta bibula.*

*Clean PAPER, not written on; charta*

pura, abraha charta.

*PAPER mills*; chartarum officina.

**A PARASITE**; Gnatho, parasitus, mensarum assecra. Cujus animus semper est in patinis, in patinis alienis. Homo famelicus, alieni cibi helas. Infidus accura, immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus.

**To PARDON**; veniam dare. —*offenders*; soutes a supplicio vindicare; eximere, expedire. Reo vitam, salutem, veniam, impenitentem delictorum, incolumitatem dare, tribuere, concedere; supplicium, poenas debitas remittere, condonare. Ignoscere delinquenti, gratiam delicti facere. Peccatum, crimen remittere, condonare, silentio tegere. Poenas a reo non repetere. Noxam mittere, missam facere. Omne ultionis consilium penitus abjicere. Dare noxam veniam, iramque remittere. Fulmen suum teraque corda recondere; nec veniam laeso numine casus habet. —*his friend's faults*; alteri non minus ignoscere, quam sibi; in amicorum delictis cæcitate, ut in nostris.

**To beg PARDON for an offence**; culpam, noxam, poenam deprecari. Flagitiorum impunitatem submisce orare, precari, postulare, obtestari, obsecrare, querere, rogare, pluribus verbis exproscere, exspectare. Alicujus misericordiam requirere, capere, implorare, efflagitare; precibus ut condonet, ignoscat, allicere, provocare, excitare. Supplices manus alicui tendere; ad misericordiam, clementiam, lenitatem alicujus confugere veniæ causa. Læsum, violatum animum precibus molire, mitigare. Magnopere ab te postulo ut ignoscas. Ad genua accedo lacrymans, supplicans adsum. Meæ stultitiæ sit tua facilitas aliquid presidii. Quanto tuus est animus natu gravior, tanto sit ignoscentior. Da veniam obsecro; inopis te miserescat mei. Fracto animo supplicare, et errati veniam petere. Peccatum fateor; sed des veniam bonus, oro. Orabam veniam et peccasse fatebar. Posce deos veniam. Supplici voce rogat veniam. —*for the idleness of youth*; deprecari vacat: omne adolescentiæ, veniamque petere; Cic.

*The greatest bait to offend is, the hope of PARDON*; maxima peccandi illecebra impunitatis est spes.

*I would beg PARDON for my fault*; petentem veniam errato meo; Cic.

*Those who do not require our PARDON*; qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt; Cic.

*But you also begged PARDON*; at etiam misericordiam captabas; Cic.

*I never PARDONED myself for any fault of my own*; qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecerim.

**A PARENT**; parens.

**PARENTAGE**; parentela, natales, genus, stirps.

*Of good PARENTAGE*; honesto loco natus.

*Of mean PARENTAGE*; natalibus ignotis, plebeia stirpe oriundus.

*Let PARENTS exhort their children to the study of virtue*; parentes liberos ad virtutis studia cohortentur. Decet parentes illos, qui liberis consultum volunt, non eos ad rem cohortari, quam facile nullo negotio, arbitrato suo tum largitur, tum eripit fortuna; verum ad eas artes, quarum vitæ par usus et possessio est; auctores filii parentes esse debent, ut ad eas artes, ad earum artium studia seae conferant, applicent, animum adjungant, toto animo incumbant, quarum possessio vitam sequat; impellere filios parentes debent, incitare consilio, rationibus, argumentis adducere ad eas artes, laudare illis eas artes, ostendere illis earum artium fructum, hortatores esse ad eas artes, id consilii dare filii parentes debent, ita consulere, eam suscipere cohortationem, ea cohortatione uti; ea demum est apud filios egregia parentum cohortatio, qua impelluntur ad eas disciplinas, quarum est æterna possessio, quarum nobis fructum una mors adimit, quarum usus interita vitæ, nulla re præterea terminatur. Filium tuum imitationem velim erudias.

*To offer wrong to one's PARENT*, is a most wicked offence; parenti vim afferre facinus atrocissimum. Nullum crimen, piaculum, scelus gravius est, aut detestabilius, quam patri manus afferre, vim inferre; maximo se attingit scelere, grave piaculum admittit, impie facit, qui parentem violat, lædit, qui violat eam pietatem, quæ parenti debetur; nullum scelus abest ab eo scelere, in uno illo scelere omnia insunt scelera, cum parenti vis inferatur.

*Children a comfort to their aged PARENTS*; parentibus senibus liberi solatio sunt. Parentum ætas ingravescentis filiorum in adolescentia conquiescit, parentum imbecillitas filiorum nititur adolescentia, parentum senectutem fulcit ac sustentat filiorum adolescentia; subsidio est labantibus parentum viribus adolescentia liberorum, senio parentum subveniant adolescententes filii.

**A PARRICIDE**; parricida, p, m. Cic. qu. patricida, vel parenticida; vel, qui patrem cædit.

*To commit PARRICIDE*; parentem occidere, impie trucidare, contrucidare. Parricidio se nefario obstringere; sui parentis necem, cædem, sanguine aspergere, contaminare. Patri mortem afferre, pro quo mori ipsum, si res postulet; divina et humana jura cogunt. Per quos hanc sua-

vissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privare. Ei vitam adimere, a quo suum ipse accepit.

A PART, or portion; pars, portio. — or duty; officium.

It is my, your PART; est meum, tuum; meorum partium est.

To take one's PART; ab aliquo, a parte alicujus, stare, partes ejus tueri; suscipere, sequi, fovere; partibus studere, favere, impense favere; accedere, se addicere; in partes transire; ad partes accedere; partes, causam opibus juvare. Nobiscum facit. — against; venire in auxilium alicujus contra. — in good part; boni consulere; sequi boni facere; gratum et acceptum habere; obviis manibus excipere. — in the worst part; rapere in pejorem partem; Ter. — part with one; participare. — neither part; neutrius, nullius partis esse.

Good PARTS; eximie vel egregie doctos.

They PARTED even hands; æquo prælio discessum est; Cæs.

Night PARTED the fray; prælium dirimit nox intervenit suo; Plaut.

It PARTS Helvetia from Germany; agrum Helveticum a Germanis dividit; Cæs.

They would fain have PARTED us; inter nos dissidium volunt; Ter.

Nothing but death shall PART us; hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo; Ter.

If it be that you and I PART; si erit, ab te ut distrahar, aveller; Ter.

I would never willingly have PARTED from him; quoad possem et liceret, ab ejus latere nunquam discederem; Cic.

I will PART with my life first; animam relinquam potius; Ter.

PART it amongst you; vos inter vos partite; Plaut.

You have played your PART finely; laute munus administrasti tuum; partes egisti tuas; Ter.

When I had done my PART; transactis jam meis partibus; Cic.

He can play any PART; omnium accenarum homo.

This is a fatherly PART; hoc patium est; Ter. Paternum est.

It is your PART to —; tuum est officium (munus) ut —; Ter. Cic.

It is not our PART; non est nostrum; Tac.

For my own PART I shall do my duty; ego certe meum officium præstitero; Cæs.

This is the PART of a wise man; sapientia est; Mart.

For my PART; quod ad me attinet; Cic.

In the former PART of his life; in superiore vita; Cic.

In the first PART of the play; in prima fabula; Ter.

The greatest PART of the day was spent; dies magna ex parte consumptus est; Cic.

He drew a great PART of Greece to take his part; or to take part with him; magnam partem Græciæ in societatem suam perduxit; Patere.

They were more inclinable to take the king's PART; pronoiores regis partibus fuerunt; Patere.

You would hardly take his PART else; ni hæc ita essent, cum illo haud stares; Ter.

I take it in good PART; boni consulo; Plaut. Æqui bonique facio; Cic.

For the most PART; magnam partem; magna ex parte; maximam partem; Cic. Plerumque; Patere.

In PART; aliqua ex parte; Cic.

He is there for the most PART; ibi plurimum est; Cic.

For the most PART it comes to pass; plerumque fit, ut; Cic.

One cannot tell toward which PART it will go; non intelligitur utro ierit; Plin.

Before any report of his coming had come into those PARTS; prius quam de ejus adventu fama omnino in eas regiones perferretur; Cæs.

I had like to have thrown away my PART, i. e. share; ego quidem pæne proeci partem meam; Petron.

A PARTING, or severing; disjunctio; dirimere conjunctionem, discindere, dissuere, disjungere, jus omne conjunctionis tollere, delere, extinguere; magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus; in his locis esse, quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur.

It was a simple PART; inepte factum est.

To PART or divide; divisione, partitione, plura ex uno facere. — separate; rem a re, res a se invicem, separare; aliud ab alio despicere. — with somewhat of his right; de jure suo concedere paululum; Ter. — combatants; interjicere se pugnae.

Not to take in good PART; læva accipere, quod dextra porrigebatur.

To excel in good PARTS of nature; ab ipsa natura mirabiliter instructus; omnibus ornamentis a natura præditus, optime informatus.

It is your PART, or it touches you very nearly; tua refert, tua interest; tua res agitur; tibi incumbit, tibi luditur, apud Pers. tuarum est partium; tuæ sunt partes officii tui est.

It is not your PART, but mine; non tua, sed mea interest.

Those who took Cæsar's PART; Cæ-

saris sequaces; hinc, Cæsariani, Pompeiani.

*I will take Cicero's PART in most things; accedam in plerisque Ciceroni.*

*He took Caesar's PART with his men and money; suis et suorum opibus Cæsarem iuvabat.*

*That they might take the Romans' PART; ut populi Romani fidem sequerentur.*

*He is come now to take our PART; qui jam in nostras partes plane transit.*

*The old soldiers, who, following his PART, had taken arms for the commonwealth; milites veterani, qui illius auctoritatem, imperium, nomen secuti, pro republica arma ceperant.*

*All Asia and Syria take our PART; a nostra parte omnis est Asia et Syria.*

*Who took PART against him; qui tum partes ejus impugnabant.*

*Would not I take my friend's PART against a stranger? an ego non venirem contra alienum pro familiari meo?*

*You who have taken my PART against my enemies; qui mihi auxilium contra adversarios tuleris.*

*To pull in PARTS, or pieces; in frusta discerpere.*

*By PART and part; piece-meal; frustulatum.*

*To say or do, one by one, or by PARTS; alternatim dicere, facere.*

*To PARTAKE; participare, participium esse.*

*To make one PARTAKER of any thing; aliquem impertire aliqua re; impertire, impertiri alteri aliquam rem.*

*As though I had been PARTAKER of your labor and danger; velut ipse in parte laboris et periculi fuisset.*

*PARTIAL, not indifferent or just; iniquus, partium studiosus.*

*A PARTIAL judge; iudex iniquus.*

*To be PARTIAL in judgment; partibus favere, studere, partium studio duci, abduci, teneri in iudicando. Personam magis quam causam in iudicio spectare, attendere, respicere. Ex libidine, simulate, gratia, munerum magnitudine, non æquitate rei causam ponderare. Affectibus occupari; propter gratiam leges inflectere, infringere; vim legibus inferre; jus atque leges torquere, pervertere, corrumpere; iudicia depravare; tenuiores, inopes iudiciis opprimere, vexare; pauperum causas negligere; justitiam habere venalem; a semita justitiæ deviare; justitiæ fines, limites transilire. Pretio non æquitate jus describere. Ad gratiam, non ad juris normam, amussim, iudicia dirigere. In partem alteram nimis propendere, inclinare libram justitiæ non oportet. Favore transversim agi, rapi.*

*To PASS, or go by; præterire, prætergredi. —an account; subducere rationes, parlare. —sentences; sententiam ferre; jus dicere; Quint. Judicium pronuntiare; Cic. —over without mention; silentio præterire; transire; Cic. —one's time; metam agere; traducere tempus; Cic. —an army over a river; exercitum transferre; transducere; transportare; Cæs. —in ships; exercitum navibus deportare. —over the straits; trajicere per freta. —over the sea; metiri mare, pro, transmare. —over in a ship; ire navi, navigio; cymba, navigio trajicere. —over quickly; trajicere celeri pede. —over Caucasus, the Alps; Caucasum transcendere; Alpes transvolare. —over all the world on foot; omnem orbem terrarum pedibus obire, peragere, lustrare. —from house to house among his friends; domus amicorum obire. —by in silence; rem tacitam relinquere; de re silere, silentium agere. —the time pleasantly; ferias agere amoenissimas; placidè traducere otia vitæ. —over waters, the sea; transare flumina, transfretare.*

*As it came to PASS; id quod factum est; Cic.*

*Hence it comes to PASS, that —; inde est, quod —; Plin.*

*He said it would come to PASS that —; affirmabat fore ut —; Suet.*

*I tell you it will come to PASS; tibi renuncio futurum; Ter.*

*Whereon it comes to PASS; ex quo id efficitur; fit; effectum est; Cic.*

*It came to PASS as I wished; evenit ex sententia; Ter.*

*As it must needs come to PASS in so many battles; quod accidere tot præliis fuit necesse; Cæs.*

*The matter is brought to that PASS; adeo res rediit; in eum res rediit locum; eo deducitur ut; Ter. Cic.*

*They bring me to that PASS; eo me redigunt; in id redactus sum loci, ut; Ter.*

*I brought it to this PASS, that —; rem huc deduxi, ut —; Cic.*

*I shall the more easily bring my purpose to PASS; conficiam facilius ego quod volo; Ter.*

*To bring a thing to PASS; rem efficere; Cic.*

*The matter was at that PASS; res eo recidit, deducta est; eo loci erat; Quint.*

*Letting these things PASS; ut ista mittam; omittam; prætermittam; missa faciam; Ter.*

*They PASSED away the night in talk; noctem sermone trahebant; Virg.*

*Before ten days were PASSED; dies nondum decem intercesserant cum; Cic.*

*She is so old she is PAST child-bearing;*



patere jam diu hæc per annos non potest;  
Ter.

*You are PAST marrying*; præterit tua  
ad ducendum ætas; Ter.

*He is PAST a child*; excessit ex epho-  
bis; Ter. Nuces reliquit; virilem togam  
sumpsit.

*All is PAST and done*; facta et trans-  
acta omnia; Ter.

*It is PAST remedy*; actum; conclama-  
tum est; illicit; periisti; Ter.

*The danger is PAST*; omnis res est jam  
in vado; Ter.

*A sound PAST cure*; immedicabile vul-  
nus; Ovid.

*When we were PAST the straits*; postea  
quam angustias transivimus; Cic.

*In times PAST*; quondam; olim; Virg.  
Ter.

*No day PASSES him but* —; nunquam  
unum intermittit diem, quin —; Ter.

*He has PAST his account*; rationem  
retulit; reddidit; Cic. —it away by bar-  
gain; pactione transmisit. —his time in  
pleasure; ille suam vitam semper egit in  
otio; Ter.

*She might have PASTED for Latonia*;  
falleret et credi posset Latonia; Ovid.

*I PASS my master in wisdom*; herum  
anteo sapientia; Ter. —you my word;  
tibi meam astringo fidem; Ter. Do fi-  
dem; Id.

*We PASSED over the rest of the night*  
without fear; sine metu reliquam exo-  
gimus noctem; Petron.

*Many words PASSING on both sides*;  
multa verba ultro citroque habitis; Cic.

*Maids of PASSING beauty*; forma præ-  
stante puellæ; Ovid.

*A PASSING fair face*; vultus adeo ve-  
nustus, ut nihil supra; Ter.

*There is no PASSING through it*; non  
est pervium; Ter.

*It PASSES my skill*; Davus sum, non  
Œdipus.

*Things will not be always at one PASS*;  
omnium rerum est vicissitudo.

*He was drowned in his PASSAGE over*  
the river Albulæ; in Albulæ tractu sub-  
mersus est; Liv.

*He used to take out whole PASSAGES*;  
totas periochas persequi solet; Cic.

*Two years PAST*; duo anni sunt elapsi.  
*The cold being PAST*; exacto frigore.

*There was the nearest PASSAGE over*  
into; inde erat brevissimus transiectus in;  
Cæs.

*He PASSED over with the navy into*  
Italy; Italiam classe trajiciebat. —the  
swelling waves of that broad river; tumi-  
das lati superabat fluminis undas. —over  
the midst of the strait in a boat; medium  
cymba tranavit fretum.

*To give a safe PASSAGE to one*; inno-  
cum dare alicui iter.

*When the ambassador had PASSED*  
through Syria; cum legatus Syriam obi-  
isset.

*Their PASSAGE was not to be stopped*;  
quibus obviandum non erat.

*To stop the enemy's PASSAGE*; hostes  
commeatus intercludere; aditum hosti-  
bus præripere, intercipere; aditus hostium  
obsidere.

*The PASSAGE is stopped to* —; non pa-  
tet aditus ad —. Obstructa, interclusa via  
est ad —.

*The place does not admit any PASSAGE*;  
locus impetum abnuat; Tac.

*To hinder one's PASSAGE*; aditu ali-  
quem prohibere; Cic.

*But I will PASS by this*; sed præterna-  
vigabit oratio.

*I will PASS by this and say nothing of*  
it; prætercurro, quemadmodum, Ulysses  
obturatis auribus Sirenas.

*Pass me by*; missum me facito.

*Wink at small faults, and PASS them*  
over; massanda est tibi omnis injuria, ad  
levia præstat connivere.

*You must PASS by and put up some*  
wrongs; quas ego injurias; non ira, sed  
risu, ulciscabar.

*To stop the PASSAGE; to open it*; vias  
insidere, obsidere; vias aperire, ster-  
nere.

*Time PASSES away continually*; præci-  
piti cursu intermoriuntur tempora; sen-  
sim, sine sensu, senescit ætas.

*A PASS-PORT, or safe conduct*; com-  
meatus, m. salvus conductus, libellus pro-  
fectionis, symbolum itineris; fides pub-  
lica.

*To give a PASS-PORT*; publicam fidem  
interponere; tuti itineris literas conce-  
dere; dare fidem, ut tuto ire, ac redire  
liceat; liberum, ac salvum conductum,  
commeatum concedere.

*To require a PASS-PORT*; securitatem  
a quoquam postulare.

*To receive a PASS-PORT*; accipere fi-  
dem publicam, i. e. impetrare salvum con-  
ductum.

*To come and go on PASS-PORT*; pub-  
lica fide venire, ac redire; fidem publi-  
cam habere, et ita ad comitia adventare.

PASTIME, or sport; jocus.

*In sport or PASTIME*; joco, per jocum,  
per ludum.

*For PASTIME, or sport*; animi causa,  
voluptatis causa; animi gratia; nam sub-  
ticitur elegantior dictio reficiendi, vel re-  
creandi; oblectamenti, delectationis, ani-  
mi laxandi causa, gratia; ad oblectatio-  
nem; oblectandi nostri gratia; nam laxa-  
mento opus est.

*To give one* **PASTIME**; aliquem oblectare.

*To take his* **PASTIME**; recreare se.

*The* **PATE**; caput, n.

*How came that crotchet into your* **PATE**? qui isthuc tibi in mentem venit? in mente est? Plaut.

*I will break your* **PATE**; diminui tibi caput, cerebrum; Plaut. Ter.

*I shall pull down mischief on my own* **PATE**; mala ultro attraham in meipsum, et accersam; Cic.

**PATIENCE**; patientia, tolerantia. *Equanimitas*, i. e. animi æquitas.

*To suffer* **PATIENTLY**; æquo animo ferre.

*To be* **PATIENT** of evil; alacri semper fortisque animo adversis casibus resistere, mala omnia devorare. Quemcunque casum fortuna inexit, patienter, molliter ferre, tolerare. Eodem vultus tenore etiam adversis interpellantibus perstare. Humane, humaniter, æquo, levi, sedato animo, modeste, facile, constanter, sedate, moderate, æquanimiter, quiete, quam levissimè, non repugnantè mala sustinere, pati. Toleranter, placide dolores omnes perferre. Tanto esse animo, ut omnia que possunt homini evenire, in hominem cadere, contemnat, et pro nihilo habeat. Nec prosperis effertur nimium, nec dejecti adversis. Injurias fortune modeste ferre, magno animo superare. Hilaritate tristitiam temporum condire. Magnum habere animum, et ad omnes casus ferendos constantem atque paratum.

*Not to bear evils* **PATIENTLY**; mala, damna, incommoda, acerbitates, dolores, res incommodas, adversas, turbulente, valde graviter, animo egro, iniquo, anxio, &c. ferre, pati non humane, humaniter, &c. tolerare. Fortunæ cedere; oneri malorum succumbere. Indocilis pauperiem pati. Jugi impatiens. Malorum pondera detrectare.

*I can bear all his abuse with* **PATIENCE**; ego illius ferre possum ineptias et magnifica verba, verba dum sint.

*To bear* **PATIENTLY** many wrongs; dissimulato stomacho injurias pati.

*I will never endure it with* **PATIENCE**; non sinam, non feram, non patiar.

*He bore with him* **PATIENTLY**, as long as he could; ferebat eatenus eum, quoad ipse per se potuit.

*Men must be* **PATIENT** and content with what God sends; homini placeat quicquid Deo placere videt.

*Have* **PATIENCE** awhile, the world will mend; nubecula est, transibit illico.

*I bore that trifling wrong with* **PATIENCE**; tantilla sane injuriola longe infra iracundiæ meæ dignitatem videbatur.

*Bearing* **PATIENTLY** whatsoever falls

out unfortunately; adversa quæque, ac contraria, boni consulens.

*Our mind is now made* **PATIENT** by long-continued affliction; occalluit jam animus diuturno malo.

*The* **PATIENCE** of the city was now injured to suffer more than could be believed; jam usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia.

*I not only feel those hatreds, but I bear them, and with great* **PATIENCE**; hæc odia non sorbeo solum, sed etiam concoquo, earumque molestias devoro.

*My mind is now hardened to bear my* **grief** **PATIENTLY**; obduruit jam animus ad dolorem meum.

*Brutus was a man* **PATIENT** beyond belief; Brutus usus est incredibili patientia.

*To* **PAY**; numerare, solvere, satisfacere. — *what one has borrowed with the better*; quæ acceperis utenda majore mensura reddere; Cic. — *one's debt*; referre quod debeas; pecuniam debitam dissolvere, reddere; Cic. Sua nomina expedire, liberare; Cic. — *an old debt*; solvere pecuniam alicui jam diu debitam; Cic. — *his fine*; judicatum solvere. — *every farthing*; ultimum quadrantem solvere. — *one in his own coin*; par pari referre.

*I sent one to* **PAY** for the carriage; misimus, qui pro vectura solveret; Cic.

*Either I or my master shall* **PAY** for it; me aut herum pessum dabunt; Ter.

*They* **PAY** him a great deal of money every year; ingentem pecuniam ei pendunt quotannis; Cic.

*He* **PAID** me the money with his own hand; argentum ipse mihi adnumeravit manu sua; Plaut. — *his shot*; symbolam dedit; Ter. — *for his folly*; dedit penas vecordie; Flor. — *me for him*; ab illo viro numeravit mihi pecuniam.

*I* **PAY** for my folly; pretium ob stultitiam fero; Ter.

*The stopping of a soldier's* **PAY**; fraudatio stipendii.

*He has lost his* **PAY**; ære dirutus est.

*To bind himself to* **PAY** what shall be adjudged; satisfacere judicatum solvere.

*A mortgaging of land to* **PAY** money; mancipatio fiduciaria.

*To take* **PAY**; stipendium mereri.

*I am making money to* **PAY** you; argentum cudo quod tibi dem.

*I am out of his books, I have* **PAID** the old score; liberavi nomen meum.

*I have* **PAID** him to a farthing; ad obolum persolvi.

*Let him not think much that I sent not the money to* **PAY** him at his day; rogabis, ne quid sollicitus sit, quod pecuniam non misit ad diem præscriptum.

*I will PAY him shortly; numerabitur propediem. —honestly; solvam optima fide.*

*I will make them PAY sweetly for it; faxo ut magna mercede redemerint.*

*You must PAY me; I will not teach you for nothing; non te gratis docebo; numera, et audies. —for us all; impendium reddas oportet unus, nomine omnium.*

*Spare your purse-strings, you shall not PAY a penny here; non est quod calculum frustra teras, rationem hujus cœnas ego confecero.*

*He will PAY presently; confecturus mox pecuniam.*

*Let us call for a reckoning; see what is to PAY; subducatur ratio.*

*A sure PAY-master; certissimus debitor.*

*If you should sell yourself to your shirt, you will get come short of PAYMENT; etiamsi omnium tuarum rerum auctionem feceris, non es solvendo tamen.*

*To exact PAYMENT; persequi pecuniam ab aliquo; Cic.*

*Let me see the PAY-book; profer librum rationalem.*

*I am not able to PAY; non sum solvendo.*

*So long as you PAY me honestly, I will do it for you; libenter servio tibi, dum ne mercedem neget.*

*You must PAY for another; pro alio, altero, solvendum; dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, pro illo solves; illius promissum præstabis, pro illo satisfacies; illius promissio, solutio tua erit.*

*PEACE; pax, &c. Quies, requies, f. otium, n.*

*To make, or set at, PEACE; reconciliare, pacificare; pacem inire, conficere, conciliare, stabilire, ratam facere; certam firmamque constituere, componere; confirmare cum omnibus; rerum undas componere. Pacis, otii communis auctorem, patronum se, ad concordiam, tranquillitatem, principem, ducem præbere. Concordiam conglutinare. Memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna delere, sepelire, extinguere. Tristia condere bella.*

*To be at PEACE; requiescere; castra fugare, otio delectari. Amicitia, a bello, a militis munere abstinere, abhorrere. Togæ, non armorum studiosum esse. Otium malle, in otio agere. Pacem cum omnibus colere. Summa tranquillitate et otio, perpetua pace perfui. A bellorum impetu, a castrorum pulvere remotus, sua pacate possidere, hostium incursione non divexari.*

*PEACE! tace, desine; pax! st! tace*

*tu; Ter. pax sit rebus; Cic. lupus in fabula; Ter.*

*It is PEACE; pacatæ res et minime turbulentæ. Otio perpetuo et tranquillitate pacis fruimur. Nullæ bellorum minæ obstrepunt, interpellant otium commune. Apertis otia portis agunt.*

*A man of a PEACEABLE nature; homo natura mitis, quietus; pacis et otii studiosus.*

*I prefer PEACE before war; pacem bello antefero; Cic. Cedant saga togæ. Cedant arma togæ; Cic.*

*In time of PEACE; in pace; Cic.*

*I have made my PEACE; a peace is concluded; facta est pax; Plaut.*

*Cannot you hold your PEACE? potin' ut desinas? Ter.*

*PEACE be with him; illi ossa bene quiescant; Petr.*

*I was always for making PEACE; semper mea consilia pacis et togæ sociæ, non belli atque armorum, fuerunt; Cic.*

*I, by my vigilance and care, have procured that you may live in PEACE and safety; et vos ut tutam tranquillamque pacem traheretis, mea perfecti vigilantia; Cic.*

*If the affairs can be brought to PEACE; si ad concordiam res adduci possunt; Cic.*

*Do you labor chiefly in this, that all things may be kept in PEACE; in eam rem incumbe, ne qua belli scintilla relinquantur.*

*A PEACEABLE disposition becomes men, but cruelly wild beasts; candida pax homines, trux decet ira feras.*

*A PEACEABLE condition of the city; moderatus et concors civitatis status.*

*That cruel murderer, and enemy to our PEACE, shall not now remain any longer amongst us; non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa, (pacis nostræ hostis infensissimus,) diutius versabitur.*

*All things used to be PEACEABLE and quiet in winter; hyeme omnia bella conquiescunt.*

*Golden days; PEACEABLE times; aurea sæcula; halcyonia tempora.*

*All men wish for PEACE, but he is against it; qui publicum orbis votum remoratur.*

*Small hopes of PEACE; farewell peace; qui scripsit olim pacis profigatæ querimoniam, eidem nunc extinctæ scribit epitaphium.*

*The breaches of the PEACE grow wider and wider every day; latius se spargit incendium, et difficilior componitur.*

*He promised to make PEACE between them; se compositurum hoc dissidium stipulatus est.*

*All was hushed; PEACE every where;*

nusquam motus, aut belli metus erat; tranquilla omnia.

*We are embroiled in war, and you, I see, are not very quiet in PEACE; sed nos jactamur, nec Æolo etiam vos, ut video, litastis adhuc.*

*He was resolved to buy his PEACE on hard terms; quietem ille ab inquietis redimere quoquo modo statuit.*

PENCE; denarii, pl. m.

*You shall pay two hundred PENCE down on the nail; numerabis presentes denarios ducentos.*

A PENNY saved is a penny got; magnam vectigal parsimonia.

PENT; clausus, inclusus.

*It is PENT up in a narrow room; in exiguum angustumque concluditur; Cic.*

*To PEN up sheep; oves septo, stabulo, includere.*

A PEN to write with; penna, calamus.

*To PEN a thing, or write it; scribere, perscribere, exarare.*

A PEOPLE; populus, m.

*The common PEOPLE; plebs, f. vulgus, n. et m.*

*To tame the PEOPLE's fury; populi, plebis, vulgi furentis, exultantis, libidinem, ardorem, furorem, audaciam, amentiam, ferociam, superbiam, spiritum, insolentiam, animos, arrogantiam, pertinaciam, perviciaciam, præcipientem impetum, importunam naturam, temeritatem; insaniam; repentinos motus, conatus; crudeles, furibundos inperus, furores reprimere, cohibere, continere, minuire, frangere, domare, retundere, coercere, refrænare, retardare, compescere; auctoritate, vinculis, imperio, severitate, minis atque metu constringere, coercere, reprimere. Populos feroces, tumentes, compescere, contundere.*

*To PEOPLE a country; coloniam aliquo deducere; locum novis incolis replere.*

*To despise the PEOPLE's madness; multitudinis concitate, imperitiæ, temeritatem, amentiam, populares insanias; tumultuantem populum; populi levitatem, furorem, furentes motus, indomitas libidines, effrenatas cupiditates, contemnere, despicere, negligere, irridere, detestari. Nullo modo accommodare se ad populi sensus, voluntatem. Odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Malignum spernere vulgus.*

*To PERCEIVE; videre, percipere. — or understand; intelligere, animadvertere, sentire, callere, tenere. — or find out; reprehendere, comperire; ad notitiam pervenire; rei notitiam assequi; rem aliquam advertere, animadvertere. — as it were in a dream; tanquam per som-*

*nium intelligere, meminisse. — darkly, as if through a cloud; per nebulam rescire; per caliginem intelligere; videre. — or suspect something; quodam suspicionis odore sentire aliquid; summis naribus olfacere. — any thing by some little experience or conjecture; levi experimento conjecturaque qualicunque deprehendere.*

*You may PERCEIVE, or see; videre est, cernere est, videas.*

*He PERCEIVES it falls out otherwise; aliter evenire intelligit; Ter.*

*If he PERCEIVE it, I am undone; si senserit, perit; Ter.*

*Neither of them had as yet PERCEIVED that I was there; ibi me adesse neuter dum persenserat; Ter.*

*I PERCEIVED it easily; facile id cernebam; Cic.*

*When he PERCEIVED that; hac re animadversa; perspecta; Cæs. Quod ubi animadvertit; cum animadvertisset; postquam animadvertit; Id.*

*To PERFECT, or finish; consummare, &c. — a work; ceptum opus prosecui ad extremum; ad umbilicum pervenire. — a book; librum imperfectum supplere.*

*PERFECT, or complete; absolute, exact. Perfectus, omnibus numeris absolutus; res plane perfecta, absoluta, completa, exquisita, accurata, matura, limata, polita, perpolita, expolita, elaborata, consummata; ad unguem facta; ad finem, fastigium, maturitatem, perducta; elucubrata, perfecta ingenio, elaborata industria; quæ omnes habet numeros, omni ex parte, in omni genere plena, perfecta, omnibus suis partibus, numeris expleta, diu multumque multis lacerationibus commentata, meditata, adornata; cui nihil addi adimire potest, suprema accessit manus. Opus Apelle dignum, egregium, perpolitum.*

*To come to PERFECTION; ad maturitatem pervenire.*

*Nothing is PERFECT, if any thing can be added to it, or taken from it; nihil perfectum cui vel adjici, vel adimi quicquam potest; perfectum enim est omnibus suis numeris, et partibus expletum.*

*Of a PERFECT, or complete wit; ingenii defæcati, excocti, depurati.*

*Nature has made nothing altogether PERFECT; nihil omni ex parte perfectum natura expolivit; nihil in simplici genere natura, omni ex parte, expolitum reddit.*

*Your affairs are come to PERFECTION; tuæ res non in germine, sed in fruge sunt.*

*To be far from PERFECTION; longe a perfectione abesse.*

*You are not yet PERFECT; adhuc tua mensis in herba est.*

*Surely you have PERFECT knowledge of their conditions; nam tu illorum morēs quam meditate calles.*

*To PERFORM, as a promise; præstare, absolvere, exsolvere. —his word; fidem suam apud aliquem liberare. Datam fidem integram, inviolatam conservare; promissis, conventis stare. —one's duty; fungi, præstare, exequi, susceptum munus explere. —or bring to pass; perficere, effectum dare. —his vow; voto se liberare. —or despatch a business; negotium aliquod absolvere, et ad exitum perducere. —his charge; quæ mandata sunt præstare sedulo, summaque fide et industria. —by deeds; præstare factis, et experimere, frequens apud Erasm. in opus transferre; ad rem ferre, producere, opere comprobare, perficere; conferre, seu transferre verba ad rem ipsam; rebus respondere, explere; effectui mancipare, tradere; effectum dare; Ter.*

*PERFORM what you have undertaken; susceptum perfice munus.*

*These things are to be PERFORMED tomorrow; cras hæc perficienda sunt.*

*I will PERFORM my task; pensum absolvam. —that business; hanc rem curabo. —what you have begun; quod incepisti, complebo. —or do the part of a true friend; re præstabo quicquid amici est sinceri, et ex animo bene volentis.*

*He PERFORMED many exploits in, and concluded, many wars; plurima bella gessit et confecit.*

*He was not a man of his word; he said well, but PERFORMED nothing; promisit is illud, sed non misit tamen.*

*See that your promises may appear by your PERFORMANCES; fac ut promissa apparant.*

*To PERISH; perire, interire, intercidere. —i. e. rot, as fruit; putrescere. —with age; ævo cedere; vetustate deflorescere; defluere; effluere, evanescere, ire in auras, disperire, disparare; ad nihilum recidere; abire peasum, i. e. perditum; senio collabi.*

*All things under heaven PERISH; occidunt, desinuntque, mutantur et labascunt, fragilia sunt et caduca, cuncta sublunaria; cuncta in Lethæis mersa feruntur aquis; extinctum longia excidit omne malis.*

*To PERJURE himself; pejerare, perjurare; mendaciis, testimoniis falsis Deum adhibere testem; perjurio Dei majestatem lædere, violare.*

*To PERMIT, or suffer; permittere, &c. licentiam dare, potestatem facere. —or grant to; concedere, dare, largiri. —to suffer too much; nimium indulgere, Phraus.*

*permittere; indulgentius aliquem habere, lenius tractare, habere; laxare habenas; fræna licentis; remittere fræna; laxiore ducere habenas; lora, habenas dare laxas; concedere facile. —or give over-much liberty to youth; effrenam non satis coercere adolescentiam.*

*By God's PERMISSION; Deo volente; permisso divino; numine favente divino.*

*Too much PERMISSION of liberty ruins young men; adolescentes sibi permisso sese perdunt; nimia indulgentia adolescentes infernali barathro immergere solet; parentum siquidem indulgentia nimia filiorum flagitia in immensum crescant.*

*With your PERMISSION; pace quod fiat tua; Ter.*

*To PERPLEX; implicare, intricare, discruciare.*

*PERPLEXED; perplexus, anxius. To be in great PERPLEXITY; angī; in summas angustias adduci; inter sacrum et saxum stare; undique laborare; maximis difficultatibus et molestiis conflictari, urgeri.*

*To PERSIST; persistere. —obstinately in his opinion; præfracte perstare in sententia sua.*

*To PERSUADE, or advise; suadere, persuadere, hortari. —or satisfy; fidem facere. Dicendo, suadendo, hortando, monendo, momentis rationum inducere, persuadere, trahere, promovere, efficere quod vult, quo vult infectere, impellere; in suas partes trahere; in suam sententiam alios adducere, pertrahere. Summa facundia efficere; ita movere, afficere, ut omnes assentiant, et in ejus sententiam transeant, pedibus eant. —one to be of another mind; aliquem de sententia sua deducere; Cic. —and incline the hearer; eum qui audit permulcere et allicere; Cic. item, pellicere, capere ac delinire. —to, and dissuade from, what you please; voluntatem impellere, quo velis, unde autem velis deducere. Adduci, animum inducere ut id faciam; impetrare, persuadere mihi, impetrare a me nunquam potero.*

*I cannot be satisfied, or PERSUADED myself; etiamsi persuaseris, non persuadebis.*

*Not he himself could have PERSUADED me; ne ipse quidem mihi persuasisset; Cic.*

*I could never be PERSUADED; mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit; Cic.*

*The king was easily PERSUADED to it; facile persuasum id regi est; Liv.*

*Do not PERSUADE me; suadere noli; Ter.*

*If you be so PERSUADED; si ita animum induxti; Ter.*

*I shall PERSUADE him by some means or other; aliquo modo exorabo; Plaut.*

*Let me PERSUADE you; sine te exorem; Ter.*

*Would you PERSUADE me to that? idne estis auctores mihi? Ter.*

*They were PERSUADED that; sibi persuasum habebant; Cms.*

*Many things PERSUADED to take that course; multe res ad hoc consilium hortabantur; Cms.*

*He PERSUADES him by many rewards and promises to go over to the enemy's side; huic magnis premiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, ut ad hostes transeat.*

*He who PERSUADES us such things; qui talia nostris auribus inseruit.*

*I wish you would PERSUADE yourself of this; hoc velim tibi penitus persuadere.*

*Let us not PERSUADE the reader to believe falsehood for truth; ne falsa pro veris lectori obtrudamus.*

*God himself PERSUADED or inclined his mind; ipse Deus illi mentem impulit, iniecit.*

*He PERSUADED and inclined their minds by those and such-like promises and flatteries; his similibusque pollicitationibus et blanditiis illorum animos inescavit, atque inflexit. —the old soldiers to his opinion; milites veteranos perduxit ad suam sententiam. —and spurred him up, to take good courses; aculeus ille et calcar ad virtutem subdidit.*

*I have PERSUADED Pompey to that resolution; Pompeium in eam voluntatem adduxi.*

*But most especially Pompey's fidelity PERSUADED me to that opinion; gravissime autem me in hanc sententiam impulit Pompeii fides.*

*Which thing easily PERSUADED me to be of that mind; quæ res me in hanc sententiam facile pellexit.*

*The authority and PERSUASION of a good citizen can wrest the arms out of the hands of his angry fellow-citizens; cum extorquere arma possit ex manibus iratorum civium, boni civis auctoritas et oratio.*

*I can never PERSUADE myself; persuadere mihi nunquam potero.*

*PERSUADE yourself of this; sic habeto, pro certo habens; fixum sit in animo tuo.*

*If these prevail not to PERSUADE you; quod si hæc leve pondus habent apud te.*

*Say but the word, and I am PERSUADED to be of your mind; minimo provocabis.*

*They set upon me to PERSUADE me with all their skill; miris me technis adorti sunt; illecebris sollicitabant.*

*But I am still of my former PERSUASION; sed mihi stat sententia.*

*He will be drawn off by no PERSUASIONS; abduci ab hoc proposito, nullis potest rationibus.*

*He was PERSUADED to be of his mind; ad illius se arbitrium accommodavit.*

*I am glad to see you so easily PERSUADED; laudo tuam facilitatem.*

*You excite my curiosity, and I am PERSUADED to go see; accendis animum, ut eo me conferam, &c. Exacuis mihi animum.*

*His PERSUASIONS overcome him at last; expugnavit tandem illius animum.*

*He tries to PERSUADE him by fair means; irrepit molli suavis, potius quam irrumpt.*

*PERSUASIVE language; Mercurii, vel Herculis Ogmii catena.*

*He very much encouraged me by his PERSUASIONS; igniculos in animo excitavit meo.*

*Strong and PERSUASIVE incentives; acriores ad studendum facies.*

*He used all his rhetoric to PERSUADE him; variis illum lenociniis invitavit.*

*PERVERSE; perversus.*

*To PERVERT; pervertere, evertere. —one into many errors; in varios errorum anfractus aliquem illectare. —one's mind; animum alicujus immutare, corrumpere et pervertere, et depravare. —men's judgment; corrumpere judicium hominum. —the minds of children; pravas opiniones puerorum animis instillare. —one to destruction; in exitium aliquem raptare. —from the faith and true worship of God; a fide, a vero Dei cultu, abducere, avertere, avocare, deducere, detorquere. —a young man with the enticements of vice; adolescentem corruptelarum illecebris irritare. —the ignorant with superstition; superstitione rudes animos infestare; Colum.*

*Ambition PERVERTS, or turns things upside down; præcipites res agit ambitio.*

*Let not wicked men's counsels PERVERT you; ne te auferant a secleratorum consilia.*

*We are PERVERTED into errors by vulgar opinions; opinionibus vulgi trahimur in errores.*

*They are not only vicious themselves, but they PERVERT the city with their vices; non solum vitia concipiunt isti, sed ea infundunt in civitatem.*

*No money could PERVERT him from his great integrity; quem nulla conditio pecunie a summa integritate deduxerit.*

*Children are PERVERTED with too much indulgence; filii nimia indulgentia depravati sunt.*

*They can neither be drawn aside by fa-*

ver, nor frightened by power, nor *PERVERTED* by money; neque infecti possunt gratia, neque perstringi potentia, neque adalterari pecunia.

To *PERUSE*; recognoscere, perlegere, percurrere; revisere; incadi reddere; sententias librare, eliminare, expendere; verba singula eventulare; depravata restituere; sub limam aliquid reducere; a navis purgare; Aristarchum agere.

A *PHILOSOPHER*; philosophus.

To study *PHILOSOPHY*; ad studia philosophiæ rapi, conferre se; rerum naturam studiosè intueri, contemplari.

*Give thyself to PHILOSOPHY*; velim te ad ejus scientiæ studium adjungas, unde nascitur atque alitur moderatio vitæ, unde recta vivendi ratio atque omnis ordo manet; velim te ad philosophiam conferas, tuum studium applices; velim philosophiam complectaris, philosophiæ te dedas, tuam operam tradas, tuum studium dices.

*The PHILOSOPHER measures all things by his own wisdom, and none by fortune*; philosophus in se, non in fortuna, collocat omnia. Hic est mos philosophorum, ea vitæ ratio, illud institutum, non ut a fortuna pendeant, cujus est in rebus humanis maxima vis, sed ut in seipais sitas ac locatas rationes et spes habeant, se aspectum ipsos, suis nitantur viribus, nihil aliunde spectent, a seipais omnia presidia, constituent ad omnes casus in seipais omnia.

*PHYSIC*; medicina, f. Medicamen, medicamentum, n.

To take *PHYSIC*; haurire pharmaca.

To call a *PHYSICIAN*; medicum adhibere, consulere medicum.

A *skillful PHYSICIAN*; medicus bene doctus; eruditus, peritus, peritissimus, eruditissimus, doctissimus, medica scientia, medendi arte instructus, eruditus, clarus; medicinæ sciens, imprimis peritus, gnarus; qui medicinam, medicinæ artem, scientiam, novit penitus, callet, tenet; ingenio acutissimo, mente atque animo comprehendit, plane complexus est; qui medicinæ scientiâ, cognitione, peritiâ, eruditione, valet, floret, præstat, excellit, inferior nemini, cum paucis conferendus est. *Æsculapius, Machaon, Podalirius. Arte Apollinea, Machaonia, medica clarus, celeberris. Artis Phœbæ peritus, peritissimus. Qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus.*

*I never yet was under the PHYSICIAN'S hands*; nec incidi venam nequam, nec devoravi catapodia, nec hausî potiones.

*It is a poor life to live in a course of PHYSIC*; qui vivit medicæ, vivit misere.

*I love not to tamper in PHYSIC*; nolim mihi rem esse cum chirurgia.

*He has spoiled himself with too much*

*PHYSIC*; pharmacia excarnificatus.

*Take PHYSIC before you are sick*; venienti occurrat morbo.

*PHYSICIANS cannot give health or preserve life*; illi responderunt se medicos esse, non Deos; quod erat præstitisse, ceterum adversus fatalem necessitatem, nullam valere medicinam.

To *PICK, or gather*; colligere, —and choose; eligere. —as a bird does her meat; colligere escam rostro. —a lock; escam emovere. —a pocket; manticulari; crumena nummos furtim submovere, subinanire. —a quarrel; litem movere. —his teeth; scalpere, vel fodicare dentes. —wool; carminare, vel carpere lanam. —out; excerpere, elicere, eruere, eximere, delibare. —up his crumbs; convalescere.

*The PICK-lock of the law*; callentissimus-juris, jurisconsultus peritissimus.

A *PICK-thank*; sycophanta, palpo, parasitus, delator, susurro, m.

To play the *PICK-thank*; parasitari, sycophantari.

*You PICK out the best, and leave the worst*; quod boni est, excerpis; quod mali est, rejicis.

*It is an easy thing to PICK a hole in a man's coat*; male facere qui vult, nisi quam non causam invenit.

A *PIECE*; pars, portio, f. frustum, segmentum. —of bread; frustulum. —of meat; ossa, offella. —of bread and butter; frustum panis butyro illitum.

*All of a PIECE*; solidus, perpetuus.

*Made of many PIECES*; structilis, adj.

*That is finely wrought with divers fine PIECES*; segmentatus, adj.

*That may be taken one PIECE from another*; sectilis, adj.

To *PICK one thing to another*; auferre.

To *pull in PIECES*; concerpere, dilaniare, dilasare, divellere.

To *break in PIECES*; confringere, contundere.

*They are all to PIECES*; inimicis inter eos ortæ sunt maxime.

*PICK-meal*; frustulatum, concisæ, partite, minutim, minutatim, membratim, assulatum.

*PICK out the Hen's skin with the fox's tail*; si leonia pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina.

A *studied PICK*; magnam vigiliarum opus; Cic.

*It is a PICK of negligence*; negligentia est; Cic.

*I look on it as a PICK of his wisdom*; mihi videtur esse prudentiæ sum; Cic.

*Lucullus was guilty of this PICK of carelessness*; hac incuria laborabat Lucullus; Var.

*He gave them half a PICK to spend*;

dedit in sumtum dimidium minae; Ter.

*I believe he was a PITCH of an Asian;*  
puto eum nescio quid Asiatici habuisse;  
Petron.

A PIG; porcus, porculus, porcellus.

*To buy a PIG in a poke;* catulum in  
culeo emere.

*A young PIG taken from the teat;* a  
sweaned pig; porcus delicus; Varr. ex de,  
et lac, vel saltem a de et lacio, is, ero,  
lacui, itum (in comp. elicio, elicui, elic-  
tum), et laxi, lactum; unde lacto freq.

*A sucking PIG;* porcus lacteps, vel sub-  
rurum.

*To squeak like a PIG;* grunnire.

*As subtle as a dead PIG;* non plus sa-  
pit quam sus macinata.

*As fat as a PIG;* glire pinguior.

*Pigs play on organs;* asinus ad lyram.

*To PINCH;* comprimere, summis di-  
gitis premere, vellicare. — *his belly;* de-  
fraudare genium. Victu aliquem defrau-  
dare; subtrahere pabulum.

*Things were brought to a PINCH;* res  
erat ad extremum perducta casum; Cæs.

*To PINE;* tabescere, fame necari. —  
*away with grief;* dolore tabescere; Ter.

*To be PINED to death;* fame mori; Pe-  
trou.

*What should I vex and PINE away  
for?* cur me excrucio? cur me macero?  
Ter.

*He PINED himself to death;* sese cibo  
abstinuit, atque ita interit; Cæs. A vita  
per inedia m discessit; Cic.

*To PITCH a bar;* projicere; vibrare  
jactu eodem; Quint. — *on a time;* tem-  
pus, diem, præfinire, constituere; Ter.  
Cic. — *a net to take a hawk;* rete accipi-  
tri tendere. — *one's head;* præceps agi;  
in caput pronus devolvi. — *a camp;* castra  
figere, signa defigere, stativa habere;  
considerare castris. Item, conferre castra  
castris est, ex opposito metari; Cic.

*To fight a PITCHED battle;* castrame-  
tari, locare; signa conferre, aciem struere,  
instruere, et in acie stare adversus hos-  
tem.

PITCH; piz, icis, f. — *or cover with  
pitch;* picare, impicare.

*He PITCHED his tents beside that vil-  
lage;* prope eum vicum castra posuit;  
Liv.

*They fly a very high PITCH;* admodum  
excelsae volitant.

*As black as PITCH;* pice nigrior;  
Ovid.

*I would have you tell me what PITCH  
he was of;* velim mihi dicas, qua statura  
fuerit; Cic.

*He PITCHED his tents, or laid siege  
against Padua;* apud Patavium castra  
posuit, locavit, constituit, fecit, metatus  
est; castrametatus Patavium obsidione

cinxit, obsedit suis copiis, suo seipit exer-  
citu.

A PITCHER, or water-pot; hydria,  
—a, f.

*The PITCHER goes oft to the well, but is  
broke at last;* quem casus saepe transit,  
aliquando invenit.

PITY; commiseratio, &c.

*He has PITY on no man;* nullius ille  
miseretur; nullius illam miseret.

*To PITY;* miserari; misereri, misere-  
scere. Alicujus sortem misereri, vicem  
dolere, deplorare. Afflictos, perculosos ad-  
versa fortuna misereri. Miseratione, mi-  
sericordia, sympathia, condolentia, capi,  
teneri, moveri, commoveri; miseriam alicujus  
prosequi. Alienis incommodis, rebus  
adversis dolere, morere, lacrymari. Ali-  
enae ægritudinis participem esse, facere se.  
Alieno morere angere, macerari, tabe-  
scere, marcescere. Aliorum sollicitudine  
non minus quam sua dolere. Ex alterius  
incommodis magnam animo molestiam ca-  
pere. Miseret, miserescit me tui, vicem  
tuam. Ejus mihi miseris cordia me to-  
net.

*To move one to PITY;* misericordiam  
alicui commovere, alicujus concitare; vel  
feris excutere. Ad misericordiam, dolo-  
rem, lacrymas, luctum, gravitate malorum  
suorum alios adducere; aliorum animos  
infectore, permovere.

*Do not you PITY me?* nonne te miseret  
mei? Ter.

*I PITY the woman;* me miseret mulie-  
ris; Ter.

*Nobody takes PITY on me;* mei miseret  
neminem; Plaut.

*He has no PITY in him;* non est mise-  
ricors; Plaut.

*To show PITY towards one in his mis-  
fortunes;* adhibere fortunis alicujus mise-  
ricordiam; impartiri misericordiam alicui;  
Cic.

*To be moved to PITY;* misericordia  
moveri; permoveri; Cic.

*To move PITY;* to stir up to pity; mo-  
vere misericordiam; commovere miserationem;  
Cic. Quintil.

*I take PITY of your grief;* doleo dolo-  
rem tuum; tuo more morere; tuis ex-  
crucior malis.

*To take PITY on one's condition;* vi-  
cem alicujus dolere, condolere; jacentem  
respicere, et solari; sensu ægritudinis  
alicujus affici; miseratione, misericordia,  
et humanitate moveri, commoveri, capi.

*Those who PITY and are grieved for  
your grief;* qui tuo dolore morant.

*He has no PITY in him;* dura sunt ei  
viscera.

*This would move a stone to weep for  
PITY;* hæc res vel silici possit lacrymas  
extundere.



*I will never PITY you; non miseretur tui, vel si severis sanguinem.*

*Shaking his head in PITY; moto leviter capite.*

*Will you not PITY my forlorn condition? eternum relinquit me in hac nocte?*

*Tender-hearted folks were much affected with PITY, and melted over him; si qui molliore ingenio nati sunt, lacrymas etiam non tenuerunt, nec abstinere gemitu.*

*He deserves no PITY; quod me recordantem miserratio subit nulla.*

*PITILESS, hard-hearted; omnis humanitatis expert; ferro pectore; hominem prorsus exiit, induit feram.*

*You shall be moved to PITY by my tears; lacrymis commovere meis; Or.*

*A PLACE; locus, m. sedes, f.*

*To PLACE; locare, &c.—fitly; apte disponere.—again; in locum reponere, restituere.—one above him; super se collocare aliquem; Suet.*

*To turn one out of his PLACE; exaucltorare, abdicare magistratu.*

*To take PLACE of one; preire, antecedere, superior esse.*

*In the same PLACE; ibidem.—what place soever; ubicunque.*

*From some PLACE; alicunde.—some other place; aliunde.—what place soever; undecunque.*

*To some PLACE; aliquo.*

*To abide in a PLACE; pedem, sedem, baculum alicubi figere.*

*To depart from a PLACE; sedem, locum, mutare, deserere; alium locum, alias sedes petere, querere.*

*I will grind in your PLACE; ego pro te molam; Ter.*

*I PLACE this far before that; hoc illi longo antepono; Cic.*

*In neither PLACE; neutrobi; Plant.*

*In some PLACES, in other places; alibi, alicubi; alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi vix genua superabat; Liv.*

*They are sent to the same PLACE; ad eundem locum mittuntur; Cæs.*

*He takes PLACE of such as were free-born; claudit latus ingeniorum; Juv.*

*I was sent to another PLACE; missus sum alio; Plaut.*

*PLACED in the end; in extremo locatus; Cic.*

*They had no PLACE to go to; quo se recipere, non habebant; Cæs.*

*A PLACE so wicked, it would tempt a saint to sin; Lycurgus ipse mihi quidem videtur posse hic ad nequitiam adduci.*

*To give PLACE to superiors; fasces submittere; alium agnoscere superiorem, digniorem, virtute et meritis præstantiorem, loco, dignitate, gradu, priorem.*

*Second in PLACE, or degree; in secundis consistere; alter, secundus a primo.*

*I will not take PLACE of you; non sinam ut mihi claudas levum latus.*

*A PLAGUE; pestis, f.*

*The PLAGUE rages; peste, pestilentia, igne pestifero, epidemica lue, exitiali morbo tota regione laboratur, æstuant, laborant; magnæ urbes devastantur, exauriuntur, evacuantur, exinaniantur. Aëre corrupto perniciosissimus nascitur morbus, pestilens, cujus contagio passim locorum carpit. Incrudescit pestis. Morbi pestiferi ingravescent, passim vagantur, grassantur, sæviunt, desæviunt. Nihil a pestilentia tutum. Omnia novo pestis genere, conflagrant, ardent. Sævit aër pestilens, pestifer, tabificus, rabidus, morbidus.*

*To have the PLAGUE; pestifero igni æstuarè, exæstuarè; peste, morbo exitiali laborare.*

*The PLAGUE spreads very much; pestilens contagium passim locorum serpit.—at home, grows every day worse and worse; ingravescit enim indies intestinum malum.—catches the physicians themselves; clades erumpit in ipsos medicos.*

*A town infected with the PLAGUE; urbs pestilentia afflicta.*

*For God will raise up a PLAGUE to you out of your own house; nam Deus conflabit tibi domesticum malum.*

*PLAIN, smooth; planus, æquus, lævis.—clear or manifest; manifestus, evidens, perspicuus.—without guile; simplex, apertus, sincerus.*

*To make PLAIN, or smooth; levigare, complanare, æquare, dedolare.—or manifest; enarrare, exponere, explanare, enucleare.*

*A PLAIN declaration, or exposition; enarratio, expositio.*

*Is not this PLAIN enough? satin' hoc plane; diserte? Plaut.*

*I will make all so PLAIN, that—; omnia sic aperiam, ut —; Cic.*

*This is very PLAIN; planum est hoc quidem; Plaut.*

*He falls on the PLAIN ground; cedit in plano; Ovid.*

*It is PLAIN, or manifest; constat, patet, liquet, imp. Liquido, facile apparet; extra omnem dubitandi aleam est positum; non est dubitabile verum; omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus.—a plain case; res apparet; palam est; testis est; Plaut. Luce charius liquet; res ipsa indicat; Ter.—so plain as to be seen with half an eye; vel cæco apparet.—as plain as the nose on one's face; nihil vident, qui solem non vident.*

*It is very PLAIN, easy; in promptu est; Cic. In medio est res; Ter.*

*Now the case is PLAIN; nunc verum palam est; Ter.*

*To overtake in the PLAIN fields; apertis campis consecrari; Cms.*

*PLAINLY, or sincerely; aperta fronte; sine furo, cerussa; remotis strophis ac fucia. —as before witnesses; testato, aperte.*

*The case is PLAIN, it needs no further oratory to set it out; nolo hic esse orator, nolo rem verbis illustrare, quæ sua se luce commendat.*

*It needs not my rhetoric to explain it; it is PLAIN enough; nolo probare rationibus, quod digito demonstrari, oculis videri potest. Sine ulla opinionum veste, aut persona.*

*Tell me more PLAINLY what you mean by; dic istud explanatius; non enim satis assequor, quid velis.*

*I will deal PLAINLY with you; non obscure tecum agam.*

*Do you understand this? need I make it more PLAIN? satin' hæc capis, adolescens, an clarior etiam fax tibi accendenda?*

*To tell you PLAINLY the whole truth; equidem ut ingenue quod res est fatear; dicam igitur explanate, nec aliud dicam sciam quam sciam, ut autem quod res est dicam.*

*I will tell you, if you please, more PLAINLY thus; dicam, si vis, crassiore Minerva, dilucidius explicabo, planissime, plenissime.*

*I will make PLAIN my meaning; dicam explanatius.*

*Speak PLAIN; dic bona fide; omni seposito lenocinio.*

*Let this be an instance to make PLAIN my meaning; sint hæc exempli causa dicta.*

*I will make a PLAIN demonstration; quin addam apodixin mathematicam.*

*They choose rather to speak PLAINLY, than to affect elegance; maluerunt significatius loqui, quam elegantius.*

*The deed PLAINLY shows itself; res ipsa loquitur.*

*The matter itself speaks PLAIN, it will lie for neither of us; ut omnes passim mortales istius ignavæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre possint.*

*I mean PLAINLY; Davus sum, non CEdipus.*

*PLAIN, downright language is best; adeo longe est melius, hirta oratorem induere toga, quam fucatis et meretriciis vestibus insignire.*

*I think I speak PLAIN enough to you now; satin' hoc plane, satin' discrete nunc video tibi loquutus esse?*

*I pray you speak downright and PLAIN language, without your scenical vagaries; oro te, aulsum tragicum dimoveto, et aliparium scenicum complicato, atque tunc cedo verbis communibus.*

*I think and say this PLAINLY, I speak as I mean; non sinuoso hoc pectore sentio, dicove.*

*A PLAIN-dealing man; homo sincerus, simplicis ingenii, apertæ voluntatis; antiquus; antiqua virtute et fide; sine fraude et furo; sine fallacia et dolo; a dolo et fraude, fraudulentia, ab insidiis et astutiis, ab arte fallendi et simulandi alienus, aversus, remotus; natus, factus, fictus ad veritatem; simulatione, artificio non eruditus; simplex, fidelis, candidus, incallidus, apertus; minime vaser, fallax, insidiosus, fucatus, &c. Vir bonus et simplex minimeque fallax; Cic. Qui veritatem religionis colit, nihil tecte, astute, callide facit; animum in fronte gerit; quod sentit loquitur; non aliud dicit, aliud facit; cuius vox et animus, lingua et mens mirifice congruunt, consentiunt, nunquam discrepant; integritate singulari, summa fidelitate præditus, cui signa sunt prohibitæ non fucata specie forensi; qui nihil ex occulto, nihil ex insidiis agit; veritatis cultor, fraudis inimicus; apud quem nullus fucus est locus. Cui pectus apertum; simplicitas digna favore fuit.*

*To relate things PLAINLY; justo ordine rem narrare; apte, aperte, et ut res sese habet, narrare.*

*To PLANT trees; arbores plantare. Plantas, arbores serere, quæ alteri sæculo prosint; terra obruere; in foveis, in terræ venis, visceribus effingere, imponere, inserere, collocare; humo tegere ac foveis abscondere. Confectionem arborum facere. Riguus plantas deponere in hortis, seraces humo figere; penitus terræ immittere. Concretam radicem affigere terræ; penitus terræ defigere arborem; summum cacumen mandare terræ. —a hedge of cines about a garden; hortum vitibus circumsepire.*

*To PLAY; ludere. Ludo vacare, dare operam. Ludo, ludo campestri, campotribus ludis se exercere, oblectare. Trocho ludere. Pueri turbinem intenti ludo exercent. Ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Intenti ludis exercent corpora. Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa. —as an actor; agere; personam induere, histrioniam exercere. —immoderately; intemperantius, immoderatus ludere. Nullum ludo modum statuere, facere. Quasi ad ludum et jocum nati essemus, ita ludo, ludendo totos dies conterere, noctem ducere ludo, vitam transmittere ludendo. Studiis præponere ludum. —moderately; ludo modum facere, statuere. Ludo et joco uti quidem licet;*

sed sicut somno et quietibus ceteris. Non ita generati a natura sumus, ut ad ludum et jocum facti esse videamur. Ludendi est quidam modus retinendus, ne elati voluptate, in aliquam turpitudinem dilabamur. Cum relaxare animos, et dare se jucunditati volent, caveant intemperantiam, meminerint verecundias. Non luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum. Parcere ludo. Nimio, inani ludo prohibere animum. — *at some game*; alea, pila, talis, tesserae, chartis pictis, &c.; ludere, certare; pilam, pilam palmarem mittere, exercere. Alea studiosissime luit. Lusio pilae. Tesserarum lusio. — *on instruments*; tibias inflare. Tibias, ad tibias canere. Adhibere tibias epulis. Tibicen, tibicina. Laudes clarorum virorum lyra canere, ad cantus et ad tibiam persequi. Citharam pulsare. Fidibus canere. Citharædus, fidicen. Cantu vocum, nervorum, tibiaram tota vicinitas personabat. Fistula, tenui avena, corata arundine modulari carmen. Ne te possit calamo trivisse labellum. Junctis arundinibus canere. Structis cantat avenis. Lyram movere, agitare, percutere, tractare. Pollice inauratæ fila movere lyrae; nervos impellere. Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram. Fila lyrae docta sollicitare manu. Pectine eburno pulsare lyram. Nunc niveis digitis, nunc pulsat pectine chordas. Cithara personat aurata carmen. Fila sonantia movit. — *his part*; pro virili agere; partes suas tueri. — *the child*; pueracere, pueriliter se gerere. — *the man*; virum se præbere. — *the fool*; ineptire, nugas agere. — *the good fellow*; Græcari, compotare. — *the hypocrite*; dissimulare. — *the knave*; improbi viri officio uti; Plant. — *the wanton* is to play the beast; lascivire belluinum est. — *at even or odd*; Par impar ludere; Suet. — *the philosopher*; philosophari; Cic. — *the serving man*; servile officium tueri; Petron. — *the coward*; metu trepidare, terga dare, tergiversari. — *fast and loose*; prævaricari; desultorie agere, modo affirmare, modo negare. — *at great game*; ingenti pignore certare. — *at small game*; levi pignore certare. — *the part of*; officium præstare. — *his part thoroughly*; graviter officio fungi; virum se gerere. — *his pranks*; scelera perpetrare. — *on the pipe*; meditari arundine versus; calamos inflare leves; ludere calamo agresti; meditari musam avena. — *on the lute, or harp*; tangere fila testudinis; numeros intendere nervis; ferire tensa fila lyrae levi pollice; movere barbiton; solari amorem testudine; terere nervos arguta testudinis. — *the part of, or personate, another*; personam alicujus sustinere, suscipere, sibi imponere. — *the part of a tyrant*; tyrannum se præbere; tyrannidem in populum exercere. — *of a*

*bishop*; episcopi munia obire; episcopatum gerere, administrare. — *of a prince*; principem, principis partes, agere.

*To give scholars leave to PLAY*; tempestivum pueris concedere ludum.

*To set forth PLAYS, spectacles*; spectaculum, spectacula, ludos dare, edere, exhibere populo; instituire, facere, celebrare, concelebrare. Dies festos ludorum celebrare. Ludos scenicos, theatrale spectaculum, comœdiam, tragœdiam, fabulam dare, edere; theatrum aperire populo. Ludis theatralibus diem natalem celebrare. Comica componit lætis spectacula ludis.

*They fear some false PLAY from me*; a me insidias temunt; Cic.

*You may PLAY with him as you please*; ut lubet, ludas licet; Ter.

*You PLAY the fool*; ineptis; stulte facis; temere facis; Ter. Cic.

*He is going to PLAY your part*; partes tuas acturus est; Ter.

*Now you PLAY the fool again*; ad ineptias redis; Cic.

*How he PLAYS upon me!* ut ludos facit! Ter.

*PLAYS not worth reading*; fabulam non satis dignam quæ legantur; Cic.

*I preferred their PLAY before my own business*; posthabui tamen illorum meam seriam ludu; Virg.

*He has PLAYED the man*; se virum præstitit; Cic. — *the thief*; furtum fecit; Plant.

*You will have PLAYED the man*; pugnaveris; Ter.

*He PLAYED excellently on the fiddle*; fidibus præclare cecinit; Cic. Cithara crinitus Iopas Personat aurata; Virg.

*What pranks would he have PLAYED me?* quos mihi ludos redderet? Ter.

*I have PLAYED the loiterer all this while*; hitherto; cessatum est usque adhuc; Ter.

*He PLAYS the glutton*; lari sacrificat.

*Persons hired to PLAY prizes*; auctoriati.

*To leave boys' PLAY*; nuces relinquere. *Taken PLAYING the thief*; manifesto furto (manifesti furti) preensus; Gell.

*What a prank he has PLAYED but just now!* modo quid designavit! Ter.

*You have PLAYED your part finely*; laute munus administrasti tuum; Ter.

*It is better to PLAY at small game, than to stand out*; aulædus sit, qui citharædus esse non possit; Prov. in eos, qui malant in multo inferiore ordine alicujus haberi momenti, quam inter excellentes negligi. Quemadmodum Julius Cæsar maluit in frigidopopulo primus esse, quam Romæ secundus. Nec male quadrabit in eos, qui desperatione meliorum ad humilia se conferunt. Sic traditur etiam, Virgilium

dicti solitum, Malim esse maximus Minus, quam minimus Romæ.

*You have PLAYED a slippery trick; malebri fecisti fide.*

*To appoint a PLAY for one; parare aliquod spectaculum.*

*Most exquisite PLAYS; ludi apparatusissimi.*

*We are not so much favored by nature, that we should seem to be born for PLAY and sport; non ita honorati a natura sumus, ut ad ludum et jocum facti esse videamur; Cic.*

*Socrates learned to PLAY on instruments; Socrates fidibus didicit.*

*Vocal music answered the PLAYING on instruments; voces ad tactum chordarum instrumentarum respondebant.*

*When they PLAY the part of a prince, let them lay aside their own; cum personam principis suscipiant, deponant sui.*

*He will PLAY the knave as before; si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redibit; antiquum obtinebit; semper sibi similis erit.*

*But our master will not let us PLAY; at solus præceptor non invitat.*

*Get some friend to get us leave to PLAY; subornandus est orator quispiam, qui ludendi veniam extorqueat.*

*You do nothing else but PLAY; nihil aliud quam luditis.*

*PLAY all together in the fields; ludite, sed gregatim in campis.*

*We may PLAY our belly-full; liceat ad satietatem usque ludere.*

*I must PLAY next; succedo.*

*Will they not let you PLAY? tun' adeo omnium nunc es exclusissimus?*

*All men are actors, and PLAY their parts in this world; vita hæc est fabula quædam, scena autem mundus, versatilis histrio, et actor quilibet est hominum.*

*I have had PLAY enough to-day; nunc quidem profecto satur sum ludi.*

*A PLEA; placitum, n. actio, lis, f. — or excuse; excusatio.*

*To PLEAD an excuse; causari, causam allegare. — causes; causam agere, agitare, tractare, defensitare, orare, perorare, disceptare, dicere. In causis, judiciis publicis versari. In forensi commentatione assiduus esse. Clientes, reos patrocinio defendere, tueri, propugnare. Equitatis, innocentie patrocinium accipere, suscipere. Causæ difficilis petronum agere. Patroni munere fidei, diligenter, et optima fide defungi. Patronus, advocatus, causidicus. Qui in foro habitat. Civica pro trepidis arma movere, ferro reis. Togatæ militie exercere munera. Trepidis utilis esse reis. Acuere linguam causis. — ignorance; ignorantie se excusatione defendere; Apal. — against one; adver-*

*sam aliquam causam dicere; Ter. — sickness for non-appearance; morbum excusare. — an argument in a suit at law; aliquid in causa allegare. — or to go to law; iudicium sententis controversiam finire; inire controversiam; litium tridici sese impedire; habitare in foro, apud Cic. in forensi commentatione assiduus esse; (to be always pleading.) — or sue a bond with one at law; agitare syngrapha cum aliquo. — for one's goods to be restored by law; bona sua repetere, ac persequi lite ac iudicio. — for his life; causam capitis orare.*

*He prays you to PLEAD his cause for him; te sum rogat ut ageres causam...ut pro se diceret; Ter.*

*I will not PLEAD for him, but —; non causam dico, quin —; Ter.*

*That you may not PLEAD ignorance; ne ignarum fuisse te dicas; Ter.*

*When the cause was PLEADING; cum res in curia ageretur.*

*He enters a PLEA against me; mihi inserti litem; me adducit in iudicium.*

*He PLEADED my cause excellently; pro me accurate causam dixit.*

*He is well acquainted with PLEADING; in causis et disceptationibus magnopere versatus est.*

*When I had PLEADED with great eagerness for that law; cum legem istam magna voce et bonis lateribus suavissem; Cic.*

*Never man PLEADED better for his own life; nemo unquam melius ullam oravit capitis causam; Cic.*

*PLEASANT; iustus, suavis.*

*A PLEASANT place; locus amoenus. — look; aspectus venustus. — fellow; lepidum caput. — saying; facetia, scitamentum.*

*To grow PLEASANT; hilarescere, frontem exporrigere.*

*To PLEASE; placere, allubescere, cordi esse, arridere, with a dat. — or delight one; oblectare, delectare. — or humor one; morem gerere, obsecundare alicui. — or pacify one; demulcere, mitigare, placare, delensire. — or cause one to have pleasure; voluptate afficere. Tum literæ, quod facile intellexerim, ei perjurandæ fuerunt, summam voluptatem, lætitiæ, gaudium, iucunditatem attulerunt; summam voluptatem tuæ literæ affecerunt, extulerunt, perfuderunt. — the eyes and the mind; pascere oculos, atque animum exsaturare; oculis atque animo epulas dare.*

*Given wholly to PLEASURE; voluptarias, voluptuosas.*

*At his own PLEASURE; suo arbitrata.*

*As you PLEASE; ut tibi libet, placet, videtur. Tuo arbitrio, arbitrata. Quod tibi visum fuerit. Tuo modo et more. Ex animi tui sententia. Ut utraque animo tuo libitum fuerit. Animo tuo morem*

gere. Si ita tibi videatur, placeat. Par est nos tuam voluntati parere, obsecundare, morem gerere. Modo tibi placeat, perplacuit nobis. Tuam tibi legem feres. Tibi liberum est, liberum permitto, relinquo facere ut voles. Tu si ita decreveris, constitueris, volueris.

*It PLEASED me much; inprimis me delectavit; Cic.*

*I am not illi PLEASED with it; non molesto fero; Cic.*

*They take care to PLEASE me; solliciti sunt, ut me expleant; Ter.*

*When you PLEASE; ubi voles; Ter.*

*If any man PLEASES; si quis vult; Cic.*

*I am not over-much PLEASED with that; illud non nimium probo; Cic.*

*That is as you PLEASE yourself; istuc tibi in manu est; Plant.*

*Are you not PLEASED, that —; non satis habes, quod —; Ter.*

*There is no way but to PLEASE them; istis mos gerendus est; Cic.*

*Whilst I seek to PLEASE you; dum studeo obsequi tibi; Ter.*

*Let us see, if you PLEASE; videamus, si placet; Cic.*

*They tell them any thing to PLEASE them; ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent; Cæs.*

*If it had PLEASED you; si tibi ea res grata fuisset; Cic.*

*It PLEASES me that —; mihi gratum est, quod —; Cic.*

*Do not think I say this to PLEASE you; noli patere me hæc auribus tuis dare; Tribon. Cic.*

*A small matter will PLEASE him; quicquid dederis, contentus est; Petron.*

*To take PLEASURE in a thing; ex aliqua re magnam voluptatem, jucunditatem non mediocrem, incredibilem haurire, capere, percipere; oblectationes capi, duci. Alicujus rei fructu mirifice gaudere, delectari. Hoc mihi arridet, placet, perplacet, cordi est, jucundum, gratum, acceptum, volupe; accedit pergratum; me, cupiditatem meam delectatione satiat; mirifica jucunditate explet; sensus gaudio permulcere, animum exsaturare.*

*To abstain from PLEASURES; voluptatum amoenitates aspernari, rejicere, severissime contemnere; ab illecebris voluptatum abhorre.*

*Wholly given to PLEASURE; se totum voluptatibus dare, tradere, dedere. Voluptatibus astringi, obstringi, obstrictus teneri; diffluere; metiri ac ponderare omnia; ceu poculo Cicerō demontari. Omni genere voluptatum, deliciarum affatim se explere. Vitam voluptariam,*

*voluptariam, voluptuosam, mellitam plane, delicatam, Epicuream agere, transigere. Otio et deliciis languescere, liquescere. Undique sitienter suavitates conquirere; voluptates cupidius captare, avidius arripere, aucupari, insectari. Nihil prius, potius, antiquius, prestantius habere vita otiosa, delicata, amenitatum plena, voluptatibus repleta, referta deliciis. Voluptatum lenociniis, illecebris, blanditiis, fomentis, corruptelis capi, affici, deliniri, delectari, enervari, corrumpi. Summum bonum, omnem felicitatem in voluptate ponere, statuere, collocare, terminare. In voluptatis altum plenis velis, secundissimis ventis invehī, deferri. Voluptatis mancipium, cujus animus otio, luxuria et lascivia diffuit.*

*I wait your PLEASURE; expecto quid velis; Ter.*

*Speak your PLEASURE; loquere quid velis; Ter.*

*To do one a PLEASURE; gratificari cuipiam; Cic.*

*It may hurt him whom they desire to PLEASE; obait illi cui prodesse velint; Cic.*

*You shall do me a PLEASURE; gratum mihi feceris; Cic.*

*What a PLEASURE it would be to me! quanta delectatione afficerer! Cic.*

*He has deserved of me that I should PLEASE him all I can; meritis de me est, quod quam, illi ut commodem; Ter.*

*They think they have done one a PLEASURE, when —; beneficium se dedisse arbitrantur, cum —; Cic.*

*What PLEASURE is there in them? quid enim delectationis habent? Cic. — can one take to live? quæ potest in vita esse jucunditas? Cic.*

*A great deal more PLEASURE; haud paulo plus delectationis; Cic.*

*According as every man's PLEASURE is; prout cujusque libido est; Hor.*

*At the PLEASURE of a woman; ad arbitrium mulieris; Cic. — of God; arbitrio Dei; Cic.*

*Let them feign words at their PLEASURE; verba fingant arbitratu suo; Cic.*

*Because it is my PLEASURE; quia lubet; Ter.*

*The very making of this book was such a PLEASURE to me, that —; mihi quidem ita jucunda hujus libri confectio fuit, ut —; Cic.*

*I take no PLEASURE at all in these things now; nihil mihi jam istæ res voluptatis ferunt; Ter.*

*They take a PLEASURE in those things which others account unhappiness; quæ ceteri miseras vocant, hi voluptati habent; Sall.*

To follow one's PLEASURE; animo obsequi; Ter.

Your PLEASURE is performed; factum est quod just; Ter.

Cicero lived very PLEASANTLY; was very fine and neat in his house; Cicero splendide habitavit. Domo Cicero utebatur cum primis lauta, et pereleganti; habitavit Cicero lautissime et jucundissime; eam Ciceronis sedes erant, in quibus neque lautitiam, neque elegantiam desiderares; erat in Ciceronis sedibus lautitia multum, atque elegantia.

A merry jest, or PLEASANT saying; festiva oratio. Dicta dicit ejusmodi, iis utitur dictis, ita facetiis valet, ita bello, ita scite, venuste, argute, ingeniose, festive, lepide jocular, ut singulis verbis risum excitet, commoveat, faciat, ut audientes mira voluptate perfundat; ejus dictis, facetiis, jocationibus mire capiuntur omnes.

PLEASURE is the bait to all evil; voluptas esca malorum; voluptas ad ea, quæ minus decent, homines allicit, hominibus malorum esca voluptas est; multi ducem sequentes voluptatem graviter offendunt; duce voluptate multi errant miserime; illecti voluptate, dulcedine voluptatis, blanditiis voluptatum, infortunia subeunt, calamitates adeunt, in miseria incurrunt; voluptate, tanquam dulci veneno, homines perunt; jucundam ac dulcem voluptatum consuetudinem tristis admodum et amarus consequitur eventus; sæpe voluptatem excipit dolor; voluptas dolore terminatur; voluptatis exitus doloris initium est.

It PLEASES me well; animo sedet, apud Virg. Cordi est, placet, in animo est; perplacet; gratum est, acceptum; Deo visum; placidum est; sedet arbitrio; aridet, blanditur, adblanditur; frequentius apud doctos, pergratum mihi est; accipio legem, conditionem; placuit animo; lubitum est animo; palato satisfacit. —not; displicet, sordet, pudet; non est visum mihi; non probo, nolo.

You will do him a PLEASURE; pergratum illi facies; Ter.

Any thing PLEASES me; mihi quidvis sat est.

To be well PLEASSED with one; in aliquo sibi complacere.

They are for PLEASING both parties; utrosque parietes linunt.

He follows his own PLEASURE; animo obsequitur suo.

To despise PLEASURE; blanditias et voluptates aspernari, effugere, abhorre; cane pejus et angue odiase.

In whom you have been very much PLEASSED; in quo tibi summo opere placuisti.

That which had PLEASSED me much, now displeases me as much; quod mihi valde arrisecat, id nunc mihi vehementer displicet.

A rough and a hard life is to me a PLEASURE; vita horrida, arida, atque dura, mihi cordi est.

If it PLEASE you; ut tibi visum fuerit.

Nothing has been more PLEASANT to me than that; nihil mihi fuit antiquius quam.

One that studies to PLEASE the people; popularis aure captator.

The precepts, or rules of sobriety, are not PLEASING to their ears; vulnerant aures eorum præcepta continentia; Plaut.

It is not PLEASING to their sight, or hearing; quod abhorret ab oculis eorum auriumque approbationes.

If that shall not be PLEASING to you; si tibi minus id probabitur.

That opinion was not PLEASING to him; quam sententiam non conquebat; sententiam istam repudiabat.

Study is not PLEASING to him; aversus est a Musis.

A very PLEASANT discourse; sermo sale et facetiis conditus; sale et lepore politissimus.

You would have said that PLEASURE itself was lodged in his discourse; cujus in labilis leporem habitavisse diceres.

The sweetness of discourses and manners is a great PLEASURE in friendship; laud mediocre condimentum amicitiæ, suavitas sermonum atque morum.

You will not think how PLEASSED I am that; dici non potest quantum mihi placeam; satrapas mihi videor.

They are never PLEASSED: give them an inch, they will take an ell; ex uno semel concessa, plura trahunt concedenda.

This is very PLEASANT both to you and me; isthoc animo aridet meo; hoc tibi cordi est.

Let him PLEASE himself; sine animum ut expleat suum; sine illum suis legibus, modo, et more vivere.

He knows how to PLEASE him; sensum hominis pulchre callet.

If it PLEASE you, it pleases me; sat est quod suo regi pulchra est regina.

I love a PLEASANT life; amo voluptatem perpetuam; aridet mihi vita Epicurea.

It so fully PLEASSED him; tanta illum voluptate perfundebat et inundabat.

If he had not PLEASSED and humored the man; nisi delinisset hominis ferociam.

*That is very PLEASANT to me; expectationi respondet meum; omni ex parte factis satia.*

*Where main care it is to live in PLEASURE; quibus studio est, vivere suaviter.*

*To live in great PLEASURE and content; in omnem usque vitam frui gaudio.*

*It PLEASES me well; mihi quidem perplacet; me certe vehementer juvat.*

*Abounding in all PLEASURE; omni deliciarum genere affluens.*

*We will do as you PLEASE; faciemus quomodo tibi placuerit.*

*Most PLEASANT; omni vel nectare, vel ambrosia suaviora sunt.*

*Men addicted to sensual delights, mistake seeming PLEASURES for substantial; voluptatibus, seu poculo Circæo, demerati, pro vero jucundis, mellita venena amplectuntur.*

*If it PLEASE you; si ita videbitur; si tibi non sit molestum.*

*Short PLEASURE, long lament; brevis quidem canticiuncula, sed longum habet epiphonema, sed tanti emo pœnitere.*

*They who PLEASE may; quibus fuerit collibitum.*

*There can be no greater PLEASURE on earth than; vix opinor in insulis fortunatis esse quicquam jucundius.*

*His PLEASER my mind so well; animum adeo titillavit meum.*

*I will tell you one passage that PLEASER me much; unum referam quod mihi præ ceteris arrisit.*

*You never seek or set yourself to PLEASE him; hac ansa tantum arripis illum, qua teneri non potest.*

*Mind what will PLEASE him; animadvertere quibus rebus vel efferatur, vel deliniatur.*

*If you would indeed do me a PLEASURE; sed tu si me beare velis, et insigni luce perfundere.*

*I am wonderfully PLEASER with; dici vix potest quam ego cumulatam inde persentiam voluptatem.*

*He was soon PLEASER again; iam ille mox decessit suum.*

*The most PLEASANT thing in the world; suavisimas omnium Venerum atque venustatum adfert secum amoenitates; Cyprioque madens a rore voluptas.*

*They see that with much PLEASURE; libentibus animis id vident.*

*And so I PLEASER the envy of some; atque ita pavi invidiam quorundam.*

*That is very PLEASANT; facit id ad stomachum, ad palatum; sensus gaudio permulcet.*

*He draws the love of all towards him, by means of PLEASURE, as the loadstone draws iron; omnium oculos, amorem, at-*

*que benevolentiam ad se allicit, non secus ac ferrum adamas.*

*He was very well PLEASER with my rogery; at ille non indelectatus nequitia mea.*

*If I see these things PLEASE you; si iudiciis vestris hæc placere sensero; si volentibus vobis fieri possint.*

*It will be much the more PLEASING to my mind; uberius et titillantior longe voluptas animo meo futura est.*

*I would artificially PLEASE your ears and your minds; artis quadam voluptate vestras aures animosque titillare, delinire.*

*He brings all kinds of PLEASURES with him; amoenitates omnium Venerum atque venustatum in secum adfert.*

*What PLEASER me most; id quod maxime mihi libet; Cic.*

*PLENTEOUS; copiosus. —fruitful; fecundus.*

*To make PLENTEOUS; fecundare, item exuberare, active sumptum; licet plerumque sit neutrum (to be in great plenty, to be plenteous).*

*PLENTY of corn, money, &c.; magna vis frumenti, pecunie.*

*To have PLENTY of any thing; alicujus rei summam facultatem habere; Cæs. — of necessities; quicquid est quo vita carere non debeat nusquam esse uberius, copiosius; rebus necessariis effluere, abundare, circumfluere.*

*In very great PLENTY; in summa copia; Cic.*

*To live in great PLENTY; affluere opibus et copiis; Cic. circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere; Cic.*

*To PLOT; conjurare, conspirare. — treason against one; insidias alicui parare; Just.*

*He spoiled their PLOT; oppressit consilia; Flor.*

*They like the PLOT; ipais commentum placet; Ter.*

*All my PLOTS are laid; instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia; Ter. Meditati sunt doli; Plaut.*

*You have marred all my PLOTS; conturbasti mihi rationes omnes; Ter. — are plotting mischief; pestem machinatis; Cic. — have not laid your plots half right; non sat commode divisa sunt temporibus tibi hæc; Ter.*

*He is privy to their PLOTS; intimus est eorum consilia; Ter.*

*He is not in the PLOT; extra conjunctionem est; Cic.*

*As sure as I live, this is his PLOT; hujus tam scio esse hanc technam, quam me vivere; Ter.*

*To make one privy to his PLOT; assu-*

mere aliquem in societatem consilii; Justin.

*He has a PLOT against me; me petit; Virg.*

*My wife has smelled out my PLOT already; subolet jam uxori quod ego machinor; Ter.*

*I understand your PLOT; scio quid conere; Ter.*

*Things which they have long been PLOTTING against the state; quæ contra rempublicam diu cogitarunt; Cic.*

*They PLOTTED how to recover the kingdom; regni recuperandi consilia inierunt; Liv.*

*I am PLOTTING to get an estate for them; studeo illis quam plurimum relinquere; Ter.*

*I know it is a PLOT among them; scio rem de compacto geri; Plaut.*

*He said that he knew this man was not in the PLOT; extra conjurationem hunc esse se scire dixit.*

*The PLOT takes; arundo alas verberat.*

*PLOT after plot; fallacia alia aliam trudit.*

**PLOTTED; designatus.**

*To PLOUGH; subigere, proscindere, &c. Terram, &c. arare, colere; aratro, ferro, vomere, ligonibus, rastris subigere, proscindere, vertere, premere, proscacare, frangere, perdomare, exercere, renovare. Terræ aratrum imprimere. Terram vertere; fractis invertere glebis. Incurvo terram, tellurem findere, moliri, molire, dimovere, domare, versare aratro. Fœcunda versare ligonibus arva; glebam, arva pingua findere. Humum, tellurem ferro sollicitare; aratro, vomere sulcare, renovare, . . . telluri infindere sulcos; vertere surculo agros. Ferro præscindere campum.*

*A PLOUGH-man; arator; qui agris colendis operam dat, cum terra rationem habet; in prædiis colendis operæ plurimum studiique impendit, consumit. Rei rusticæ studiosus. Cultor virentis agelli; moderator aratri. Ille terram qui vertit aratro.*

*To PLUCK; vellere; niti. —fruit; carpere. —down; destruere. —from; eripere. —up by the roots; radicitus extrahere; Cic. Convellere ab stirpe; Gell.*

*PLUCK up your spirit; colligite vos; Cic. Revocate animos; Virg.*

*It must be PLUCKED up by the roots; erit radicitus vellendus; Col.*

*It is easily PLUCKED asunder; facile divellitur; Cic.*

*He PLUCKED the door quite off the hinges; fores toto convulsit cardine; Plaut.*

*To PLUNDER; diripere; aliquem ra-*

*pinis exhaustire; ex fortunis altarias prædam opimam capere, rapere.*

*To PLUNGE; mergere. —himself up to the ears; aurium tenuis se immittere, immergere.*

*To put one to a PLUNGE; aliquem ad incitas redigere.*

*He was put to his PLUNGE; ad extrema redactus est.*

*To PLY, as a waterman; operam offerre.*

*PLY your oars; validis incumbite remis; Virg.*

*To make a POEM; poema, poëma, varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, carmen arte, ingenio cultum scribere, conscribere, condere, componere, facere, ludere. Aliquid veribus delicatissimis exprimere. Verba, sententias, orationem numeris coercere, astringere; in numeros et pedes cogere, redigere. Poëma est oratio numeris vincta, ligata, astricta. Contr. (prose): oratio soluta, libera, prolixa; non vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius. Carmen grave plenumque, sine celesti aliquo mentis instinctu, poëta fundere non potest. Numeris ludere. Versus fundere, condere, pangere. Carmina tenui connectere filo; facili deducere plectro. Carmen Musis et Apolline nullo; a witless poem.*

*A POET; metricus; poëta, vates. Musarum alumnus, sacerdos, sacer interpretæque deorum. Qui fonte labra proluit Caballino; Castalios latices bibit; undas Aganippidos hausit; quid pulchrum, quid torpe, quid utile, quid non, Plenius et melius Chrysippo et Cratore dicit. Amicus Musis. Cujus Apollineo mens vastuat acta furore; spirant præcordia Phœbum. Cui sacrum pandunt Heliconæ sorores. Quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces.*

*Poets seldom die rich; amor ingenii neminem unquam divitem fecit.*

*Painters and Poets may tie by authority; pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.*

*An excellent Poet; cui doctus Apollo Pocula Castalii plena ministrat aquis; Apollinea charus in arte; Aliquid delicatissimis veribus exprimens; Cic.*

*It is an excellent POEM, a sweet verse; cadit præclare numerus.*

*A POINT; punctum. —of land; promontorium.*

*The POINT of a weapon; cuspis, f. apex, m. spiculum, n.*

*The chief POINT of a matter; summa, caput, cardo, d. g.*

*The main POINT in controversy; status, m. constitutio, causa, f. jugulus causæ.*

*The matter is come to that POINT; eo, huc, vel in eum locum res rediit.*



*At all POINTS; ex omni parte.*

*It is a POINT of wisdom; sapientia est.*

*POINTED with iron; præferratus.*

*POINT-blank; recta in scopum.*

*To shoot POINT-blank; collineare ad metam.*

*To swear POINT-blank; liquido jurare.*

*It is a POINT of foolish pride; desipientia arrogantia est; Cic.*

*At the POINT of death; extrema jam in morte; Virg. In ultimis esse; Petron. In vicinia, in articulo, mortis; Petron.*

*That is the chief POINT in duty; primum illud est in officio; Cic.*

*To POINT, be pointed at, with the finger; digito demonstrare, demonstrari; Pers. Cic.*

*It is brought to this POINT, that —; eo deducitur, ut —; Cic.*

*They are not much unlike in POINT of fact; non ita dissimili sunt argumento; Ter.*

*In the uttermost POINT of Spain; in ultimo Hispaniæ tractu; Patere.*

*I must in silence pass over the first two POINTS of your letter; prima duo capita epistolæ tuæ tacita mihi prætereunda sunt; Cic.*

*It is the chief POINT in management of business; caput autem est in omni procuratione negotii; Cic.*

*The second POINT of caution was; alter erat locus cautionis; Cic.*

*In POINT of bounty, merit should be considered; in beneficentia delectus esset dignitatis; Cic.*

*It is no POINT of virtue; virtutis non est; Cic.*

*It is done in a POINT of time; fit ad punctum temporis; Cic.*

*The matter is brought to such a POINT, that —; eo res devoluta est, ut —. Verum tota res eo delapsa est. Isthuc potissimum delabitur.*

*It is the POINT I wished to come to; huc declinabam non invitus; Cic.*

**POISON; venenum, &c.**

*To kill by POISON; veneno, toxico, aconito, pharmaco letali, medicamento exitiali aliquem tollere, necare, occidere, extingnere; alicui mortem inferre, vitam adimere. Venenum, virus, aconitum, toxicum, pocula venenata, succos mortiferos, pestiferos, alicui miscere, porrigere. Pocula, cibos veneno inficere, corrumpere. Veneficio alicui pestem asferre. Malum venenum alicui facere, infundere, parare, præbere. Præcipitare funesto fata veneno.*

*To Poison food; veneno cibos polluere.*

*Mortally POISONED; Gorgoneis infectus venenis.*

*Phrase.*

*When he had drunk up the Poison; cum venenum obbibisset, exhausisset.*

*POISONED with a pestilential air; pestilenti aura afflatus.*

*To POLL the head, or cut the hair; capillos, comam, crines, barbam tondere, resecare, demere, abscindere. Caput tondere, attondere, abraderq; novaculæ, tonsori submittere, committere, supponere. Capillitii onus superfluum, supervacaneum ponere, deponere, auferre. Caput onere crinium, comarum levare. Vagos, longos ferro resecare capillos. Hirsutam recidere barbam. Calvitium capiti inducere.*

*To POLLUTE; polluere, inquinare; maculam imprimere.*

*Pleasures often POLLUTE the mind; voluptates sæpe majores partes animi a virtute detorquent.*

**POOR; pauper, &c.**

*The POORER sort of people; proletarii; in sing. proletarius, -a, -um, adj. Unde proletarius sermo; Plaut. i. e. vilis et plebeius.*

*To grow POOR; ad inopiam, &c. ad egestatis terminos; ad magnas rei familiaris angustias ex fortunis amplissimis redigi. Ex opibus magnis, florentibus, ex fluente rerum copia excidere, decidere; in summam miseriam egestatemque cadere, detruhi, deturbari. Ex divite, beato, felice, fortunato, opulento, egens, inops, pauper, mendicus factus est; in eum locum deductus; eo miseriarum, infelicitatis, penuriam redactus, in eas conjunctus angustias; eo a fortuna dejectus, detrusus, deturbatus; eo cecidit, devenit, eo redactus sunt ejus fortune, ut unde vivat non habeat; ut ei ad victum necessaria minime suppetant; ut inopia prematur earum rerum, sine quibus vix ac ne vix quidem hominum vita sustentatur; ut ea desideret, requirat, iis rebus destituatur, careat quæ vivendi necessitas postulat; ut ab iis rebus minime sit paratus; earum rerum sit inops, egens, ea illum deficiant, sine quibus ægre, vel potius nullo modo vivitur. Paternis nudus agris, nudus nummis.*

*To relieve the POOR; stipem mendico porrigere; de suis bonis communicare pauperibus.*

*To be POOR, or to live in want; rerum privatarum, domesticarum omnium indigentia, inopia, penuria, rei familiaris egestate summa laborare, premi. Cum extrema paupertate confictari. Egestate, inopia in angustum oppido cogi. In summa rerum inopia, egestate, mendicitate, paupertate versari, degere, vitam agere. Rebus omnibus misere, carere, destitui. Omnes egestatis miseria experiri, subire, perferre, sustinere. Amicorum opibus vitam in egestate degere. Iro, Codro indigentior, mendicior. Irus egens. Angusti cul-*

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tor agelli. Cui res angusta domi est.

*Publius Quintilius was very Poor, had little or no money, and so but few friends; Publius Quintilius, cui tenues, opes, nullæ facultates, ac proinde exiguæ amicorum copiæ fuerunt.*

*We are grown exceeding Poor; nam ad restim jam nobis res redit planissime.*

*They were grown very Poor and hopeless; eorum res penitus erat accisa et spes attenuata.*

*He leads a very Poor life; miserabile transigit ævum.*

*I am very Poor now indeed; in angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ; res ad manticam venit.]*

*He is a Poor man, he has not a foot of ground of his own; pedem ubi ponat in suo non habet; quem duris in rebus urget egestas.*

*They have long been Poor enough, but lately they have lost their credit also; res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper, cœpit.*

*A very Poor man, without money, estate, credit, hope, or place to abide in; homo sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine æde, sine fortuna.*

*Very Poor men; tenuissimæ fortunæ homines.*

*To make Poor, or to impoverish; in rerum difficultates aliquem intrudere.*

**POPULAR; popularis.**

*A Popular man; omnibus, summis et infimis, plurimis mortalium charus, gratus, et iucundus; delicis populi, generis humani; multis munitus amicis; agminibus comitum cinctus, &c.*

*A PORTER, or doorkeeper; janitor, ostiarius. Janus, portæ custos. Qui foribus præest; claudendis reserandisque præficitur; pro foribus assidet et liminibus ædium; servat vestibulum.*

*A PORTION; pars, portio. —given with a daughter; dos, dotis, f. —to live on; peculium profectitium.*

*She has ten talents to her PORTION; dos est decem talenta; Ter. —no portion; indotata est; Ter.*

*To POSSESS; possidere, &c. —one with an opinion; persuadere.*

*Posessed by the devil; obsessus a dæmone; a dæmonio, spiritu maligno, exagitatus.*

*Possession is eleven points in the law; occupantis sunt derelicta.*

*Long Possession gives a title to some things; quædam mancipat usus; Hor.*

*It is in my power, or Possession; est mei juris; est in meo peculio; in mea manu est; penes me potestas est; in meo arbitrio situm est.*

*He had not, as yet, got so great a Possession from Rabirius; nondum ei*

tanta a Rabirio hæreditas venerat.

*If I POSSIBLY could; si qua ratione possem.*

**POVERTY; paupertas, &c. —keeps a man from preferment; inopia, paupertas, rei domesticæ, familiaris angustia, difficultas, egestas aditum ad honores intercludit, honoribus impeditum est, quo minus ad altos gradus dignitatis ascendatur; prohibet, arcet, summovet ab honoribus consequendis; facit, impedit, viam obstruit, ne viri vel optimi esse magni possint; aspirantibus, assurgentibus ad ea quæ in civitate amplissima sunt, magnæ difficultates, impedimenta obijcit, opponit plurima. Egentibus difficilis et impeditus honorum est cursus, ad honores aditus. Non patent honores inopiæ. Sæpe ad honores inopia viam impedit, cursum moratur, impedimento fuit; sæpe fecit inopia, commissum est inopiæ culpa, ex inopia contigit, ne liceret ad honores pervenire, ne liceret expedite progredi, procedere, cursum tenere in honorum via; egestas, rei domesticæ difficultas, rei familiaris angustia, domesticæ difficultates euntibus ad honores impedimenta objecerunt. Paupertas honoribus excludit; sæpe facit inopia, ut honores consequi non liceat; prohibet, arcet, summovet ab honoribus rei familiaris inopia; impedimento egestas est, quo minus ad ea, quæ sunt in civitate amplissima liceat pervenire; euntibus ad honores magnas difficultates obijcit, magna impedimenta opponit, viam obstruit, obviam it, occurrit inopia; imparatis a re domestica honores obtinere non facile est, multi negotiæ, magni operis est; bonorum cursum impedit, interruptit egestas.**

*To be in Poverty; egere, indigere.*

**POWER; potentia, vis. —or authority; potestas. —to do, or speak; facultas, f.**

*To be of Power; valere; pollere.*

*In one's Power; penes, præp.*

*It is not in our Power; non opis est nostræ; non est nostri arbitrii.*

*A man of great Power and authority; vir maximæ cognitionis et clientelæ; auctoritate magna pollens; qui cum imperio et potestate summa in rep. versatur; nimia potentia dominatur in civitate; unus omnia potest in sua civitate; viget, valet, floret præcipue, pollet maxime, præest omnibus ac dominatur; opum nimirum; cujus patet late potestas, potentie vim jam regis potestatis obtinet, obsidet; nutu ac voluntate administrantur omnia, in nutu residet auctoritas magna; in civitate opes maxime sunt, plurimum auctoritas valet, maxima est auctoritas et amplitudo. Opibus atque honoribus pervigere.*

*It is in your Power; in te situm est;*

In manu tua est; Cic. Tibi in manu est; Ter. Tibi summa potestas data est.

*They have put it into your Power; in vestra manu posuerunt; Liv.*

*He knows not the Power of love; quid amor valet, nescit; Ter.*

*It shall have more Power with me, than —; plus apud me valebit, quam —; Cic.*

*If it be in your Power; si modo id facere possis; Cic.*

*He ought to do what is in his Power; illa præstare debet, quæ erunt in ipsius potestate; Cic.*

*They are afraid of his Power; hujus opes metuunt; Cic. — by power driven to yield; vi parere coguntur; Cic.*

*He exercised the Power of a conqueror on the enemy; in hostes jus victoris exercuit; Flor.*

*If it were in my Power; si mihi esset integrum; Cic.*

*It is in my Power; me penes est; Ovid.*

*To have Power over oneself; in seipsum habere potestatem; Sen.*

*To the best of my Power; pro viribus; pro modo virium; pro facultate; pro virili parte; quod quo; Cic. Quint. Ter.*

*Their Power is very great; plurimum possunt; Cic.*

*To the utmost of our Power; quam maxime possumus; Cic.*

*To have great Power, or large dominion; terra marique longe lateque dominari, imperare, imperitare. Regno, imperio amplissimo præesse. Orbem fere universum sub imperio tenere. Uni parent omnia. Qui omnium fere gentium imperio politur, omnes fere nationes suo unius imperio complectitur. Qui totum sub leges orbem misit.*

*According to your Power, or ability; pro viribus, pro virili, pro facultate, pro ingenii tui tenuitate; prout facultatem tuam ferunt; quoad poteris, quod, quantum in te est; quantum viribus consequi potes, quantum animo conati, quantum labore contendere, tam fac ut efficias.*

*It lies in your Power; tibi integrum est; tibi liberum, solum est; in tuo lucro et fano est situm, apud Plaut. In potestate tua est; in tuis genubus situm est; est in arbitrio tuo; in prom: tu tibi est; est penes te; in tua voluntate est, in tuo nutu, judicio.*

*It is in my Power; mihi liberum est; possum; in arbitrio meo constitutum est; mihi licet.*

*With all my Power, as much as lies in me; pro virium mearum portiuncula; pro virili portione; accundum mensuram virium mearum; pro copia, h. e. pro facultatibus, pro virili; pro virili mea.*

*He has Power over his masters; in dominos jus habet ille suos; Ovid.*

*Lest he should have Power over us; ne in nos habeat dominationem; Cic.*

*God has Power over kings themselves; reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis; Hor.*

*I will endeavor with all my Power; quod potero enitar.*

*It is not in my Power; non est facultatis meæ.*

*I not only owe to you all things within my Power, but those things also which are not in my Power; non solum omnia debeo tua causa quæ possum, sed ea quæ quæ non possum.*

*To endeavor beyond one's Power is the part of a willing and ready mind; et supra vires niti, prout promptique animi est.*

*If my Power equalled my will; si quantum vellem, possem quoque.*

*You see what I would do if I had Power; vides quid velim, si magna possem.*

*I consider all my Power; lacertos meos expendo; artus artesque libro.*

*Fearing lest they should scarcely have Power to endure the tossing of the waves; timentes ne parum essent ferendæ agitationi inter undas.*

**PRACTICE; praxis, f. exercitatio.**

**An ill PRACTICE; mala consuetudo.**

**To put in PRACTICE; ad praxin revocare.**

*I wish young men would PRACTISE themselves in that study; utinam in eo studio juvenitus se assuefaceret. — that he would practise piety; utinam se pietatis exercitiis daret. — this were practised by all; utinam hoc esset consuetudine, moribus, omnium calculo, receptum.*

*So it is PRACTISED amongst us; sic apud nos fieri solet.*

*This is commonly PRACTISED; hoc vulgatum, frequens, consuetum, usitatum; in usum, morem, abiit; in consuetudinem venit, inolevit.*

*Virtue, by timely and frequent PRACTICE, is much strengthened; virtus temporis progressu robur et vires colligit.*

*Use and PRACTICE make artists; fabricando fabri fitus.*

*We are PRACTISED in daily toil and labor; labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti sumus.*

*He is much PRACTISED in lying; assuetus est mendaciis. — often faulty in his old PRACTICE; usitato more sæpe peccat. — practised in a pure style of speech; purò sermone assuefactus est.*

**To PRAISE; laudare, laudibus prosequi.** Omnes te summis laudibus extollunt, efferunt, exornant, in cælum ferunt;

semper aliquid ex te promissis, quod alios delectet, teipsum laudibus illustret; satisfacere immortalitati laudum tuarum mirabiliter cupit; Cato res Ciceronis ornavit, divinis laudibus extulit, prosecutus est; Brutus effertur laudibus, in cælum tollitur. — *very highly*; extollere, summis, amplissimis, magnificis, maximis elogiis, laudibus, præconiis, celebrare, cumulare, decorare, cohonestare, afficere, illustrare, evehere, amplificare, prædicare, prosequi, in cælum attollere, amplissimis verbis ornare; altius dicendo tollere; pleno ore, plena manu, magnifice, copiose, splendide laudare; supra modum efferre; honorificentissimis verbis appellare. Nomen, laudes integre, ornate celebrare; ad astra ferre; virtutem omni prædicatione et celebritate decorare, in astra tollere, subvehere, buccinare, decantare; miris efferre præconiis. In laudes spatium, excurrere, se totum effundere. Uberiorem laude mactare. Cælo laudibus æquare. Carmine perpetuo celebrare. — *or speak well of, one who has deserved ill*; de male merito bene loqui. Licet non optime de me sis meritis, bene tamen tibi dixi, honorifice de te sum locutus, mea fuit de te honorifica oratio; verbum ex ore meo nullum exiit, nisi tua cum laude conjunctum; laudes in te contuli, licet immerentem; licet immerito tuo, laudavi te, extuli, ornavi, affeci laudibus, præclara quedam in te contuli, dixi de te, quæ tibi laudem parerent; iis de te verbis usus sum, quæ ad te honestandum valerent, vim haberent. — *a book greatly*; dilaudare librum, pro, valde laudare.

*To PRAISE one above measure*; ferre nomen in astra; ferre ad æthera, astra, cælum; omnia apud Virg. pro, supra modum laudare, summa laude prosequi; pro quo etiam dicitur, utroque pollice laudare, et propagare laudem alicujus ad sempiternam memoriam; tergeminiis honoribus tollere.

*To PRAISE, magnify, or extol himself*; se efferre laudibus, semet canere; se jactare; seipsum laudare, commendare; se alicui venditare; sui tibicinem esse, agere.

*To PRAISE one for any thing*; aliquid alicui laudi dare.

*To PRAISE one poorly*, i. e. *to dispraise*; de alicujus laude parcius dicere; laudibus alicujus obscuritatem afferre; alicujus laudes minuire, diminuire, imminuire; aliquid alicui vitio vertere; de alicujus laudibus quicquam delibare; Cic. — *magnify and praise one so highly, as if he were one of the heavenly inhabitants*; aliquem in cœlitum numero reponere, recondere.

*To PRAISE, or esteem alike*; in pari

laude ponere. — *one with songs*; alicujus laudes ad cantus prosequi; Cic.

*To get PRAISE, or to be praised*; magnis laudibus, encomiis celebrari, ornari, prædicari, &c. Palmam repetiti; magnam cepi, inveni laudem. Magnus mihi honos habitus est. Gloriam armis adeptus sum. Eximia laudis mercedem tuli. Ingenti se attollere fama. — *immortal praise*; laudem, gloriam immortalæ, sempiternæ, quæ vix cælo capi posse videtur, assequi, consequi. Nomen sibi comperare, quod nulla vetustas obruet, nulla unquam obscurabit oblivio, posteritas alet, ipsa æternitas intuebitur, de quo nulla unquam ætas conticescet; quod posteritatis memoria tenacius apprehendat. Vir cujus vita multis præclarisque monumentis ad omnem memoriam est commendata, consecrata; cujus gloriæ vestigia non sunt pressa leviter ad exigui temporis prædicationem, sed altius fixa ad memoriam ejus sempiternam. Omnium sæculorum memoria vivere, vigere. Laude nullis sæculis interitura celebrari.

*He has obtained great PRAISE*; laudem summam consecutus est. Summam ex eo munere laudem, eximiam, egregiam, miram, mirificam, insignem, immensam, singularem, unicam, incredibilem, excellentem, præstantissimam, amplissimam, æternam, sempiternam, immortalæ, non mediocrem, non minimam, non vulgarem consecutus est, adeptus est, obtinuit, tulit, quæsit, sibi peperit, comparavit.

*To seek for PRAISE*; celebritatem, splendorem nominis, laudem, vehementer, ardentè, mirifice, summe sitire, appetere, amplexari, ambire, aucupari, venari, captare. Laudis desiderio vehementer, mirum in modum, cupiditate infinita capi, flagrare, exardescere. Gloriæ inhiare; famæ, levitati, servire, inservire. Pro laude obtinenda in media discrimina se offerre. Maximis laboribus, periculis ad summam laudem contendere. Totum animum, curam, cogitationem in laudibus undique colligendis ponere. Toto pectore ad laudem incumbere. Existimationis præclaræ studiosus. Laudis amore tumes.

*Desirous of PRAISE*; laudis studiosus. Omnes tuos ad laudes impetus novi; quam sis ad laudem propensus, inclinatus, quanti sit apud te laus, quam labores de laude, quam vehementer ad laudem incumbas, quam laudi studeas, quo studio laudem sequaris, quæ tua sit laudis cupiditas, præclare novi, habeo cognitum.

*To carry favor by PRAISING*; laus gratiæ causa. Tantas in me laudes confers, offers me laudibus non judicio tuo, merito adductus meo, sed ut inens a me gratiam, gratiæ causam, ad colligendam

benevolentiam; gratiam meam his laudibus accuparis; das auribus hoc meis; largiris mihi, non veritatis; auribus inservis, loqueris ad voluntatem; non hoc animo facis, sed eo consilio id spectas, id secutus, meum tibi ut amorem hoc artificio, hoc tuo quasi merito adjungas, ut mihi gratificeris.

*The PRAISE of the unworthy is worthless*; nihil est laus ab illaudatis profecta. Ea de laude minimum laboro, eam laudem minimi puto, repeto, facio, duco, æstimo, pendo, flocci facio, contemno, respoo, aspernor, nullam puto, in minimis pono, in postremis habeo, ab ea laude non pendeo, ea me laus minimum movet, parum afficit, non tangit, non capit, non ducit; eam laudem non specto, non amo, non curo, non expetendam duco, inter optabilia non refero; (et hæc omnia passivis licet iisdem verbis convertere;) quæ proficiscitur ab iis, qui ipsi in laude non vivunt, qui laudem ipsi nullam consecuti sunt, qui ab omni laude procul absunt, quibus ipsis laus nulla tribuitur.

*You are unworthy of PRAISE*; indignus es laude. Indignum te laude præbuiisti, ostendisti; non eum te præbuiisti, præstisti, ostendi-ti, probasti, non ita gessisti, non ea tuæ vitæ ratio fuit, non ejusmodi sunt merita tua, non te talem vidimus, cognovimus, sensimus, experti sumus, non is nobis cognitus es, ut efficiendus, ornandus, decorandus, honestandus, efferendus, extollendus laude sis; ut laus in te non conveniat, tibi debeat; ut laudis præmium quasi tibi debitum non possis exigere; ut laus, quasi tuis meritis debita merces, persolvenda tibi non esse, tribuenda, deferenda videatur.

*A man worthy of all PRAISE*; vir omni laude, prædicatione, præconio, omnium seculorum memoria dignus, dignissimus. Nihil dici potest quod sit ejus meritis par, quod non sit minus futurum, intra, infra laudem, infra meritum. Omni laude major, nunquam satis laudatus. Supra omnem adulationem laudis, et præconiorum assentationem. Vir admirabilis, maxime rarus et pæne singularis, rummus, divinus, præstantissimus, ornatissimus, ad omnia summa natus, in quo summa sunt omnia; quem literæ nullæ satis dignis laudibus prædicare possunt, nedum amplificare. Vir eo usque laudibus in cælum attollendus, quousque virtus eniti potest, meritorumque præstantia efferri. Vir ea nature facilitate et pietate, ut nunquam ita magnifice quicquam in ejus dicam laudem, quia id hominis virtus longe superat. Omnium gentium, seculorum omnium, omnis memoriæ facile princeps. Homo est paucorum hominum; haud similis nostrorum hominum. Incomparabilis ille vir dignus

qui nunquam senesceret, ægrotaret, aut moreretur; florem hujus ætatis nominasti; gemmam nominasti, non hominem; omnium facile optimus; ut paucos illi comparem, anteponom neminem; vir ad invidiâ clarus; homo par paucorum; tanquam sidus quoddam inter alios emicuit; nec parietibus clauditur angustioribus, sed orbe, &c. Tot virtutum ornamentis excultus, præsidio septus, comitatu instructus; vir non sæculi modo sui, sed omni sævi optimus; vir moribus plusquam niveis. Ad unguem factus homo. Monstratur digito prætereuntium. Digito monstrari et dicier, Hic est.

*You PRAISE yourself for that*; illud tibi laudi ducis.

*That no age may end your PRAISE*; ut nullum tuis tropis finem allatura sit ætas.

*So much PRAISE did he get by his death*; tantum illi mors ad gloriam contulit.

*I cannot but PRAISE you*; non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam; Ter.

*Do I PRAISE you in any thing falsely?* an ego aliquid falso affingo tuis laudibus?

*That was great PRAISE to him*; ea res ei magno honori fuit.

*The Scipios generally PRAISED Ruscus in comedies*; in comediis summam gloriam tribuerunt Scipiones Ruscio.

*And the like concourse of the people accompanied me with PRAISES as far as the Capitol*; similisque frequentia et plausus me usque ad Capitolium celebravit; Cic.

*We would carry you on our shoulders with PRAISES to the very heaven, if it were possible*; in cælum vos, si poterit fieri, nostris humeris tollemus; Cic.

*In this thing we think you deserve to be greatly PRAISED*; in hoc te non mediocriter laudandum existimamus.

*No man can PRAISE him as he deserves*; hunc pro dignitate, ne laudare quidem quisquam satis commode potest.

*I lose no occasion not only of PRAISING, but also of magnifying you*; ego nullum locum prætermitto, non modo laudandi tui; sed ne ornandi quidem; Cic.

*How eloquently did he PRAISE us to the very skies*; quam ornate nostras laudes in astra sustulit!

*The PRAISES of the art of poetry*; artis poetice laudes.

*I am afraid to PRAISE you any more to your face*; vah veror in os te laudare amplius.

*For these things posterity will PRAISE and magnify you with eternal renown*;

hæc apud et posterī æternā gloria decorabunt, et illustrabunt.

*No learned monuments will be silent of your PRAISES; nullus de tuis laudibus literæ conticescant; Cic.*

*The PRAISE of Brutus is most gratefully remembered by all the citizens; laus Bruti gratiosissima memoria omnium civium est testata; Cic.*

*The way will be made open for your PRAISE; tibi ad laudem reserabitur via.*

*The PRAISE of your name will go every where abroad; nomen tuum vagabitur longe lateque; Cic.*

*Those who hate killed tyrants are almost immortally and religiously PRAISED; qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatem et religionem consecrantur; Cic.*

*You would get PRAISE to yourself by other men's labors; qui tuo nomini velis, ex aliorum laboribus, libere laudem.*

*They cannot hope to attain to that PRAISE; ad eam laudem aspirare non possunt.*

*A man highly PRAISED; vir omni laude cumulatus.*

*The Minturnenses are everlastingly PRAISED; Minturnenses coloni æternā laude versantur.*

*Your PRAISE is grown very high and famous; excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua; Cic.*

*Let I should detract any thing from the PRAISE and glory of Lælius; ne de C. Lælii gloria quid detrahā.*

*He PRAISES you to the skies; nihil non honorificum de te prædicat.*

*The PRAISE and honor of his nation; unicum hujus ætatis ornamentum.*

*They will PRAISE me for that; id mihi puto palmarium.*

*His PRAISES cannot be sufficiently expressed; in cujus laudes, tanquam in oceanum quandam, descendo.*

*Here is matter of PRAISE and commendation; hic est enim feracissimus gloriæ campus.*

*Do you expect that I should caress and PRAISE you, who deserved the galleys so lately? tun' ergo crustulum a me, aut mulsam expectas, ut qui ante ferrum poscebas et ignem?*

*He is PRAISED much; parit laudem et lauream.*

*You are too prodigal of your PRAISES; uberiore quam par est laude nugæ videris nostras mactare.*

*I cannot sufficiently PRAISE and commend your generous disposition; equidem laudo generosam illam indolem tuam.*

*Who ever more deserved PRAISE, dispraise? quis potuit dexterius, deterius?*

*They deserve PRAISE; lauris et lem-*

niscis digni sunt.

*He did only one PRAISE-worthy and unparalleled act; unicum certe peperit triennis illius labor, sed elephantem.*

*The best and most worthy of PRAISE, save one or two; proximus ille a primis est.*

*They deserve their PRAISE; suas lauros hederasque habent.*

*He neither needed nor heeded the people's PRAISE; tantus nimirum erat Cæsar, ut posset etiam triumphos contemnere.*

*To live in a manner deserving PRAISE; laudabiliter vivere; Cic. —so as to be praised; laudate vivere; Cic.*

*A PRANK; ludus, m. fartam, facinus, n.*

*What a PRANK he played but just now! modo quid designavit! Ter.*

*What PRANKS would he have played me! quos mihi ludos redderet! Ter.*

*To play a wicked PRANK; flagitium patrare.*

*To PRATE; garrire, blaterare. —foolishly; ineptire, nugari; importuna, stulta loquacitate, garrulitate extemporali, multitudine verborum odiosa; isani verborum sonitu, strepitu; lingua futili, effræni, garritu vano, immodico, perpetuo; longis logis aures obtundere, verberare, molestiam creare, molestum se præbere; auditores offendere. Garrire nugæ. Temere, inconsiderate, stulte, inepte, futilliter, immodice, inaniter garrire, obganire, blaterare, rudere potius quam loqui; quicquid in buccam venerit effutire; verborum torrentem profundere. Copia profusente verborum inutilium abundare, exundare. Torrente garrulitatis obruere aures. Homo garrulus, verbusus, loquax, futilis. Paitaco, turture, graculo, cicada, ære Dodo-næo loquacior. Garritu obtundere mentes.*

*PRATE to yourself; segrega sermonem; Plaut.*

*To PRAY; orare, &c. —to; adorare. —against a thing; deprecari. —contrary to that desired before; rescrare. —for others; intercedere. —to God; Deum precari; apud Deum supplicationibus importunis, ardentissimis vehementer agere, contendere. A Deo, cœlitus, aliquid suppliciter, humillime, importune, obnixæ, demisse, ardentibus votis expetere, obsecrare, orare, obtestari, efflagitare, exposcere, precibus et lacrymis prostrati petere. Dominum, cœlestē numen precibus advocare, invocare, salutare, placare, animitus rogare; castis precibus colere, implorare, et venerari; impense precari, Deo supplicare, vota facere. Preces, supplicationes, orationes humillimas adhibere, ad-movere, concipere. Supplex prece numen*

adorat. Ad pia propensum vota vocare Deum. Multa Deum manibus supplex orare supinis. In prece totus eram. Ad tua confugio supplex altaria. Humili voce numen celeste precari, sollicitare. —*earnestly*; Deum animitus rogare, votis fatigare. —*with confidence in his mercy*; ad Dei clementiam et misericordiam fugere; omne presidium in Dei benignitatem ponere, collocare. —*or intercede for another*; pro alterius periculo, vita, salute, fortunis deprecari; deprecatorum se præbere. —*earnestly, or beseech*; summo, acerrimo studio, maximopere, majorem in modum, ab aliquo petere; fracto animo atque humiliter supplicare. —*in vain*; precibus nihil proficere; non impetrare quod petit. —

*PRAY, what will you do? quid facies, cedo? Ter.*

*I PRAY God it may be so; utinam Deus ita faxit; Ter. —your projects be for the good of the state; Deo quæsumus consilia tua reipublicæ salutaria sint; Cic.*

*What, I PRAY, is it to corrupt judgment, if this be not? quid est, quæso, iudicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? Cic.*

*Then began he to PRAY me to; ibi cæpit me obsecrare, ut; Ter.*

*He PRAYED me to be for him against; rogavit me, ut adessem contra; Cic.*

*He humbly PRAYED me to keep promise; obsecravit me, ut fidem servarem. Meam fidem imploravit, suppliciter mecum egit, rogavit me quam suppliciter potuit, ut fidem præstarem, tuerer, servarem, solverem, ut starem promissis, ut in fide permanerem, ut promissa persolverem.*

*I PRAY you; quæso. —heartily; magnopere, vehementer, te rogo; abs te, omnibus precibus oro et obtestor; quam maxime abs te postulo atque oro; a te maximopere, pro nostra summa conjunctione etiam atque etiam peto et quæso; precibus tecum ago quam possum diligentissimis; rogo te quam studiose possum, da mihi hoc, largire, sine me hoc a te impetrare, hoc in me confer gratiæ, hoc impertito gratiæ, noli pati meas esse irritas et inanes preces; sit apud te meis precibus locus; exaudi, excipe meas preces; ne me rogantem suppliciter a te rejicias; meis precibus facilem te præbe. —why so? quid ita, obsecro? Plant. qui, cedo? Ter. quamobrem tandem? Id. quidum? Id. —tell me; dic sodes; Id. —how long will you abuse our patience? quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? Cic. —how much does it differ from? quantum deum differt a? Id. —remember me; amabo te, mihi memineris; Id. —hear me; audi, obsecro; Ter. —see if he be at*

*home; vide, amabo, num sit domi; Id. afferte mensam, amabo; Id.*

*He PRAYS humbly; supplex humiliterque precatur; supplices ad Deum preces adhibet. —to God frequently; assiduè precibus Deum invocat; crebris supplicationibus implorat.*

*To obtain by PRAYER; Deum exorare; supplici voce Deum exorare; Ovid. Precibus aliquid a Deo impetrare; precario aliquid obtinere.*

*It is my daily PRAYER to God, that; quotidiana mea est ad Deum precationcula.*

*Remember us in your PRAYERS; nos precibus tuis, Deo commendatos habe.*

*You PRAY, but it is for pay; salutationes petaces, cujuscumque fere sunt menderum.*

*Making a short PRAYER; preculas quasdam breves ejaculatus.*

*God heard his PRAYER; ratum erat votum. —hears hearty prayers; cordia vocem magis exaudit Deus.*

*Lifting up his hands to heaven, he PRAYED; sublati in cælum manibus impense precatus est, ut.*

*Short PRAYERS are prevailing; brevis precatio cælum penetrat.*

*To PREFER; præferre, &c. —one before another; alterum præponere, præferre, antepondere alteri, altero superiorem, digniorem, præstantiorem judicare, pronuntiare. Alteri locum superiorem, digniorem, præstantiorem judicare, pronuntiare. Alteri locum superiorem, digniorem, altiore concedere, attribueret. Ad gradum altiore, sublimiorem, digniorem; ad dignitatem ampliorem alterum provehere, promoveret, extollere. Alteri palmam, præmium, coronam, lauream adjudicare, dare, deferre. Præmiis alterum majoribus, insignioribus remunerare, ornare, cumulare, dignum censere. —to honor; evelire, promoveret; ampliorem, illustriorem facere; ad summum rerum apicem efferre, extollere. —public to private safety; suam salutem posteriore communi salutis ducere; Cic.*

*To be PREFERRED; honoribus augeri, ornari, cumulari.*

*I PREFER the most unjust peace to the most just war; iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero. —our conference to riches; sermones nostros divitiis antefero. Omnes omnium divitiarum cum nostris sermonibus non consero; pluri apud me sermones nostri, quam omnes divitiarum sunt; sordent apud me præ nostris sermonibus omnes divitiarum; sit modo sermonum nostrorum copia, thesaurus omnes contemno.*

*The author PREFERRED this work to that; hoc illi prætulit auctor opus.*

*Honesty is to be PREFERRED to profit;*

honestum utili anteponendum. Honestum utili præferendum, anteponendum; debemus honestum spectare, colere, diligere, curare, sequi magis, quam utile; pluris, quam utile aestimare, facere, pendere, putare, reputare, ducere; de honesto potius, quam de utili laborare, cogitare, curam gerere; propositum habere honestum potius quam utile; ad honestum potius, quam utile, nostra consilia, studia, cogitata intendere, dirigere; antiquior, potior, prior nobis debet esse cura de honesto, quam de utili; utile contemni, præ honesto decet; in nostris consiliis, et cogitationibus, plus honesto, quam utili, debet esse loci; spectare honestum potius quam utile; referri, conferri ad honestum potius, quam ad utile, nostra consilia, nostra studia, nostra debet industria; majorem decet honesti rationem habere, ducere, quam utilitatis.

*Death is to be preferred to slavery, or what is unworthy and base; mors servituti, turpitudinique anteponenda.*

*Let him have the preference with me for these few days; sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies apud me habere;* Ter.

*If they be not preferred to what they aim at; si non metam attingunt.*

*I seem to have preferred my own private interest; aliquam bonam gratiam mihi quesivisse videor.*

*I claim the preference in rising to address you; ego potissimum surgo.*

*To PREPARE; parare, præparare. — himself for fight; accingere se ad pugnam. — a banquet; ornare, vel instituere convivium. — to be gone; meditari, vel ornare fugam. — victuals; obsonare, opsonare, et opsonari. — for war; in bellum accingere se suosque; apparatus belli, bellicum, miliarem, instruere.*

*PRESENCE; præsentia, f.*

*In PRESENCE; coram, adv.*

*To have access into one's PRESENCE; ad congressum, colloquium alicujus admitti, pervenire.*

*To long for his friend's PRESENCE; sui amici, necessarii desiderium, absentiam, moleste, graviter ferre.*

*At PRESENT, or, for the present; ad præsens, in præsentia, impræsentiarum, hoc tempore; Cic. in præsentia.*

*PRESENTLY; dictum factum; illico, statim, confestim, extemplo; absque mora, primo quoque tempore.*

*To be PRESENT; adesse, interesse, astare.*

*To PRESENT; præsentare, offerre. — himself before one; apparere, sistere se.*

*It is here PRESENT; in medio est res; Ter.*

*You are PRESENT before my eyes;*

*mihi ante oculos versaris; Cic.*

*This is the honor you get for your PRESENT; hic pro illo munere tibi honos est habitus; Ter.*

*PRESENT and absent he will be the same; præsens absensque idem erit; Ter.*

*I do not say it because you are PRESENT; non dico quia præsens ades; Ter.*

*The soldier PRESENTED a maid to Thais; miles Thaidi virginem dono dedit; Ter.*

*I am here PRESENT before you; coram adsum; Virg.*

*Let it alone for the PRESENT; præsens in tempus omittas; Hor.*

*An acceptable PRESENT; munus gratum; Ter.*

*I am PRESENT, or to be present; he is present; coram quem quaeritis, adsum; præsentem se sistere; lupus est in fabula.*

*To PRESERVE; conservare, &c. — from destruction; ferro opem et salutem indigentibus, pereuntibus; liberare periculis; salutem alicujus defendere, servare.*

*To PRESS; premere, pressare. — one, or urge; urgere, instare.*

*The enemy PRESSES on before; hostis instat a fronte; Curt.*

*To PRESUME; audere, &c. — or hope; sperare, confidere. — or suppose; credere, reri. — too much; sibi, bono fragili; alienis, aliorum opibus nimium fidere, tribuere, confidere, credere. De fide alterius plus quam æquum et par sit, sibi polliceri. Sua sibi credulitate nimia damnum accersere. Voluntati hominum, externis auxiliis de salute sua temere confidere. Temerariam in dubia re fiduciam, confidentiam adhibere. Nimis credulum se præbere. Fidei, in fidem alterius committere se audacius, quam salutis ratio postulet. Cælo, pelago sereno; spe dubia, caduca, exigua, fallaci, inani, incerta, levi, minuta, obscura et cæca, tenui, vana niti, duci; fretus et innixus; nimium confusus. Sibi ipsi præfidere, nimium tribuere, assumere, arrogare. Deo invito fidere.*

*For PRESUMING to inquire or at all concern themselves; quod sibi querendum aut cogitandum putarent.*

*Whence PRESUMING on so well known an instance of their bravery, they laid claim to; qua ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoria sumerent.*

*To PRETEND; prætere, &c. præ se ferre. — that one is the cause of any thing; relegere alicui causas alicujus rei.*

*To make PRETENCES; idoneam speciem honestatis, humanitatis, &c. præbere, dare, habere, adhibere, confingere, inducere, præsentare, representare, reddere. Spe-*



eiem boni viri prae se ferre. Imagina pacis, pretextu religionis, obtentu pietatis decipere. Ficta, simulata lacrymarum, doloris specie verum gaudium tegere. Per speciem aliquid facere, ad speciem adornare, accommodare. Titulo specioso facinus moliri turpissimum. Speciosum religionis velum, pallium, titulum, nomen, aliumve quassitum colorem sacrilegiis, latrociniiis praetextere; obtendere, ostentare, simulare, fingere quandam religionis formam ad oculos animosque hominum deludendos. Pietas inesse non potest in fictae simulationis specie. Homini nomen immanibus et barbaris moribus praetendere. Praeclara in speciem res: *fair in show*. Sub specie pacis, sub umbra foederis, per simulationem amicitiae fallere. Per amici fallere nomen.

*They PRETEND she is in labor*; hanc simulant parere; Ter. — *one thing and do another*; olera spectant, lardum tollunt.

*I do not PRETEND to it*; hoc mihi non sumo, ut, &c.; Cic.

*If I should PRETEND to it*; si id mihi assumo; Cic.

*PRETENDING to believe*; simulata conscientia; Tac.

*PRETTY*; concinnus, &c.

*In earnest, he is a PRETTY fellow*; extra jocum homo bellus est; Cic.

*A very PRETTY girl*; puella satia bella; Petron.

*To PREVAIL*; praevalere, &c. — *over one*; superare, vincere. — *with one*; impetrare, exorare.

*If I can PREVAIL with him for that*; id ei impetro; Ter.

*They PREVAILED so far, that*; eo usque potuerunt, ut; Tac.

*Let me PREVAIL with you*; sine te exorem; Ter.

*So far did the error PREVAIL, that*; tantum valuit error, ut; Cic.

*To PREVENT*; praevinire, &c. — *in answering what may be objected*; occurrere, ire obviam. — *mischievous intended*; hostium consilia, machinationes, molitiones, conatus perniciosos, dolos, insidias; inimicorum scelerum, nequitiam, fraudes, technas; imminentes, impendentes procellas, tempestates; concepta in se pericula multo ante prospicere, deprehendere, praesentire, percipere, praevertere, antevertere, occupare, praecupare, praeripere, interceptare, anticipare, praecidere; consilio, prudentia, providentia discutere, opprimere, eludere, frustrari, evitare, propellere, propulsare. Occultis, nefariis, sceleratis hostium fabricis occurrere, maturo consilio ire obviam. Hostium cuniculos cuniculis excipere, consilia frangere. — *ambassadors*; tempus legatorum antecapere; Sall. — *his dying*; anticipare

mortem; Suet.

*It cannot be PREVENTED*; quod ne accidat, observari non potest; Cic. i. e. caveri.

*To PREVENT which*; quod ne fieret; Cms.

*You should have PREVENTED it*; at id praeviasse oportuit; Plaut.

*I shall take care to PREVENT it*; ne accidat providebo; Cic.

*He PREVENTS what he thinks may be objected*; anteoccupat quod putat opponi; Cic.

*They are PREVENTED by diseases*; morbis interceptiuntur; Col.

*PREVENT the coming disease*; venienti occurrere morbo; Pers.

*The destinies PREVENT me*; fata praeventunt me; Ovid.

*I will by counsel PREVENT that danger of the commonwealth*; hoc quod conceptum res publica periculum parurit, consilio discutiam.

*That he might speedily PREVENT any thing that the Hedians should attempt for their own safety*; ut si quid etiam de sua salute ab Heduis iniretur consilii celeriter praeveneret; Cms.

*The profit PREVENTS him from seeing the danger*; obscurat magnitudinem periculi lucrum; Cic.

*A PRICE*; pretium, n.

*Of a low PRICE*; vilis, parvus, adj.

*At a great PRICE*; magno, care.

*What PRICE did you give for it? quanti mercatus es? quanti emisti?*

*To set at a PRICE*; indicare, destinare.

*To offer a PRICE*; liceri, licitari.

*At what PRICE does he rate his house? quanti destinat aedes?*

*To raise the PRICE of corn*; annonam vexare, flagellare, incendere, excandescere.

*To bring down the PRICE of corn*; annonam levare, laxare.

*To be of small PRICE*; vilere, vilescere, jacere.

*To be of like PRICE*; equivalere.

*Be the PRICE what it will, it is well bought*; quanti, quanti, bene emitur; Cic.

*Now that I know your PRICE*; nunc quando tuum pretium novi; Cic.

*Land rose in PRICE very much*; plurimum agrorum pretiis accessit; Suet.

*Corn is at a high PRICE*; annona cara est; Ter.

*I will give you your PRICE*; quanti est sumito; Ter.

*They give a great PRICE for them*; immenso parant pretio; Cms.

*Advanced to a higher PRICE*; pretio auctum, carior factus.

*Tell me the lowest PRICE*; indica mini-

mo daturus qui sis; Ter.

*The PRICK of propensions was not changed*; annona nihil mutavit; Liv.

*To PRICK*; pungere, &c. —*forward*; incitare, instigare, exstimulare. —*up his ears*; arrigere aures. —*up oneself*; ostentare se, dare se spectandum.

*The hare PRICKS*; lepus vestigia fugæ imprimit, sed, terræ imprimit.

*PRIDE*; superbia; ostentatio plusquam Iberica; supercilium, elatio spiritus, inflatio, tumor; aliorum, cæterorum contemptus, despectus.

*With very great PRIDE*; magno et elato animo; spiritu regio; obstinata quadam ac temeraria arrogantia; ambitiose, magno verborum strepitu, magnis verborum ampullis, et turgenti apparatu.

*To subdue the PRIDE of a man*; frangere cervicem; Cic.

A *PRIME*, or *principal man*; primarius vir; facile primus omnium, præcipuus dignitate, ordine, loco; princeps, longe princeps civitatis; in loco, gradu dignitatis, amplitudinis, altissimo, supremo collocatus, constitutus; omnium summus, supremus, potissimus, maximus, præstantissimus, primus dux; maximæ inter suos auctoritatis, dignitatis, amplitudinis; flos populi, lumen sui ordinis, lumen et columnen civitatis; qui inter alios eminet; tanquam lumen aliquod inter cives elucet; dignitate, dignitatis præstantia longe omnes superat; cui nullo modo par alius quisquam; summa rerum commissa est; cui, cum quo, nemo confrendus, comparandus. Unus est qui omnium iudicio vix ullam cæteris laudem relinquit. Micat inter omnes...velut inter ignes Luna minores.

*To PRINT*; imprimere, excudere. — *books*; typis, formis æneis, stanneis, libros cudere, excudere, procudere, imprimere; typis tradere, mandare; prelo literario subjicere, submittere, tradere. Typographi opera ex uno exemplari conficere infinita, unum in plurima distribuere, distrahere, diffundere. —*deep*; affigere, inculcare.

*To do a thing in PRINT*; exquisite et graphice aliquid agere.

*To set a PRINT on*; notam inurere.

A *PRISON*; carcer, m. custodia, f. ergastulum, n.

*To cast into PRISON*; incarcerationem, in carcerem conjicere; in custodiam dare.

*He ought to be thrown into PRISON*; in carcerem conjici debet; Cic.

*He was cast into PRISON*; in vincla coniectus est; Cic.

*What if he had broke from PRISON?* quid si vincla rupisset? Id.

*Let out of PRISON*; vinclis absolutus; Tac.

*To break from PRISON*; vincla carceris rumpere; Cic.

*To deliver one out of PRISON*; aliquem ex ergastulo, custodia, carcere liberare, eximere, educere, emittere; vinculis levare. Alicui catenis, compedibus, manibus impedito, constricto, vincla solvere; libertatem dare. Ex tenebris vinculisque eripere.

*To im-PRISON*; tenebris et vinculis mandare.

*To be cast into PRISON*; claudi tenebris et carcere cæco.

*When you took him, being consul, into PRISON*; cum tu eum consulem in vincla duceres.

*He had put them in PRISON*; eos in custodiam dederat.

*To im-PRISON till death*; dedere aliquem in pistrinum usque ad necem; Ter.

*He kept him in PRISON for many weighty reasons*; quem variis gravibusque causis in custodia continuit.

*To be freed from PRISON*; vinculis, carcere, liberari, solvi, eximi; ex catenis solvi.

*He commanded him to be cast into PRISON*; eum in vincla atque tenebras abripi jussit.

*PRIVATE*; privatus.

*To live PRIVATELY, out of sight*; in latebris occultare se; non comparere in furo; carere, abstinere, publico; domi apud se inclusus et abditus delitescere. — *out of office*; honores missos facere; nullam partem reipublicæ attingere; privatum otium publicis negotiis anteferre.

*PRIVY, or secret*; clandestinus, &c. —*to a thing*; conscius, &c.

A *PRIVY counsellor*; regi a secretioribus et sanctioribus conciliis.

*To slander PRIVELY*; de fama alicujus clam detrudere.

*To deceive one PRIVELY*; sine ullo conscio fallere.

*Without his PRIVACY*; clam illo, illo inscio.

*To PRIZE*; æstimare.

A *PRIZE*; palma, præmium. —*in war*; præda, &c, f.

*To give one the PRIZE*; primas alicui deferre.

*To carry away the PRIZE*; palmam referre.

*He has won many a PRIZE*; plurimarum palmarum homo.

*They had them as lawful PRIZE in the wars*; bello potiti sunt; Cic.

*PROBABLE*; probabilis.

*It is PROBABLE*; credibile, probabile, verisimile, vero simile, simillimum veri, proximum vero. A fide, a vero non abhorrens, non prorsus alienum. Rationi consentaneum est. Est cur credatur.

Ratio postulat ut credatur; ne falsum putetur, aut absurdum et absonum. Similitudinem, speciem, formam, imaginem veri præ se fert. Non discrepat, dissentit, procul abest a ratione. Ad veritatem, ad similitudinem veritatis, propensius, propius, proxime accedit. Verba simillima veri, vero. Fama nec a veri disidet illa fide.

**To PROCEED**; pergere, &c. — *in learning*; proficere in doctrina, profectum facere. — *against one at law*; in jus vocare.

*That report PROCEEDED from some envious person*; ab aliquo malevolo fluxit iste rumor.

*The talk PROCEEDED from that beginning*; ab isto tractus est sermo.

**To PROCLAIM**; proclamare, &c. — *war*; clarigare, bellum indicere, sive denuntiare.

**To command by PROCLAMATION**; edictis atque imperiis jubere.

**PRODIGAL**; effusus, &c. Ope, facultates, divitias, patrimonium, pecunias, rem, rem familiarem, omnem censum, omnia, sua omnia, per luxuriam, per luxum et libidinem profundere, decoquere, abligurire. Patria bona, sua bona, suas res, fortunas suas, magnas copias absumere, consumere, effundere, contere, perdere, male perdere, deperdere, disperdere, dissipare, dilapidare, vorare, devorare, lacerare, exaurire, prodigere, comedere, epulis et viscerationibus absorbere; in res inanes erogare; in profundissimum libidinum suarum gurgitem projicere, in epulas, convivias, delicias conficere. Prodigere, sumptibus profusius vivere. Largitionibus sumptus infinitos, patrimonii jacturam facere. Strenue conficere suam rem. Patrimonium helluari. Ganeo, prodigus; perditus nepos; patrimonii, bonorum suorum Syrtis, Charybdis, scopulus, vorago, gurgis, helluo; cui per intemperantiam diffuxit, liquefacta est familiaris res; cujus largitio non habet fundum. Rem patris oblimare. Qui res maternas atque paternas Fortiter absumpsit. In viscera censum demittere. Quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat. Populator opum luxus.

**To play the PRODIGAL**; luxuriari, profundere.

**To PROFIT**, or be profitable; proficere, commodum esse, conducere. *To profit in learning*; progressus in studiis facere; in disciplinis proficere. — *or benefit another*; alteri proficere, commodare; usui, commodum, bono, emolumento, utilitati esse; fructuosum, utilem, commodum, quæstuosum se præbere, exhibere. Alterum commodis afficere, augere, juvare, cumulare, opibus sublevare.

Alterius utilitati, commodis consulere, studere, servire, inservire, subservire, conducere. Alterius commoda augere, promovere. — *or go forward in some course*; in arte aliqua, studiis, bonis literis progredi, proficere, procedere, proveli, pergere, promovere; magnum progressum, profectum, maximos progressus, ducta indies linea gradum, inauditos cursus, progressiones admirabiles facere, gradum promovere. Macte esto virtute, id est, magis aucte cumulateque. Macte nova virtute puer. Multum sudat nitendo, neque proficit hilum: *not to profit*.

*It is PROFITABLE*; expedit, confert, conducit, refert (impers.) Mihi prodest; utile, commodum, fructuosum, quæstuosum est; operæ pretium; magno bono, commodum, emolumento, usui, ex usu, e re mea est. Mea refert multum. Multum facit, refert, conducit ad rem meam. Plurimum emolumenti, fructus uberimos adfert. Nostris rationibus maxime conducit. Nihil utilius, nil commodis meis aptius. In quæstum, lucrum, utilitatem, commodum, rem meam est, cedit. Non aqua, non igne (quod aiunt) plurimis locis utimur. Maximas opportunitates, utilitates habet; fructum utilitatis maximum præbet. Ad quæstum est meum; utiliter, ad summam utilitatem a natura datum; non sine magna utilitate constitutum. Haud scio an quicquam melius homini a Deo immortalitati datum sit. Apprine utile. Haud leve, exiguum inde, ex ea re commodum carpitur, emolumentum fit, lucrum, quæstus oritur, percipitur.

**PROFIT**; utilitas, f. commodum, emolumentum, compendium, n. profectus, fructus, -us, m.

**To seek his own PROFIT**; utilitati propriæ, privato commodum, suo quæstui, lucro; sibi studere, consulere, servire, inservire. Sibi cavere, prospicere, melius esse malle quam alteri. Rem suam diligenter agere. Suum quæstum colere. Proprium sectari commodum. Lucro, quæstui, divitiis per fas nefasque inhiare. In congerendis opibus diligentia, operæ, studii plurimum impendere. Proximus sum egomet mihi.

**To take all the PROFIT of a thing**; perfrui.

**To hinder another man's PROFIT**; alicui obesse, nocere, officere, incommodare; fraudi, damno, nocumento, detrimento, impedimento esse; magnum damnum dare, apportare, detrimentum afferre. Alicujus commodum, commodis, utilitati obesse, officere, obstat, obsistere; rationibus, rebus adversari; commoda, utilitates minuire, imminuere, oppugnare, labefacere, convellere, impedire, de commodis detrahere; rebus jacturam inferre,

importare; de commodo alterius detrachere. Aliquem damno, incommodo, calamitate, detrimento afficere. Contra alterius rem venire. Alterius commoda li mare, inhibere.

*To neglect his own PROFIT*; suas utilitates negligere. Rei familiaris querendæ, tuendæ curam deponere; rationem non habere. De augendis suis facultatibus parum laborare, sollicitum esse. Maxime salutaria, utilia, stulte, insipienter, dissolute, imprudenter prætermittere, contemnere, missa facere. Nil de re sua, de suis utilitatibus, commodis cogitare. Alienæ, non suæ utilitati studere. Aliorum commodis suam rem, suum commodum postponere. Aliorum commoda suis rationibus antepondere. Male rebus suis consulere, suam rem gerere. In re familiari dissolutus et negligens. Quid e sua re, in suam rem non spectare. Nulla quid utile cura est.

*They will either PROFIT or delight*; aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare; Hor.

*It is more PROFIT*; majorem refert quæstum; Colum.

*If it were for our PROFIT*; si ex usu esset nostro; Ter. Si in rem est utrique; Ter.

*As long as you do not repent how much you PROFIT*; quoad quantum proficias non penitebit; Cic.

*We must discourse of PROFIT*; de utili disserendum est; Cic.

*There is more PROFIT in keeping a cow than an ass*; fructuosior vacca, quam asellus; Var.

*A very PROFITABLE thing*; res fructuosa. Nihil est uberius, fructuosius, conducibilius, ad utilitatem præstantius, majoris emolumentum, unde plus manet utilitatis, plus emergat commodi, plus existat emolumentum, nihil est e re magis, nihil magis ad rem pertinet, nihil plus est; tantum continet utilitatis, quantum fortasse nulla res præterea, quantum, haud scio, an ulla res præterea.

*It will be PROFITABLE for you*; utile tibi erit. Constitutum iter si suscipies, emolumentum, utilitatis, commodi plurimum, præstantem fructum capies, sumes, colliges; valde erit e re tua, valde in rem tuam, tuis rationibus vehementer conducet; in eo tibi maxime conducetur; utilitas maxima consequetur; vehementer expediet, proderit, fructuosum erit, cum fractu, utilitate, commodo, emolumento, bono rerum tuarum.

*I am content, so it may be for your PROFIT*; Quod ad me attinet, facile patior, modo sine tuo incommodo fiat; modo ita facias, ne tibi incommodos, ne incommodo tibi sis, incommodo tibi sit, contra tuum commodum sit, tuo commodo

adversetur; quod commodo tuo facere possis, commode facere possis, sine molestia tua fiat.

*Continue as you have begun, if it be for your PROFIT*; institutum tuum urge, si ita expediat. Perge ut cepisti, tene tuum institutum, tene quem cepisti cursum, qua ire via cepisti, ea perge; tuam consuetudinem tuere, ac serva; si tibi utile est, si utilitas tua ita fert, si suadet utilitas; si e re tua, e commodo tuo, ex usu tuo, si ratio rerum tuarum ita postulat, si tibi conducit, expedit, prodest, bono est, emolumento est, utilitati est; si est ut juveris, ut utilitatem capias, fructum feras, percipias, colligas, si fructuosum est.

*I have not considered my own PROFIT*; commodis meis non consului. Nullam hactenus utilitatis meæ rationem habui; nullam rationibus meis operam dedi; de utilitate minimum laboravi; utilitatem minime spectavi, curavi, quæsi, sequutus sum; nullum in utilitate studium posui, nihil industriæ locavi, nihil operæ consumpsi; diligentiam commodorum meorum causa nullam adhibui, ad res meas nullam contuli; res meas indiligenter administravi, tractavi; nullam hactenus rationem duxi, spectavi, quid esset e re mea, in rem meam, quid ad rem meam pertineret, in rem meam faceret, conveniret, quid rebus meis expediret, prodesset, conducere, utile esset, utilitatem afferret, utilitati esset, emolumento esset, bono esset, fructum pareret.

*Virtue PROFITABLE for all emergencies*; virtus utilis in omni fortuna; in utraque fortuna maximus ex virtute fructus capitur, percipitur, colligitur; virtus tum in adversa, tum in secunda fortuna uberimos fructus affert; magnas utilitates in omni fortuna parit virtus; adversis pariter et secundis in rebus commoda proficiuntur ex virtute multa, semper utilis et fructuosa virtus est; in omni tempore juvatur a virtute, imbecilli confirmamur, jacentes et afflicti excitamur, subleamur, erigimur; eoquando non utilis virtus est? equa utilitas cum virtutis utilitate conferenda?

*Very great PROFIT*; horna messis, apud Plaut. qui bornam messem proverbiali figura dixit, pro, maximo emolumento.

*It is for the PROFIT of all*; interest omnium, i. e. utile est omnibus, apud Cic.

*I hope it will be PROFITABLE for us*; ita quidem spero nobis profici, i. e. prodesse. Item refert, in tertia persona, dicitur pro utile, seu commodum esse.

*It shall be for your PROFIT*; ex usa tuo futurum est; e re tua erit; erit in rem tuam, in utilitatem, in commodum; in

usum tuum quod vulgo dicunt; pro te faciet.

*That will be very PROFITABLE to you;* hoc tibi non mediocriter conducet; multum tibi utilitatis et emolumenti inde emanaverit.

*That brings much PROFIT to our affairs;* multum adjumenti rebus nostris id importat, affert.

*That cannot be done for your PROFIT;* id commodo tuo fieri non potest.

*That is very PROFITABLE for the commonwealth;* multum id reipublicam conducit.

*Sheep are PROFITABLE animals;* ovis cum vivit, lacte nutrit, lana vestit, foetura dat; mortua, utile porrigit corium, totaque saculenta est.

*He PROFITED very much in learning and virtue;* divini in illo igniculi, virtutumque semina magis indies magisque ad maturitatem canescebant.

*He was PROFITABLE; he brought grist to their mill;* non venit is vacuus, ut oneri esset vobis; quæstam illis uberiorem attulit.

*He is their setting dog; he brings them all their PROFIT;* rerum sagax satagit suarum.

*Why do you take pains to no PROFIT?* studium quid inutile tentas?

*He believed he would do it for his PROFIT;* in rem fore suam, atque pro bono suo id se facturum credebat.

*To PROMISE faithfully;* polliceri, pollicitari, spondere, promittere. Sancte, religiose promittere. Pactione se devincere, constringere. Fidem adhibito sacramento dare, confirmare, adstringere; religiosissimis verbis obligare, obstringere. Spondeo facturum me. Recipio, in me recipio. Promitto ac recipio sanctissime esse observatum. Offerre operam. De me tibi spondere possum, tantum habeo polliceri. Ut si quid promittere de me possum aliud; vere promitto. —*or undertake for another;* expromittere. —*freely;* spondere. —*mutually;* compromittere. —*in marriage;* despondere, desponsare. —*one his daughter;* filiam alicui devovere. —*to come to one;* constituere alicui se venturum. —*to sup and pay his share of the reckoning;* condicere symbolum ad cenam.

*To make great PROMISES;* bene, liberaliter, prolixè, quantum volebant pecuniam, aureos montes polliceri. Ingentibus promissis onerare; oneratum, onustum dimittere. Pollicitando animos impellere. Spe, pollicitatione premiorum amplissimorum elicere, invitare, evocare, commovere, inducere ad agendum quid.

*To keep a PROMISE;* promissis stare, Phrase.

*Fidem liberare.* Fidem, datam fidem liberare; integram, inviolatam conservare, colere; pie inviolateque servare; sanctam habere. Promissis, conventis stare, salisfacere, non desse, respondere factis, re. Sibi constare. Diem promissorum representare. Promissa reddere. Redde nunc pactam fidem.

*To break a PROMISE;* promissa exuere, fidem mutare; promissa, quod promissit quis facere, persolvere, exsolvere, cumulate præstare.

*The maid PROMISED her dowry to him;* dotem virgo desponderat illi.

*PROMISES are to be kept;* standum promissis. Dependendum tibi est, quod promissisti; volo stes promissis, promissa serves, fidem tuearis, fidem solvas, quod promissisti, re præstes, cum tuis verbis facta consentiant; promissa tua exitus confirmet, ne fidem tuam fallas, falsa ne fuerint, inania, irrita promissa tua.

*I will keep my PROMISE;* servabo promissa; dabo operam, quod pollicitus sum, ut re præstem, exitu præstem, exequar, efficiam, re confirmem, ut præstem fidem meam, solvam fidem; tuear, servem, probem, ut promissa servem, observem, tuear, præstem, promissis ne desim, ne fides in promissa mea desideretur, ut fidei satisfactionem, ne de fide mea parum videar laborare, ut a meis verbis, ab affirmatione mea, a promissa, exitus rei ne dissentiat; ut verba res confirmet, ut id quod dixi, veritas probet, ut stem promissis, a promissis ne discedam; præstabo fidem meam, persolvam promissum, quæ pollicitus sum exitu præstabo, solvam fidem meam, tuebor fidem meam, servabo promissa, fidem non fallam, fidei non deero; stabo promissis.

*A PROMISE of good will;* pollicitatio studiorum, officii.

*To be faithless to PROMISES;* fidem Gallico more prostituere; fidem Gallorum more ad omnem fortunam, pro arbitrio, intervertere; plerumque enim sit, ut eorum facta cum dictis videamus discrepare.

*I PROMISE you my faith on this condition;* lege hac tibi meam astringo fidem; Ter. —*you I will do it, on my ereptis;* recipio me facturum; spondeo futurum. —*to do this for you at once;* ego tibi hoc effectum dabo, et quidem propediem.

*To assert and PROMISE any thing solemnly;* aliquid affirmare, et quasi, Deo teste, alicui promittere.

*They PROMISE and swear mutually;* inter se fidem et iurjurandum dant.

*To confirm a PROMISE by the right hand;* fidem, dextra data, sancire.

*He performed punctually what he*  
S K

PROMISED; quod promiserat enucleate præstitit.

*That I may perform the chief part of my PROMISE; ut summam promissi mei compleam.*

*But it is much more to be questioned if they have power, or abilities, to perform their PROMISES; sed multum etiam magis est dubitandum, an habeant facultates, quibus fidem suam liberarent.*

*It is a wicked PROMISE that must be performed with villany; impia est promissio, quæ scelere adimplenda est.*

*By that means you may free yourself from your PROMISE, by oath made to me; hæc re exsolveris te religione iurjurandi, quo te astringo.*

*I shall take care that their PROMISES be faithfully kept; dabo operam, ne fides in promissis eorum desideretur.*

*All your PROMISES are in vain; incassum cadunt omnia tua promissa.*

*He does not perform what he PROMISES; sibi ipsi non constat; in fide non stat.*

*I will undertake and PROMISE this; istuc in me accipio.*

*I have given my word and PROMISE for you all; fideiurasi vestro omnium nomine.*

*You PROMISED me otherwise; haud ita convenerat.*

*He PROMISES more than he can perform; montes promittit aureos. —himself comfort; solatium sibi spondet.*

*Nor do you yourself keep your PROMISE; nec ipse conventa servas.*

*Who can assure me by PROMISE? quis mihi re promittet?*

*Be as good as your PROMISE; ne me fallat promissor.*

*It was publicly PROMISED; interposita fide publica.*

*He broke PROMISE; contra quam promissum est, egit; aliter atque promiserat, facit.*

*I dare PROMISE faithfully; audebo obligare fidem meam. —myself your assistance; tuam mihi operam polliceri auium. —to bear the blame; ego capitis mei periculo non dubitem esse sponsor.*

*You shall PROMISE me, that; illud abs te stipulabor.*

*You are very free of your PROMISES; magnifice polliceris.*

*I will PROMISE you to do for you what I can; quicquid est in rebus meis, quicquid mea cura præstari potest, hoc tam tuum esse ducito, quam id quod est maxime tuum.*

*He PROMISED by oath he would; fidem, id, adhibito confirmavit sacramento; religione se obstrinxit. —them fair; ingenti-*

*bus caecitas promissis dimittit.*

*He never PROMISES any thing but he is as good as his word; nihil ita primoribus ille labris pollicetur, quin illibetam constantissime fidem retineat; quin promissis fidem subdat, et verba re sacra tecta conservet.*

*He begins to PROMISE high and great things; maria montesque polliceri cepit.*

*He encourages greatly by PROMISING; non mediocrem animum pollicitando impellit.*

*All the rest of my life is engaged by PROMISE, that —; mihi reliqua vitæ curricula, usque ad terminos ultimi spiritus, jam sunt vadata, ut —.*

*You have bound yourself by solemn PROMISE; teipsum religione obstrinxisti.*

*See that you make good your PROMISES; fac ut promissa appareant tua.*

*Take care you do not break your PROMISE; cave fidem fluxam geras; cave ne fidem decoquas.*

*To PROMOTE, or advance; promovere, &c. —to honor; ad honores evadere, promovere; tergeminis tollere honoribus. —an obscure family to great honor; obscuram familiam e tenebris in lucem evocare, largis honoribus ornare. —with the greatest zeal and order; studiosius adaugere.*

*To seek for PROMOTION; ambire, vellicari honoribus.*

*To be PROMOTED; honoribus ornari, cumulari, offerri.*

*A PROOF; probatio, examen. —or trial; tentamen.*

*You made it out by home PROOFS; in-astis domesticisque probationibus explicabas; Boëth.*

*He gave good PROOF of his ability; clarum specimen indolis dederat; Plin.*

*I shall now give good PROOF to the world; insigne jam documentum mortalibus dederò; Liv.*

*That is PROOF enough; satis est argumenti; Cic.*

*To give PROOFS of fidelity when friends are in danger; adhibere fidem in amicorum periculis; Cic.*

*Though he gave as a PROOF the shield which he had taken from Juno's temple; quamvis clypeo Trojana refixo Tempora testatus; Hor.*

*To put things to their PROPER uses; rebus recte uti.*

*To describe PROPERLY; ad vivum depingere.*

*It is the PROPERTY of these virtues to be afraid of nothing; harum virtutum proprium est, nil extimescere.*

*To PROPOSE; proponere. —to him-*

*self, or aim at; aliquid constitucere, animo concipere; aliquo coltimare.*

**To PROSPER; act. secundare, fortunare, prosperare.** —*ment. Florere, fortuna prospera, vel secundis rebus, uti.* —*or come to pass; succedere.* —*or succeed in some enterprise; rem feliciter, ex animi sententia conficere, gerere.* Prosperos habere successus. Metam propositam, destinationem feliciter attingere. In portum quo voluit prospero statu, vento secundo appellere, pervenire, ferri. Sps et optato evento non frustrari, destitui. Ad exitum optatum rem perducere; exitu felici concludere. Maximam operis sui pretium capere. Industrium fructus uberes colligere, percipere. Sine contentione adipisci quod vult. Omnia secunda et felicia experiri; summa felicitate, successibus secundis uti in aliqua re peragenda. Cursum tenere prosperum, secundum. Succedit ex sententia res. Prospere coeptis succedebat. Negotium omne jam succedit sub manus. Ea in re aspiravit fortuna; propitiam se atque secundam præbuit. Prælium fuit secundum, prospere pugnatum est. Secundum nos decretum, judicatum fuit. Feliciter ea cecidit alea. Ad optatos exitus provahi.

**PROSPERITY has many friends, adversity none;** fortuna secunda amicos habet plures, adversa nullas. Donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos; Tempora si fuerint nebula, solus eris; Ovid.

**Many unwise men are accounted wise in their PROSPERITY;** multi non sapientes, secundis rebus sapientes habiti; multi cum sapientes non essent, summæ tamen sapientie nomen prosperis temporibus tulerunt, nacti sunt, consecuti, adepti; multi cum sapientiam haberent nullam, summam tamen possidere secundis temporibus crediti sunt; in prospera fortuna, secunda, laeta, felici, optima, secundis rebus, rebus ad voluntatem fluentibus, cum nihil esset adversi, cum rebus omnibus esset optime, cum omnia facillimo cursu procederent, jucundissimis, lætissimis, optimis temporibus.

**To enjoy PROSPERITY;** rebus prosperis, secundis, florentissimis, ad voluntatem voluptatemque fluentibus, affluentibus, succedentibus uti, frui. Secundissimo fortuna statu, afflatu vehi. In omni felicitate, spiritum liberum, solutum ducere. Optime se habere. Fortunas optime fundatas, constitutas habere. Opibus, copiis, voluptatibus, omnibus fortune bonis, donis, muneribus cumulari, expleri, augeri, abundare, circumfluere, florere. Fortuna secunda, prospera, optima, benigna, propitia, placida, facili, favente, amica, indulgente uti. Cui propitio Deo prospere eveniunt omnia.

**To envy another man's PROSPERITY;** alienæ laudi, felicitati, invidere, obtruncare; aliis sua commoda invidere; alienis bonis dolere.

**To forsake God in PROSPERITY;** fortuna favente Deo et religioni ballam indicare, &c.

**To be temperate in PROSPERITY;** moderate ferre res secundas.

**To sail PROSPEROUSLY;** prospera, felici navigatione uti; cursum navigationis tenere secundissimum.

**Whilst I was in PROSPERITY;** dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina; dum placidos portus navis habet.

**I begin now to PROSPEA;** venit incœptis mollior aura meis; est nunc velis aura secunda meis.

**To be ready to receive PROSPEROUS fortune;** ad indulgentissimas fortune munera et misilia sinum pandere.

**These must be brought again within the compass of reason, whom PROSPERITY has rendered haughty and imprudent;** homines secundis rebus effratos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportet; Cic.

**To PROSTRATE;** prosternere. — *himself lowly;* corpus humi, se supplicem prosternere. Procidere, accidere ad genua. Ad pedes alicujus se projicere, adjicere, devolvere, provolvere, mittere. Genibus, pedibus demisse, suppliciter advolvi, provolvi. Ante pedes alicujus posito genu, flexis genibus, in terram procumbere. Submittere se in humilitatem supplicis. Genua submittere, ponere alicui. Stratus, pronus humi adorare; pedes, genua pressare, tangere, amplecti. Genibus pronis supplex. Genibus minor. Advolver genibus supplex. Genu flexo, inflexo cadere, succumbere.

**To PROTECT;** protegere. — *or guard one;* alicui præsidio et propugnaculo esse.

**To PROTEST;** protestari. — *against a thing;* intercedere.

**I PROTEST and call God to witness;** God knows; as I hope to be saved; nomen testor sanctissimum; Deum testor; ita me Deus amet.

**I seriously PROTEST, I will do as I say;** emoriar nisi idem facturus siem.

**He PROTESTED deeply that he was innocent and ignorant of the fact;** negabat se conscium illius facti fuisse, caputque uxoris et liberorum devovebat inferis si sciens mentiretur.

**PROUD;** superbus, &c. — *and high words;* ampulle, sesquipedalia verba.

**To be PROUD;** superbit, superbia offerri. — *above his fortune;* super fortunam animum gerere. — *high and arrogant;* spiritus ingentes sibi assumere; sublimes gerere; immoderatos habere; basilice

prorsus et severe. Insolentia, fastu et contumacia efferri, inflari. Animo esse inflato, tumido, vasto, alto, superbo, arrogantia, excelsa, tumenti, elato, fastuoso, regio, turgido. Cornua, animos tollere. Cristas erigere. Magnificens quam pro conditione gerere se. Præ se omnes despicere, contemnere; hominem nullum, neminem ferre. Fastu tumescere, intumescere. Sibi nimium tribuere, assumere, arrogare, vendicare. Supercilium attollere. Insolentius efferre se, fastu et superbia insolere. Superbire. Spiritus altos gerere. Fastusaltos induere. Insolito cristas assumere fastu.

*A base fellow, Proud of his wealth;* pecus aureo vellere. Qui nec genere majorem, nec sua virtute, sed copia partarum male, malis artibus, divitiarum jactat se. Nudus meritis, torgidus atque inflatus auro. Quem non animi præstantia meritorumve conscientia, sed copie tantum efferrant, arrogantia et insolentia inflant. Licet superbus ambulet pecunia.

*Proud of his nobility;* genere, generis nobilitate turgescere, intumescere, turgidus, tumidus. Propter majorem, proavorum, generis splendorem, nobilitatem, claritatem insolenter efferre se, superbire, arroganter sentire dese. —*of wealth;* elatus divitiis. Tuae te effortant divitiæ, non tuæ propriæ virtutes; insolentia tua, arrogantia, superbia, non ex animi, non ex ingenio tui præstantia, sed ex opibus tuis manant; istam insolentiam, elationem animi, spiritus immoderatos, in te parit non ulla tua singularis, aut præcipua facultas, meritorumve conscientia, sed copie, divitiæ, opes, res domestica plus æquo major, commodorum abundantia, animos tibi facit; tollit te ad istam intemperantiam res familiaris; non ulla tua propria bona, non artis honestæ scientia, aut virtutis ulla possessio.

*You are too Proud;* nimis arrogans; nimium tibi tribuis, arrogas, assumis; nimium es superbus; nimium tibi places; plus tibi assumis, quam deceat, quam liceat, conveniat, æquum sit, oporteat, ratio ferat, patiatur, concedat; nimium te effers, arrogas tibi plus quam licet; altius quam oportet, ipse te extollis; ita superbe agis, ut ferri non possis; superbia es prorsus non ferenda, parem tibi esse neminem vis, te cunctis antefers, omnes despicias, te vero unum suspicias, amas ipse te sine rivali, tibi ipse magnus es atque eximius; omnia putas in te uno collocata; fortunam ipsam minus esse teipso fortunatam putas; persuasum habes tuis te fortunis, ipsam fortunam anteire.

*To walk Proudly;* ingredi Junonium. *He is Proud, because handsome;* fastus inest illi, sequiturque superbia formam. — *of a great name;* ardor est illi nominis

querendi. —*of his own pride and villainy;* acclere atque superbia sua se efferens.

*Prosperity has made the commons Proud;* plebem ex secundis rebus insolentia cepit; Sal.

*By these means Pompey's men were so Proud and confident, that —;* his rebus tantum fiduciam ac spiritus accensit Pompeianis, ut —.

*He is a Proud and insolent man, too confident in his own opinions;* superbus est et insolens, suis opinionibus nimium perfidens. —*so proud, he thinks nobody his equal;* hominem præ se neminem putat; alios omnes præ se contemnit, pro nihilo ducit. —*he scorns to speak to me;* aquila non capit muscas; Campano nos despiciat supercilio, spiritusque regio. —*he thinks he can reach the skies;* se digito cælum attingere putat; magnifico se circumspectat.

*He was Proud of his honor mingled with burden;* mistoque oneri gaudet at honore.

*As Proud as a peacock;* pinnosus; pavonis in morem ad adulantium voces sese dilatat; ventoso pectora folle tament; arrogantia pompatica. Pavonis flabellum et exuvium leonis præ se ferre.

*He walks Proudly;* subnixis alis ansatus ambulat; gressuque movetur spondæos imitante pedes.

*He is not at all Proud of his honors;* quem sublimitas honoris inclinat, non sublimat.

*He is grown very Proud;* isooleasit admodum, et supercilio indulget; tumidissimum plane animal.

*Alexander was so Proud, that he suffered things to be decreed by him above the reach of humanity;* sed et ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi, passus est Alexander.

*To PROVE;* probare, &c. —*false;* refellere, coarguere. —*or try;* experiri, tentare, periculum facere, spectare. —*or become, neut.;* evadere, fieri. —*with arguments;* multis, certis, firmissimis argumentis, rationibus agere, uti, niti, probare, firmare, confirmare, pugnare, perficere, demonstrare, ostendere, docere, exponere; diserte, luculenta explicare, tueri, obtinere; ad rem confirmandam argumenta gravia, rationum momenta proferre, in aciem producere. Ratione probabilis concludere. Testimoniis gravissimis contendere, evincere. Argumentando, argumentorum vi, momentis rem minus dubiam facere. —*and establish by argument;* diserte et acute argumentari, disserere, disceptare. —*pointedly by little appropriate questions;* pangere (quasi aculeis) interrogatiunculis angustia. —*a manifest truth by a strong conclusion;*



validissima conclusione manifestam veritatem colligere. —by unquestionable arguments; argumentis omnem penitus dubitationem tollere.

To *have* *Proof* of; comperire, compertum vel exploratum habere.

*Did I not say it would Prove so?* dixim' hoc fore? Ter. Annon dixi hoc esse futurum? Ter.

He *Proved* an excellent man; virsummus evasit; Cic.

*Thus does that Prove true which I said at first*; ita fit verum illud, quod initio dixi; Cic.

I can *Prove* it thus; id hoc argumento confirmari (probari) potest; Cic. —that opinion by very good authority; auctoribus ad istam sententiam uti optimis possumus; Cic.

I will *Prove* it by good witness; ego testimoniis palam faciam; Macrobr. —that I have done well; ostendam me recte fecisse; quod feci ostendam jure factum.

He thought it enough to make it plain and *Prove* it; huic satis illud erat planum facere atque probare; Lucr.

It *Proved* to be *Procris*; Procris erat; Ovid.

It is a necessary *Proof*; necessaria est conclusio, consecutio.

A strong *Proof*; pręgnans et robusta ratio.

A weak *Proof*; argumentum infirmum et elumbe.

My gray hair is a *Proof* of my old age; meque jam senem esse indicio est canities.

It is a great *Proof* that —; maximo est argumento quod —

The Stoics, who usually *Prove* succinctly and briefly; Stoici qui breviter astringere solent argumenta; Cic.

Neither can I bring a *Proof* from any where else; nec aliunde argumentum petere queam.

They therefore *Prove* nothing, who deny old men to be capable of doing business; nihil igitur afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant.

That action, indeed, *Proves* evidently; imo hæc actio fidem facit amplissimam.

These things do not *Prove* pressingly; hæc nos feriunt, non urgent.

This *Proves* pungent to the man; hoc male torquet virum.

They *Prove* against us with such arguments; talibus nos argumentis sollicitant.

We will *Prove* the crimes to be false by undeniable arguments; argumentis agemus, et signis omni luce clarioribus, crimina refellamus.

You might use very many *Proofs* before the judge; quamplurimis posces argumentis onerare judicem.

What will you say if I *Prove* it to your face? quid nies, si te mendacii jam convicero?

He attempts to *Prove* it, but I deny it; ille instat, at ego nego factum.

I will make it appear by good *Proofs*; efficacibus adstruam id argumentis.

He will *Prove* it, and make it out, I warrant you; imo hoc dilucide probat.

A *PROVERB*; adagium, &c.

According to the *PROVERBS*; scite igitur proverbium. Bene illo proverbio præcipitur. De quo, ut mihi videtur, persusum est apud proverbium. Quod monet vetus laudatumque proverbium. Ut est in veteri laudatoque proverbio. Ut vetus est verbum. Quod aiunt. Ut dicitur. Ut perhibent. Quod dici solet; vulgi sermone tritum est; omnium in ore jactatum; tritum sermone, in sermone proverbium; in proverbii consuetudinem venit; in proverbium abiit, cessit; vulgari versu pronuntiatum est. Vetus illud admodum scitum est. Contritum vetustate proverbium; quod in proverbii loco dici solet; in proverbium est. Veteris proverbii admonitu. Pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur. Adagium, paremia, diverbium.

That is a *PROVERB* among the Greeks; quod est Gręcis hominibus in proverbio.

Lest I should seem to come near that *PROVERB*; cui proverbio ne videar esse confinis.

It is so commonly known as to have become a *PROVERB*, that an honest man does all things well; istud ita pervulgatum est, ut jam in proverbium ceciderit, in proverbii locum obtinuerit; hominem frugi omnia recte facere.

It is now become a common *PROVERB*; factum est jam tritum sermone, vetustate, proverbium.

To *PROVIDE*; præparare, &c. —for; providere, prospicere, cavere, consulere.

*Provided* that; ea lege, ut.

You must *Provide* for them; iis consulendum est; Cic.

I entreat you to *Provide* him some habitation; peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes; Cic.

I will *Provide* as well as I can; omni mea cura, opera, diligentia providebo; Cic.

He *Provided* against all chances; ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat; Cæs.

We were not *Provided*; nos imperati eramus; Cic.

*For which thing you must carefully PROVIDE*; qua de re vobis magnopere providendum est.

*To be PROVIDENT about his own affairs from, or according to, what befalls others*; rationibus suis providere ex aliorum eventibus, &c.

*It is PROVIDED for by law*; a lege cantum est.

*God will PROVIDE*; adjiciet alicunde Deus.

*Since it pleases God to PROVIDE otherwise*; quando aliter visum est superis.

*As God's PROVIDENCE would have*; is, qui sortem regit, Deus.

*We will leave this to PROVIDENCE*; ista fatis curanda relinquimus.

*I leave all to PROVIDENCE*; totam hanc curam superis committo.

*Who can hinder what PROVIDENCE will have done?* sic visum est Nemesi; quis obstabit?

*To resign himself to PROVIDENCE*; divine se totum voluntati tradere.

*It was God's good PROVIDENCE*; gratuito numinis favore contigit.

*Unless help had come from PROVIDENCE*; nisi praesens numen succurrisset.

*I commit myself to your careful and faithful PROVIDENCE*; totum me in fidem trado tuam.

*One very PROVIDENT*; in occipitio oculos habet; alter Janus; oculatissimus vir.

*God's over-ruling PROVIDENCE secretly guides men to*; Deus, occulto quodam fane, inscium et invitum trahit ad suum finem.

*Nothing happens, but what God in his PROVIDENCE pleases*; mala iustiper omnia non permissa solum a Deo, sed immissa.

*Who could foresee, or PROVIDE for this?* quae neque centoculus ille Argus providere possit.

*To PROVOKE*; provocare, &c. — *appetite*; saporem elaborare. — *sweat*; sudores elicere. — *sleep*; somnum, soporem, inducere. — *one grievously*; non mediocriter, acerrime, graviter, vehementer aliquem commovere. — *to anger*; iram facies admovere, subicere; iram incitare.

*Those baits PROVOKE a thief*; sollicitant haec-toremata furem.

*To PRUNE, or lop*; putare, &c. — *a vine*; expampinare. — *trees*; arborem putare, frondare, frondibus nudare. Ramos, ramusculos, frondes luxuriantes, inutiles, minus necessarias amputare, rescare, abscindere, auferre; tollere, demere. Onere frondium inutili arborem levare. Frondes compescere ferro.

*PUBLIC*; publicus. *PUBLICLY*; aper-

te, palam, propalam. In medio, propatulo, conspectu. Publice, coram luce, ante oculos, in luce populi. Eminere, apparere, extare. Conspicuum et eminens. Quasi in aliquo orbis terrae theatro positum versari. In foro et in oculis civium omnium constitutus. Omnium oculis, omnibus ante oculos observatur. In eam oculi omnium convertantur, conjiciuntur.

*To PUBLISH, or divulge*; publicare; divulgare, promulgare. Sermonibus aliquid maxime divulgare. Sermones aliqua de re diaseminare, dispergere, dissipare, serere. Facere ut aliquid omni hominum sermone celebretur; in ore sit omni populo, ut in ore vulgi et communibus verbis versetur; ut vulgo innotescat, increbrescat; ut omnes ea de re gentes loquantur. Rem aliquam in auribus oculisque omnium conficere; in vulgus efferre; in prospectum populi, in lucem oculosque omnium emittere, producere, in medium proferre; agitare in concionibus, jactare in judiciis, commemorare in hominum coetu, in triviis declamitare, praedicare, longe lateque disseminare. Spargere voces in vulgus. In apertum proferre. — *a book*; edere, emittere; typis mandare; prae librum committere, subicere; librum publico usui exhibere, litterarum monumentis dare; hominum judiciis sua scripta exponere; posteritati, posteris tradere, prudere. — *an order*; edicere.

*Time will PUBLISH every thing under the sun*; quicquid sub sole est in apricum proferet metas.

*Writings which have not as yet been PUBLISHED*; scripta, quae nondum communem theatri hujus lucem aspexerant.

*I will PUBLISH your kindness every where*; non erit officii gratia surda tui.

*To PULL, or pluck*; vellere. — *one down a peg*; tribu movere. De pristino statu convellere; Cic. — *up by the roots*; radicitus extrahere; Cic. — *down a house, wall, pillars*; domum, parietem, columnas, demoliri; Cic. — *mischiefs upon one's own head*; malum ultro attrahere, et accersere; Cic. — *in the reins*; premere habenas; Virg.

*No man has his eye PULLED out without*; nulli eruitur oculus sine; Plin.

*Bid them PULL down the garden wall*; hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui; Ter.

*He PULLED in his neck*; collum contraxit; Cic.

*To PUNISH*; punire, plectere, castigare, poena afficere; in aliquem animadvertere, poenas statuere, supplicio uti. De aliquo vindictam, poenam exigere, sumere. Afficere (multare) aliquem poena; supplicio; Cic. De aliquo sumere supplici-

um; Ter. Cic. Alicui pœnas infligere, irrogare. Aliquem ad supplicium rapere; supplicio plectere; pœnis, plagis, suppliciis, flagris, verberibus afficere, mulctare, coercere; impunitum non dimittere. Nullam gratiam sceleris facere. Legibus maleficia corrigere, coercere. Ab aliquo pœnas repetere. Scelera vindicare, ulcisci. Sceleratos punire, castigare. Maleficio, in maleficum constituere supplicium. Scelus ac fraudem nocentis supplicio constringere. Dejicere e saxo fontes, aut trudere Cadmo. — *by fine*; mulctare, mulctare. — *one severely*; aliquem acerba, aspera pœna comprimere; flagris severe et acriter cadere, inclementer, crudeliter, crudelius, injuriosius tractare; suppliciis inusitatis violare; omni cruciatus vivum dilacerare. In aliquem paulo gravius et severius statuere, summa contentione sœvire. Acri vindicta, quam acerrime maleficia vindicare. Severissimum supplicium de aliquo sumere. Aliquem vexare, rapere, omni crudelitate lacerare; servilem in modum cruciare, vinculis, verberibus, omni supplicio excruciare; cruciatus, atque tormentis mactare, enecare, conficere; in pistrinum, in latomias dare; in equuleum, in Phalaridis taurum conjicere. Exemplum in aliquo statuere. In aliquem exempla edere. Severe facinus accipere. Tormenta et cruciatum admove. Nullam vim tormentorum acerrimorum prætermittere. Ultimis suppliciis mergere. — *with death*; morte mulctare; Cic. — *the innocent*; insontem, innocentem, innocuum, alienum a culpa; bonos, probos, justos supplicio afficere, vexare, asperè tractare, ad supplicium rapere. Viros laude innocentie, virtutis, integritatis præstantes, præcellentes, in pistrinum, carcerem detrudere, tradere, compingere. Bonis, innocentibus, honestissimis, integerrimis viris, cruces, tormenta minitari; periculum facessere, creare. Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas. Quæ venit indignus pœna dolenda venit.

To suffer PUNISHMENT; supplicium, supplicia, pœnam, pœnas debitas, meritas dare, solvere, persolvere, luere, pendere, dependere, pati, sustinere, tolerare, subire, sentire, excipere, ferre, perferre. Pœnam dignam suo scelere suscipere. Cruciatibus, tormentis affici, coerceri, &c. Culpam luere. Trahi, rapi ad supplicium. Insutus in culeum, supplicium parricidarum, vitam per summum dedecus amittere. Dare sanguine pœnas.

I hope ere long he will be PUNISHED; spero celeriter eum pœnas daturum; Cic.

To be soundly PUNISHED; maximas pœnas dare, subire, sustinere; Cic.

Wicked men are to be PUNISHED; improbi puniendi; animadvertendum est in

homines nocentes; justa est in homines improbos animadversio; animadversione uti adversus improbos oportet; improbi afficiendi sunt pœna, vindicandi, puniendi, plectendi, ulciscendi, castigandi, male mulctandi; sumendum est de improbis supplicium; capere pœnas de improbis æquum est; lauant improbi pœnas factis dignas; debitum supplicium nefarii homines persolvant; digna eorum factis in animadversione improbi plectantur pœna.

He escaped PUNISHMENT; non punitus est; pœnam effugit; clapsus est; impune illi fuit; impunitatem est assequutus; pœnam nullam tulit, sustinuit, perpessus est; evasit ex judicio; absolutus est; absolutionem est adeptus.

Milo endeavored that Clodius should suffer a lawful PUNISHMENT; Milo pœnas a Clodio judicio persequabatur; id agebat Milo, ut pœnas a Clodio debitas judicio exigeret.

If you do but suppress this man's boldness by a deserved PUNISHMENT, the courage of the rest will soon be cooled; hujus audaciam merita pœna si comprimitis, cæterorum animos frangetis.

You will be PUNISHED severely; te triste manet supplicium.

His own fault PUNISHED him; illum suus abstulit error.

The extreme rigor of PUNISHMENT; summa severitas animadversionis.

To appoint PUNISHMENT for offenders; constituere supplicium delinquentibus, in improbos.

What torture can be PUNISHMENT enough for such a villain? quæ crux potest satis supplicii huic flagitio asferre? Cic.

For God will raise a PUNISHMENT to you out of your own house; nam Deus tibi confabit malum domesticum.

I will PUNISH you for an example to all; exemplum omnibus faciam ut sis.

If you can but escape PUNISHMENT for that; siquidem isthuc impune habueris; Ter.

PUNISH the seditious severely; acriter punite seditiosos.

When the tribune of the commons would have PUNISHED a seditious citizen; cum tribunus plebis a seditioso cive pœnas persequi vellet.

He inflicted the PUNISHMENT of the most wicked on the best citizens; in impiissimorum pœnam optimos cives detrucebat.

Those PUNISHMENTS which were appointed for the slaves convicted of villany he inflicted on the citizens of Rome; supplicia, quæ in convictos maleficii servos constituta sunt, ea in cives Romanos expromebat; Cic.

God **PUNISHED** the son for the father's offences; patria scelera Deus in filium expiavit.

*If I live, I will PUNISH him so severely, that so long as he shall live he shall remember me; si vivo, occipitium dabo adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, mei semper meminerit; Ter.*

Alexander **PUNISHED** them most severely; a quibus Alexander severissimas penas exegit.

To be **PUNISHED** by the commonwealth; penas reipublicæ dependere, luere. —for the avarice of another; sustinere collo et cervicibus penam avaritiæ; Cic.

Their **PUNISHMENT** passed instead of payment; pœna cessat in vicem fidei; Liv.

He did not escape **PUNISHMENT** for that; non impune illi fuit, quod.

Let I and mine should be **PUNISHED**; ne pœna mihi meisque irrogetur.

That thing is thought to deserve **PUNISHMENT** by death; ea res capitali noxæ habetur.

They will receive a far greater **PUNISHMENT**; multo graviores penas excipiant.

He was **PUNISHED** for his folly; temeritatis penas forebat.

He was severely and justly **PUNISHED** by the commonwealth; penas reipublicæ graves justasque persolvit.

That he may be **PUNISHED** for his wickedness; ut penas sceleris persolvat.

He was justly and deservedly **PUNISHED** by God and man; penas Diis et hominibus meritis debitasque persolvit.

I have heard he was **PUNISHED**; penas eum pendisse audiavi; Cic.

There were but few **PUNISHED**; pœna tantum ad paucos pervenit.

I am grievously **PUNISHED** for my folly; maximas et gravissimas penas pendo temeritatis meæ. Ego pretium ob stultitiam fero.

They were, by the consent of all, forced not to judgment only, but to **PUNISHMENT**; omnium vocibus non solum ad iudicium, sed ad supplicium trudebantur.

It was just that he should be put to most severe **PUNISHMENT**; justum erat ut in acerbissimum truderetur supplicium.

They were all of them **PUNISHED**; animadversum est in eos omnes.

You are therefore to have the greater **PUNISHMENT**, because you had done mischief to the commonwealth, not only by your wicked action, but also by your bad example; quo etiam majori es malo multandus, quod non solum flagitioso tuo facto, sed etiam exemplo tuo pessimo

reipublicam vulnerasti.

You have committed a crime, and it ought to be **PUNISHED**; facinus tibi admittum est, debet expiari.

To escape **PUNISHMENT**; sine pœna dimitti; pœna eximi, animadversionem effugere.

To **PURGE**, or cleanse; purgare. —by sacrifice; expiare, lustrare, februare. —from chaff; exacerare. —himself; criminis suspicionem a se amoliri; calumniam obtinere, obtundere. —the brain by hellebore; cerebri contagium hellebore expurgare.

He **PURGED** the court from these wicked courses; expiavit forum ab illis nefariis sceleris vestigiis.

Wars **PURGE** the luxury of the people; luxum populi expiare solent bella; Plin.

Vices ought to be **PURGED** out of children in their tender years; primis puero- rum annis eximenda sunt vitia.

To **PURPOSE**; destinare, &c. —firmly; firmissime, cum animo, constituere.

Beside the **PURPOSE**; alienus a proposito, incongruus, (adj.) obiter, abs re.

To that **PURPOSE**; eo, adv.

To another **PURPOSE**; alio, aliorum, adv.

To the **PURPOSE**; commode, convenienter, apte.

To no **PURPOSE**; nequicquam, frustra, incassum.

On **PURPOSE**; consulto, non casu, cogitato, dedita opera, de industria, videns volensque, ex professo, composito, destinato consilio; studio et industria; inita atque subducta ratione; prudens, sciensque feci.

To alter one's **PURPOSE**; non stare suscepto consilio; a proposito resilire.

Material to the **PURPOSE**; maxime aptum et opportunum; quod maxime ad rem facit.

Nothing to the **PURPOSE**; extra callem; nihil ad Mercurium, ad Bacchum, ad verum, (quod aiunt,) ad rem; quod nec ad cælum nec ad terram pertinet; Petron. quæ nihil ad rem faciunt.

To speak to the **PURPOSE**; ut ad me, ad rem; ad institutam rem, ad rem propositam, ad propositum, ad institutam, ad sermonem institutum; ad eum sermonem, ad id de quo nobis instituta est oratio; ut eo unde digressi sumus; unde digressa est, aberravit oratio, redeam, revertar, revertamur, redeamus; redeat, se referat, recipiat oratio nostra. Ut flectam verba, orationem ad propositam; institutum repetam, prosequar, persequar. Paululum digressus, ad id quod institutam, quod prius cœperam dicere, recur-

ram, me recipiam; de iis rebus quæ nunc aguntur dicam. Sermonem ad rem accommodare. Prætermisissæ quæ minus necessaria sunt, ea quæ rem continent, oratione pertractabo, &c. In arcem caussæ invadam. Quas ambages narras? ad rem redi, istuc quo cæpisti redi. Satis digressi, revertamur ad propositum. Nunc ad institutum recurram; remigrare nunc ad argumentum volo.

*That is nothing to the PURPOSE we are about;* ad hoc, quod agimus, nihil id interest; a proposita ratione adversum est, et alienum; a cursu remotum est et sejunctum.

*I will speak a little of my PURPOSE and judgment in this affair;* de instituto ac judicio meo hac in re pauca dicam.

*We come to you for this PURPOSE, that, &c.;* hoc, vel eo, ad te animo venimus, ut, &c.

*But that I may return to the PURPOSE;* sed ut ad rem redeam.

*He PURPOSED to go;* constituit proficisci; Cic.

*They PURPOSED to bring it up;* decreverunt tollere; Ter.

*As it was PURPOSED;* ut erat propositum; Cic.

*His PURPOSE was;* id voluit; hoc ejus consilium fuit; Ter.

*You have changed your PURPOSE;* consilium mutasti; Cic.

*To change one's PURPOSE;* cedere; demigrare de gradu.

*I will speak a word or two of my PURPOSE;* pauca de instituto meo dicam; Cic.

*He is for your PURPOSE;* ex usu tuo est; Ter.

*Let us return to our PURPOSE;* ad propositum revertamur; Cic.

*It were then indeed to some PURPOSE;* tum isthuc prodesset; Ter.

*It was done on PURPOSE;* factum est composito; de industria; consulto et cogitato; Cic.

*To the same PURPOSE;* in eandem sententiam; Cic.

*It will be to as much PURPOSE;* tantundem egero; Ter.

*It is to no PURPOSE to name them;* hoc nihil attinet nominare; Cic. — *to do it;* conclamatum est, nihil agis; Ter. — *to terrify us;* nihil est, quod terras nos; Cic. — *to talk to him;* verba sunt mortuo.

*The forenamed remedies will be to no PURPOSE;* vana erunt predicta remedia; Col.

*To act to no PURPOSE;* actum agere; Ter. Operam frustra consumere; Cic.

*I tarry here to no PURPOSE;* naneo

otiosus hic; Ter.

*He thinks I stayed here for that very PURPOSE;* hic credit ea me hic restitisse gratia; Ter.

*When he had spoken much to that PURPOSE;* in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset; Cic.

*There were an hundred picked out for this PURPOSE;* centum ad hoc electi sunt; Curt.

*A spy was sent for the same PURPOSE;* missus in id speculator; Flor.

*I am now at Dyrrhachium for this PURPOSE, that —;* ego eo nomine sum Dyrrhachii hoc tempore, ut —; Cic.

*This is nothing to the PURPOSE;* hoc nihil ad rem pertinet; Cic.

*For these very PURPOSES;* hæc ipsa ad munera; Virg.

*To which PURPOSE;* quam ad rem; Cic.

*He PURPOSES;* habet in animo; Cæs.

*He acquaints them with his PURPOSE;* quid sui consilii sit, proponit; Cæs.

*He thought it would be to good PURPOSE;* magno sibi usui fore, arbitrabatur; Cæs.

*It is to no more PURPOSE than to carry water in a sieve;* non plus refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras.

*He PURPOSES to play you a trick;* tragulam in te injicere adornat.

*To know another man's PURPOSE;* hominis alterius sensum pulchre callere.

*It was my PURPOSE;* mihi erat in animo constitutum, et deliberatum.

*For what PURPOSE, I pray? cui tandem rei?*

*I resolved and PURPOSED with myself;* constitueram apud me.

*If a man be set on the PURPOSE resolutely;* si quis obfirmato statuat animo.

*They could not alter his PURPOSE;* nec minis, nec blanditiis cessit.

*They PURPOSELY cast away their dearest child on such a villain;* ipsi volentes, scientes, prudentes, id, quo nihil habent charius, abominando dedunt portento.

*To what intent or PURPOSE is all this? quo? Juv. quorsum? quorsum istuc? Ter. quid valet? Cic. Quid enim est omnino hoc?*

*But I have another PURPOSE;* at mihi alia mens.

*I PURPOSE no such thing;* procul absit; abhorret animus.

*With the PURPOSE of offending;* contumelie causa; Ter.

*To be in PURSUIT of money;* olfacere nummum; Cic.

*Avaricious views divert into the PURSUIT of plunder;* avaritia ad prædam devocat.

*To PUSH;* impellere, trudere. — a

*falling man*; precipitantem impellere; Cic.

*It is come to the last* *PUT*; ad triarios ventum est.

*Reserving that resolution to the last* *PUT*; hoc reservato ad extremum consilio; Cæs.

*To* *PUT*; ponere, &c. — *an end*; suum facere. — *a question*; proponere. — *arms about one's neck*; circumdare brachia collo. — *to, or add*; additamento numerum, cumulum augere, amplificare. — *on apparel*; corpus indumentis ornare. — *out of fear*; metum adimere; Ter. — *to death*; morte multare; capitali supplicio afficere; Cic. Val. Max. — *one out of his place, possession, the senate*; aliquem loco; possessionibus; senatu movere; ejicere; Cic.

— *a thing in writing*; literis, scriptis, aliquid mandare; Cic. — *forth a book*; scriptum dare foras; Cic. — *forth himself*; se venditare, ostentare, jactare; Cic. ostendimus, qui sumus; Cic. — *in mind of ancient glories*; memorare veteres glorias; Tac. — *up with a wrong*; accipere et insultare injuriam; Ter. decoquere injuriam; Sym. — *off a thing till winter*; rem in hyemem producere; Cæs. — *money to interest*; pecuniam occupare; fonerari; feneratori dare; collocare. — *in secreties*; satisfactiones facere. — *up money for a building*; pecuniam seponere in ædificationem; Liv. — *his horse to his speed*; incitare equum; Cæs. — *one's nose out of joint*; eripere alicui totum favorem. — *one out of his place*; aliquem e loco deturbare, detrudere; statu movere, atque deprimere.

— *away his wife*; uxorem repudiare, segregare a se. — *up his sword*; gladium vaginam claudere. — *a man to trouble*; difficultatibus et periculis aliquem implicare, involvere. — *trust in*; spem, fiduciam, reponere, collocare. — *one to a long and dangerous journey*; in longam difficilisque peregrinationis discrimen mittere. — *his own safety below that of the commonwealth*; suam salutem posteriorem saluti communi reipublicæ docere. — *in remembrance*; aurem, auriculum vellicare, premere, velere, tangere; memoriam excitare; referre memoriam alicui; Cic. reducere, redigere, revocare, in vel ad memoriam, ad cogitationem, (to put in mind;) memoriam refrigerare, sufficere, sed in malam ferre partem; admonere; memoriam leviter renovare; fodere latus, pungere; stimulis fodere, tangere aliquem cubito.

*I will* *PUT* *it off till you come*; in tuum adventum differam; Cic. Fac in alium diem differas; Cic. Differendum est iter in præsentia nobis; Cæs. Credo, impetabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis protrahat dies; Ter.

*My hope is* *PUT* *off*; spes prorogatur in

alium diem; Flor.

*I am ashamed to have such a trick* *PUT* *on me*; dispatet sic mihi data esse verba; Ter.

*If you would have any thing done as it should be*, *PUT* *it to him to do*; basic mandes, si quid recte curatum velis; Ter.

*My father is* *PUT* *in some hope, that he may*; injecta est spes patri posse; Ter.

*It* *PUTS* *me in great hope*; spem mihi summam affert; Cic. Me in summam expectationem adducit; Cic.

*She* *PUTS* *all her hope in you*; cujus spes sunt in te uno omnes site; Ter. Spem collocare; ponere; habere; reponere; in; Cic. In te omnem spem pono; Cic.

*Into what a fear* *he* *PUTS* *them*! quo timore illos afficit! Cic.

*He* *PUT* *them into no small fear*; in non minimum terroris incussit; Flor. Timorem bonis iniecit; Cic. — *this fellow on us*; hunc supposuit nobis; Ter. — *off all his attire*; exiit omnem corporis ornatum; Juv. — *his army in battle array*; aciem instruxit; Cæs. — *him to flight, and took his camp*; fugatum castris exiit; Patere. — *a notable trick on him*; egrotie illi imposuit. — *him to silence*; eios obturavit; Plaut. — *himself into the habit of a shepherd*; pastorem cultum induit; Pat. — *himself into the enemy's camp*; se hostium castris immiscuit; Patere. — *himself over to the next year*; se in annum proximum transtulit; Cic. — *up his sword*; gladium in vaginam recondidit; Cic.

*Being* *PUT* *into that fear*; eo metu in-jecto; Cic.

*You have* *PUT* *us out of fear*; nos metu exonerastis; Ter. — *me into some heart*; reddidisti animum; Ter.

*To be* *PUT* *out of fear of death*; liberari mortis metu; Cic.

*I* *PUT* *all to his judgment*; ejus judicio permitto omnia; Ter.

*Had you* *PUT* *it to me*; quod si mihi permisisses; Cic.

*Necessity* *PUT* *us on it*; necessitas nos ad ea detruisit; Cic.

*He was* *PUT* *back*; repulsam tulit; Cic. — *to his trumps*; res ad triarios rediit.

*Very ready to* *PUT* *off these things*; paratissimus ad hæc propulsandum; Cic.

*I dare not* *PUT* *any thing to your keeping*; non pol servandum tibi quicquam dare ausim; Ter.

*He said he would not* *PUT* *it to the vote*; sententias se rogaturum negavit; Cic.

*You were* *PUT* *by*; vos semotis; Ter.

*We* *PUT* *them in mind of their duty*; eos officii sui commonemus; Quint.

*This plane-tree* *PUT* *me in mind*; me hæc platanus admonuit; Cic.

*Twenty thousand men* PUT *on mourning apparel*; hominum viginti millia vestem mutaverunt; Cic.

*I will* PUT *all women out of my mind*; omnes deleo ex animo mulieres; Ter.

*Orestes* PUT *him to the sword*; hunc Orestes obruncat; Patere.

*Not fit to* PUT *a woman of her first child to*; non satis digna cui committas primo partu mulierem; Ter.

*She* PUT *to sea*; se in altum dedit; Flor. — *her life in my hands*; mihi suam vitam credidit; Ter. — *her into my hand*; hanc mihi in manum dat; Ter.

*Put that loss out of your mind*; istum amorem ex animo amoveas tuo; Ter. — *on your cloak*; humerum onera pallio; Ter. — *not a sword into a madman's hands*; ne pueri gladium commiseris. — *it off a while, till*; aliquot dies profer, dum; Ter.

*The ships* PUT *to sea with a gentle wind*; naves ex portu leni vento solverunt; Cæs.

*He will* PUT *the fault on you*; culpam in te transferet; Ter.

*I will* PUT *off this mischief for a while*; huic malo aliquam producam moram; Ter. — *you to your oath*; dabitur iurjurandum; Ter. — *you beside all your shifts*; præcludam tibi omnia subterfugia.

*He is* PUT *to a puzzle*; de mentis statu dejectur; deturbatur.

*He wants to* PUT *a trick on you*; tragem in te injicere adornat; Plaut.

*Sentence is* PUT *off till the third day*; lis; reus comperendinatur.

*I shall not* PUT *you to that*; non postulo id quidem; Cic.

*The thing being* PUT *to the council*; hac re ad concilium delata; Cæs.

*He saw them* PUT *hard to it*; eos laborantes conspexit; Cæs.

*Friends* PUT *me on it, to*; mihi auctores ita sunt amici, uti; Plaut.

*Death* PUTS *an end to misery*; miseriam finis in morte; Cic.

*You may* PUT *all you get into your eye, and see never the worse*; nunquam hinc hodie ramenta fies fortunator.

*It was* PUT *into his head*; suggestum, inculcatum est illi.

*The business is* PUT *off, or delayed, to January next*; in Ianuariam proximo sequentem rejecta, producta, prolata, protrusa res est.

## Q.

*To* QUAFF; perbibere, perpotare; majoribus poculis poscere; pergræcari, ingurgitare; potationibus, poculis indulgere; ad fundum usque bibere; exinanire calices; rigare pectora sicca mero; in-

gentia exaccare pocula.

*He* QUAFFS *a full pint of wine at one draught*; plenam vini amphoram banatu ingurgitat unico, i. e. avide, tanquam gurgæ, absorbet.

*A* QUANDARY; dabitatio.

*I am in a* QUANDARY; inter sacrum sarumque sto; Plaut. Quo me veritam, nescio; Ter. Nec quid agam certum est; Ter.

*He was in a* QUANDARY; quo se verteret, non habebat; Cic.

*You are in a* QUANDARY; animus tibi pendet, in dubio est; Ter.

*I have put him into a* QUANDARY; injeci acrupulum homini; Ter.

*To* QUARREL; expositulare, litigare; altercationem, rixam cum aliquo habere.

*A* too QUARRELSOME *man*; hominum litigiosus; facile concitatus ad iram.

*Children* QUARREL *for trifles*; pueri etiam pro levibus noxia iras gerunt.

*Do not let brethren* QUARREL *and vex one another with suits at law*; noli pati litigare fratres, et judiciis turpibus confictari.

*He set them* QUARRELLING; commisit homines inter se.

*QUARRELSOME men*; ad rixas et pugnas nati. — *that will neither do right, nor suffer wrong*; litigiosa cohors.

*They fell out and* QUARRELED *at the feast*; etiam in convivio, pro lepidia jociis volitabant disci, ac quadrule.

*Pick* QUARRELS *in every word*; ita syllabas etiam ad vivum excutunt.

*They throw stones and dirt in each other's face, amongst their* QUARRELS; jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat.

*You would* QUARREL *about nothing*; nodum in scirpo queris.

*He is not to be meddled with, a* QUARRELSOME *fellow*; nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.

*A* QUARTER; quarta pars; quadrans, m. q. d. quantarium. — *of an hour*; quadrans horæ. — *of a year*; trimestre spatium.

*To cut in* QUARTERS; in quartas dividere; in quatuor frusta dissecare, eaque palis suffigere locis editoribus; dividere membra; frustulatum dissecare; in frusta minuta dare, secare, concidere; Virg.

*They sent messengers into all* QUARTERS; nuncios in omnes partes dimiserunt; Cæs.

*The enemy broke out from all* QUARTERS; ex omnibus partibus; omni tractu hostis erupit; Flor.

*Calling merchants together from all*

QUARTERS; convocatis ad se undique mercatoribus; Cæs.

*He stayed a few days within their QUARTERS; paucos dies in eorum sinibus moratus est; Cæs.*

*She came into these QUARTERS about three years ago; abhinc triennium commigravit huc viciniae; Ter.*

*What are you doing in these QUARTERS? cur te in his conspicio regionibus? Ter.*

*He QUARTERS hard by with his father's host; in proximo divortitur apud hospitem patrum; Plant.*

*They had taken up their QUARTERS in those countries; in iis provinciis conederant; Cæs.—about Aquileia; circa Aquileiam hyemabant; Cæs.*

*He resolved to QUARTER two cohorts among the Antuates; constituit cohortes duas in Antuatibus collocare; Cæs.*

*He draws them out of their winter QUARTERS; ex hybernis educit; Cæs.*

*To give QUARTER to; in fidem recipere; Cic.*

*They have QUARTER given them; in fidem (deditionem) recipiuntur.*

*There was no QUARTER given; ad internecionem cæsi sunt; Liv.*

*They call for QUARTER; armis positis ad imperatorum fidem confugiunt; Cic. Ab eo salutem petierunt; Cæs. Voce significare ceperunt sese in ejus fœdera ac potestatem venire; Cæs.*

*Hardly half a QUARTER of an hour; vix octava parte horæ.*

*To QUENCH; extinguere, restinguere.—or allay; sedare, compescere, mitigare.—thirst; sitim sedare, restinguere; sitim potione depellere.—the fire; flammam vim opprimere; ignem aqua compescere, extortam flammam restinguere; commune incendium extinguere.*

*A QUESTION; questio; interrogatio, f.*

*It is a QUESTION; dubium est.*

*To make a QUESTION; dubitare, in dubium vocare.*

*A dark QUESTION; ænigma, n. gryphus.*

*To ask a QUESTION; rogare, interrogare.*

*To QUESTION; in jus vocare.*

*A QUESTIONABLE case; res ambigua, incerta, in questione posita, controversiis implicata.*

*I never made any QUESTION of your love; nunquam mihi dubium fuit, quin a te diligerer; Cic.*

*They look as if they would be called into QUESTION; in dubium ventura videntur; Cic.*

*I make no QUESTION, but —; non dubito, quin —; Cic.*

*There is no QUESTION, but —; non dubium, quin —; Cic.*

*If any man bring you into QUESTION; si te in iudicium quis adducat; Cic.*

*You see the point in QUESTION; causam quæsit, videtis; Cic.*

*They never answer us to the QUESTION; nunquam nobis ad rogatum respondent; Cic.*

*They QUESTION the honesty of it; honestumne factu sit dubitant; Cic.*

*It is a QUESTION whether there may be any addition; dubium est ecquænam fieri possit accessio; Cic.*

*To go from the QUESTION; aberrare a proposito; Cic.*

*To come in QUESTION; in disquisitionem venire.*

*To move a QUESTION; litem, sive controversiam movere.*

*The matter in QUESTION; res de qua ambigitur; quæ res in disputationem cadit.*

*They move little, sharp, and pungent QUESTIONS; pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatiunculis.*

*A profitable and necessary QUESTION, and of great concern; questionem perutilem, ac necessariam, lateque patentem.*

*To answer a QUESTION; enodare, elucidare questionem.*

*I QUESTIONED him civilly; percontatus sum quam potui civilissime, blandissime.*

*QUICK, or alive; vivus, vegetabilis.—or sprightly; vegetus, vividus.—of apprehension, or of scent; sagax.—and active judges; acres ac diligentes iudices; Cic.—witted; ingenii nimia dexteritate valens; extra omnem ingenii aleam positus; vir acerrimo ingenio, prudentiæque summa acutissimus.*

*To run QUICKLY; summa pernicitate uti; rapido contendere cursu.*

*He is very QUICK-sighted; acutissime videt; Cic.*

*Who is so QUICK a writer as I am? quis est tam in scribendo impiger, quam ego? Cic.*

*They were not very QUICK at it; paulo tardius erat administratum; Cæs.*

*Quick, quick! move ocyas te! Ter.*

*Neither do I search it to the QUICK; neque id ad vivum reseo; Cic.*

*I will be QUICK about it; expedite facturus sum.*

*They are naturally QUICK; acuti natura sunt; Cic.*

*Scarcely any man has so QUICK a wit; nullius fere tantum est fumen ingenii; non vulgari ingenii dexteritate conspicuus est.*

*Epicurus had scarcely any QUICKNESS of wit; Epicurus homo sine acumine,*



sine lepore; nullo fluentis ingenii sale, nullis ingenii scintillis conditus.

QUIET; quietus, adj.; tranquillus. —or *without care*; securus, vacuus vel solutus curis; a curis omnibus securus. —or *peaceable*; facilis, mitis, placidus.

*To be QUIET, or hold his peace*; tacere, contescere, silere.

*To live QUIETLY, or at ease*; vitam suavem, pacatam, mollem, feriatam, quietam, tranquillam, otiosam; omni cura, labore, metu, sollicitudine, dolore vacuum, solutam, liberam, perturbationis expertem, ab omni molestia, a molestiis, a procellis discordiarum et contentionum, a negotiorum fluctibus sejunctam, separatam, remotam, segregatam agere, peragere, sequi, traducere, trahere, degere, transigere. Otio jucundissimo, summa tranquillitate, nullo dolore impediens nec impendente frui, perfui. Facilem, expeditum vitam curam tenere, habere. In otio prorsus tranquille agere. Omni molestia, perturbatione, dolore, sollicitudine, cura vacare, carere. Omne tempus etatis; quod datum est vitam tranquille placideque sine molestia traducere. Nullis humanarum rerum fluctibus, tempestatibus jactari, agitari. In portu quiescere, navigare. Spiritum tranquillum, liberum sine contentione animi vel corporis ducere. Otio viteque molliori indulgere. Halcyonios dies agere. Exigere innocue tranquilla silentia vite. Evum securum agere; leniter, leviter traducere. Dormire in utramvis, ut aiunt, aurem.

*A man of a QUIET nature, or peaceable disposition*; homo natura mitis, quietus, mollis, facilis, lenis, placidus, placatus, ad pacem et quietem aptus, natus, a natura factus, formatus, propensus natura; otii et pacis studiosus; maxime sedatus; paci et otio deditus; a atreptu turbaque fori; a litibus, controversiis, contentione, discordiis alienis, remotus, abhorrens. Vir animo, ingenio tranquillo, moderato, quieto, pacato; ad pacem, concordiam, otium, amicitias propensus; ad injurias tacite sine querela devorandas, decoquendas, magis quam ad ulciscendas, vindicandas paratus, aptus, idoneus.

*Let them be QUIET*; tranquilli sint; omni perturbatione animi careant; Cic.

*He cannot be QUIET*; non potest quiescere; Cic.

*They had best be QUIET*; dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo; Ter.

*Nor was all QUIET at sea*; nec ab oceano quies; Flor.

*The former stir was scarcely QUIET, but*; vix prior tumultus conticuerat, cum; Liv.

*He will QUIET all*; seditionem in tranquillum conferet; Plaut.

*Phrase.*

*Gaul being QUIET, Caesar goes into Italy*; quæta Gallia Caesar in Italiam profisciscitur; Cæs.

*Cannot you be QUIET?* potin' ut desinas? Ter.

*These stirrs begin to be QUIET*; hæc silescent turbæ; Ter.

*He has always lived a QUIET life*; vitam ille suam semper egit in otio; Ter.

*I enjoy a QUIET mind*; fruor animo tranquillo; credibile non est, quam æquo animo sim, quam fruar quiete, quam sit animus meus omni cura vacuus ac liber, omni cura vacet, ab omni cura procul absit, quam sit tranquillius animi mei status, quam tranquille seipso fruatur animus meus; æquitatem animi mei vix credas, conjectura vix assequare, cogitatione haud facile comprehendas. Non facile putes, ægre possis cogitatione assequi, quam tranquillo animo sim, quieto, ab omni cura vacuo, quam omni vacem perturbatione, quam sim omnis expertus curæ, quam tranquille agat animus meus, quæ meus fruatur animus tranquillitate, quæ sit animi mei tranquillitas, quam nulla sit animi mei perturbatio, cura, molestia, quam parum animus meus cura fluctuet, jactetur, agitetur, commoveatur; tranquillitatem, securitatem, quietem animi mei haud facile conjicias, assequi cogitatione vix possis.

*He has given himself to QUIET, in a temperate way of living*; qui salubri et moderato cultu atque victu, quieti se tradiderit.

*If you will be persuaded by me, you will shun discords and consult the QUIET of your posterity*; si me audies, vitabis inimicitias et posteritatis otio consules.

*These, or such like men, must live in QUIETNESS, without vexations*; his aut talibus vacuitas ab angoribus est adhibenda.

*He lived a QUIET and peaceable life*; quod datum est vitam tranquille placideque traduxit; omne tempus etatis sine molestia degobat.

*I have, by my care, procured that you should live in peace and QUIETNESS*; et vos, ut tutam pacem traheretis, mea per feci vigilantia; Cic.

*That you may live a QUIET life*; ut facilem habeas et expeditum vitam cursum.

*Here we lived a little while in pleasant QUIETNESS*; hic dulce otium paulisper exegimus.

*That the rest of the citizens might live QUIETLY*; ut reliqui cives quietem agerent.

*I have lived a long and QUIET life in the country*; longa otia in recessu ruris exegi.

*My little boat has been long QUIET in*  
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*the harbor; traxisti longam porta, mea cymba, quietem.*

*The nations lived in soft and safe QUIETNESS; mollia secure peragebant otia gentes; Ovid.*

*When he had retired from the crowd of people and affairs into QUIETNESS; cum se de turba a subcilliis in otium contulerat.*

*A very QUIET life, and not troubled with the affairs of the world; vita perturbationum experta, nullis rerum humanarum fluctibus agitata.*

*So that, as you advise me, I will free myself in QUIETNESS from all troubles and vexations, as much as lies in my power; ita ut mones, quantum potero, in otio, me ab omnibus molestiis et angoribus abducam.*

*If you have any QUIET from your business; si aliquid ab re tua otii est.*

*If your mind be in QUIETNESS, explain to us what we ask; si es animo vacuo, exponere nobis quod querimus.*

*He was always in a QUIET and free mind there; ubi semper animo soluto liberoque erat.*

*He was at no time QUIET, or at leisure from business; nullam tempus illi unquam vacabat.*

*But my mind is always watchful, neither have I any rest, or QUIET; at ego excubo animo, nec partem ullam capio quietis.*

*You had best be QUIET; bona verba quero.*

*Let me be QUIET, do not trouble me; me, quero, missum facias.*

*To make all QUIET; rerum fluctus componere.*

*Leave brawling and be QUIET, till; rixa contisper consileat.*

*I came in to QUIET all; ego tamen intercessi, fecique ut lis sopiretur.*

*Then all was QUIET fair weather, when the storm was over; secuta est igitur etiam tempestatem tranquillitas.*

*Before he would be QUIET; priusquam is fam decoxerit suum.*

*I was altogether in QUIETNESS; animo plane defecato fui.*

*Give me leave now to take my ease, and be QUIET; tu sœvis exantlatis casibus passam pacemque tribue.*

*Be QUIET, you had best; you will else have as good as you bring; moderare tibi tandem; ego enim aut verbis aut verberibus par pari referam.*

*To QUIP, or taunt one; probra alicui obiectare; festivis indulgere jocis; jocosæ satia, familiariter, lautissime, lepide, aliquem ludere; petulanter aliquem insecutari; festivissime in quempiam jocari; hominem vellicare, mordere, pungere;*

*torquere dictoria in aliquem; acerbis facetiis irridere; aceto quempiam perfundere; aliquem dictoriis configere, traducere, laceasere.*

*You QUIP me with my own coin; ære meo me laceasis.*

*To QUIT; relinquere, deserere. —the company; discedere a costâ. —the army; ejurare militiam; Plaut.*

*To be QUIT with one; par pari referre, pensare.*

*By this means you may QUIT yourself of all trouble; hac re te omni turba evolvēs; Ter.*

*He was forced to QUIT his office; abdicare se magistratu coactus est; Flor.*

*Now then we are QUIT; jam sumus ergo pares; Mart.*

*He has QUITTED the town; ex urbe egressus est; exivit; excessit; Cic. Sortiti sunt, uter patria decederet; Vell. Paterc. Digredientes finibus Atticis; Paterc. Finibus suis excedere; de oppidis demigrare; Cæs.*

*They QUITTED their ground; loco cessarunt; Cæs.*

*He QUITTED the forum; de foro decessit; Corn. Nepos. —himself like a man; se virum præstitit; Cic.*

*Now I will be QUIT with them; nunc referam gratiam; Ter. Reddam vicem; Petron. Lepide referimus gratiam furibus nostris; Plaut. Par pari refero, quod eam mordeat; Ter.*

*Do you think you shall be QUIT? credin' te impune habiturum? Ter. Impunis esto; Exod.*

*He shall be QUIT; insone esto; Id. Erimus insontes (we shall be QUIT) ab adjuratione tua.*

*I shall cry QUIT with you; tibi ego idem reponam; Cic. Nunquamne reponam? Juv.*

*We must QUIT the conversation and society of the wicked; demigrandum est ab improbis; Cic.*

*QUITE; omnino, plane, prorsus.*

*I will come before I am QUITE out of your mind; istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluam; Cic.*

*Being QUITE shamed; perfusus rabore manifesto; Pet.*

*I am QUITE out of love with myself; totus displiceo mihi; Ter. —of another mind; longe alia mihi mens est; Sall.*

*I would run QUITE away, before; auferim potius quam; Ter.*

*They are QUITE down the wind; ad egestatis terminos redacti sunt; Plaut.*

*You are QUITE mistaken; tota erras via; Ter. Longe erras; Ter.*

*Before the corn be QUITE hardened; ante quam ex toto grana indurescant; Colum.*

*It is QUITE another thing; totum aliud est; Cic.*

*You have QUITE got the better of me; me totum viciisti; Petr.*

*It is not QUITE finished yet; nondum recepit ultimam manum; Petron.*

*Before I had QUITE done speaking, he said; necdum finiveram sermonem, cum ait; Petron.*

*He is not QUITE at liberty yet; est tamen sub alapa.*

*To QUOTE; allegare, citare, laudare. —an author; auctorem laudare. —the poets; poetas ad testimonium citare; Petron.*

*He QUOTES those books for his authority; istos libros citat auctores; Liv.*

## R.

*A RACE, or course; stadium, n. cursus, m. —or stock; prosapia, stirps, progenies; f.*

*The RACE of life; spatium, vel curriculum vite.*

*Those that were of the RACE of Pelops; Pelopis progenies; Patroc.*

*The Chalcidians being of the Attic RACE; Chalcidenses orti Atticis; Patroc.*

*Of the royal RACE; regis stirpis; vir generis regii; Patroc. editus regibus; Hor.*

*He runs a RACE; stadium currit; Cic.*

*My RACE is almost run; prope jam decurritur spatium; Ter.*

*From the beginning of the RACE to the end; e carceribus ad calcem; Cic.*

*To RAGE, or be in a rage; furere, &c.*

*He came all in a RAGE; venit insaniens; Ter.*

*I am in such a RAGE; ita ardeo iracundia; Ter. Ira totus fervet; Sen. Mens exarsuat ira; Virg.*

*To him they had appeared mad with RAGE; eos furere et bacchari arbitratur; Cic.*

*What worse punishment can befall a man than RAGE and madness? quem potest homini major esse poena furore atque dementia? Cic.*

*Execute your RAGE upon our back; avertite in tergum; Liv.*

*Did I RAGE against you? egone debachatus sum in te? Ter.*

*To RAIL; convitiari, probris lacerare, &c. —like a drunken man; bacchari. —at one; invehi in aliquem; maledice insectari; diris incessere probris. —loudly; petulantissima lingua consecrari. —on the dead; mortui ossa arrodere, eorum*

*manes vexare; mortuos flagellare, jugulare; ne ab umbris et cineribus avertitiam continere. —at one behind his back; absenti male loqui; Ter.*

*How he RAILED on him! quot ei dixit contumelias! Plaut. —on us! quas nobis calumnias affingit et appingit!*

*He RAILED at those eminent men; omnino patres illos reverendos minime reverenter tractavit.*

*They RAILED violently at him; magnis illum convitiis incessabant. —like Bedlamites; fortiter quidem illi detonabant dira minitantes.*

*He never would make an end of his RAILING; qui nullum neque modum, neque finem faciebat debacchandi in, &c. Quicquid in buccam venerit evomens.*

*He bespattered him with his RAILING tongue; pus suum in ipsum desput.*

*They were afraid they should be RAILED on; sed metuebant linguas hominum.*

*They whispered not in the ear, but RAILED aloud; neque enim murrabant, plenis tibiis res agebatur.*

*Leave your RAILING; desine male dicere.*

*You shall be lashed with RAILING and slanderous tongues; satiras et virulenta linguarum verbera non evitabis.*

*You must not RAIL at them, as they do at you; neque maledictis adversus improbos, aut imprudentes velitandum.*

*They RAIL at honest men than themselves; qui in viros illis honestiores debacchantur.*

*He RAILS at me; mihi convitium facit; Plaut. me verbis contumeliosis insequitur; Petron. —violently; talionis genuinum alicui infigere. Nam qui clanculum obtreant, lacerantque quempiam, eum genuino mordere dicuntur. Persius: Et genuinum frogit in illis. Dentes autem genuini sunt omnium reconditissimi, ac propemodum aperti gingiva; sero emergunt homini. —and calls me names; mihi saepe vicia in die commutat nomen; calami crenam adversus me strinxit. —against all the philosophers; omnes philosophos figebat maledictis.*

*You have RAILED much and wrongfully against them; quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti.*

*He was so bold as to RAIL at, and reproach him; ausus est illi notam ignominiam impingere.*

*I do not maliciously RAIL against good deeds; neque enim benefacta maligne detrectare meum est.*

*Let he should RAIL at you; ne in te dehiscat, mussitet.*

*I will not RAIL at him; nolo in eum gravius dicere.*

You might **RAIL** at him very much; in quem multam contumeliam jacere poteris.

He is one born for satirical **RAILING** and reproaches; ad convitia et satiras natus.

I did not so much as **RAIL** at those in words, who deserved to be killed by the sword; quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nedom voce vulnerabam.

Our friend **Publius** is a little **RAILED** at here; subcontumeliose hic tractatur noster **Publius**; Cic.

We ought not to **RAIL** against the dead; non luctandum cum mortuis.

He kept barking and **RAILING** at me; canina me facundia allatravit.

To **RAIN**; plueri.

It **RAINS**; pluit, depluit. Cælum, aër pluit. Nubes, nebulae, in pluvia imbres resolvuntur. Imbres, pluviae magnae, ingentes, aquarum copia maxima cadunt, decidunt, delabuntur, terram inundant, effunduntur de cælo, maximam aquarum vim profundunt. Fiunt pluviae.

It was a wet day, with **RAIN** from the south; dies australibus humida nimbis; austro elapsus est magnus humor.

I am afraid of **RAIN**; metuo pluvias.

I came to **Capua** in a great shower of **RAIN**; maximo imbi **Capuam** veni.

In that climate there are frequent storms of wind and **RAIN**; in hoc cælo imbres ventique saepe coguntur.

To **RAISE**; levare, &c. —or make to rise; excitare, suscitare, exsuscitare. —from sleep; expergefaceri. —or promote; evehere ad dignitatem, promovere. —a bank; aggerem extruere. —men; delectum agere, contrahere copias. —money; colligere, vel corrådere undecunque pecuniam. —the price of corn; annonam incendere. —of commodities; augere rerum pretia; Plin. —quarrels; serere lites; rixas ciere; Petron. —his voice; attollere vocem. —one from the dead; mortuos, defunctos, a mortuis suscitare, resuscitare, excitare; ad vitam revocare, reducere; vitæ reddere, restituere; ab inferis evocare, revocare, vita donare; mortuis vitam, lucem vitalem, animam reddere, restituere. Exanimis animare umbras. Animas exire sepulcris, orco revocare —an army; cogere ad arma viros; homines vicatim ad bellum conscribere; in militiam describere. —one's mind beyond the reach of human senses; abducere mentis aciem a consuetudine oculorum; Cic. —a siege against a town; urbem obsidione liberare; Cæs. Liberare obsessos, civitatem, &c.; obsidione, apud Cic. eximere obsidione; apud Liv. obsidionem solvere, et solvere obsidium; apud Tac. obsidione

absistere. —a siege disgracefully; ab obsidione desistere maximo dedecore. —spirits; evocare manes; animas ab inferis elicere. Inferorum animas elicere, exsuscitare; ab inferis evocare; a mortuis, mortuos, ab inferis, excitare.

You **RAISE** a doubt, where none is; nodum in scirpo quaeris.

They **RAISED** the prices of them; extulerunt eorum pretia; Macroh.

The price of provisions being **RAISED**; intentis alimentorum pretiis; Tacit.

Whoever **RAISES** himself above others by the superiority of his talents, irritates those whom he outshines; irit fulgore suo qui præggravat artes infra se positas; Hor.

To **RALLY**; recolligere se in ordines.

They give not the enemy time to **RALLY**; neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt; Cæs.

They presently **RALLIED**; extemplo turbatos restituerunt ordines.

To **RANSOM**; redimere. —a captive; in libertatem captum, captivos vindicare, assere.

**RASH**, &c.; temerarius.

To do a thing **RASHLY**; temere, inconsulto, inconsiderate, nullo consilio, raptim, non considerate, non ratione et consilio, sed casu et impetu; fortuito, audacter, negligenter, imprudenter, stulte, incaute, præpostere, incogitante, improvide, nulla ratione, sine ratione, sine iudicio, præcipitanter, festinanter, præpostere, magna temeritate rem aggredi, omnia facere, conari, res suas gerere. Temeritate quadam rapi. Repentino, inopinato impetu animi magis quam consilio, levissimis de causis, nulla certa causa impulsus rem suscipere. Nimsi in agendo præceps, paulo minus consideratus. Vir plenus inconsideratissimæ et dementissimæ temeritatis; cujus tanta est temeritas, ut non procul absit ab insaniam; improvidus et incautus; temerarius, inconsultus, imprudens, consilii inops, expers; amenissimus atque omnibus consiliis præceps ac devius; qui in arena, in re præsentis consilium capit. Temere et effrenate ad aliquid incitari; cæco et inconsiderato impetu ferri.

To fight **RASHLY**; inconsiderate in acie versari, stare; nudum se et inermem armatis opponere, &c.

I know you to be **RASH** and unwisdom; nimium te inconsideratum, imprudentem, expertem consilii, inopem consilii, expertem rationis, inopem rationis, aversum a ratione, propensum ad temeritatem, immoderati sensus, præcipitis consilii, nimsi in agendo præcipitem, insipientem, stultum cognovi.

*To begin war is oftentimes RASHNESS, but to end the same as it ought to be, is always a point of wisdom and manhood; bellum suscipere, temerarium est, finire virtutis; bellum suscipere, inire, inferre, movere, ad bellum aggredi, arma capere, ire ad arma, sæpe temeritatis est; conficere autem, perficere, absolvere, restinguere, ad exitum feliciter perducere, victoria terminare, optato exitu concludere, non fortune solum, sed virtutis etiam est argumentum; qui bellum suscipit, is temere sæpe facit, temerario impellitur consilio, temeritatis impulsu peccat; qui vero belli extrema delet, bello finem imponit, finem facit, finem statuit, belli reliquias aufert, conficit, delet, non fortune solum, sed virtuti quoque acceptum referre debet.*

*As RASH and mad as Cethegus; Cethegi furiosa temeritas.*

*To speak any thing RASHLY; aliquid extempore quasi effutire.*

*Angry RASHNESS is contrary to reason; iracundia est inimica consilio.*

*A RASH fool; homo præceps; homo præcipitis consilii; vir inquietus et ultra fortem temerarius; qui nihil moderati aut pensi habet; qui impetu magia quam consilio fertur; qui repentino quodam iudicio, et quasi vento et impetu animi aliquid facit; mens effrænata ac præceps.*

*To RATE, or chide; increpare, aspere perstringere; severius coarguere, &c. — one soundly; aliquem viriliter incesse verbis; Boëth. — or prize; æstimare, censere.*

*A RATE, or tax; census, -us, m. tributum. — or price; pretium, æstimium.*

*What RATE set you on it? quanti pendis? Ter.*

*He spends at a great RATE; profusus sumptibus vivit; Quint.*

*They hold them at a high RATE; magni æstimant; Cic.*

*Corn is at a great RATE; annona cara est; ingravescit; Cic. Ter.*

*If corn keep at this RATE; si perseverat hæc annona; Petron.*

*Let him sell it, if it bear a good RATE; vendat, si pretium habeat; Cato.*

*RATHER; potius, magia. — than I will have your displeasure; potius quam te inimicum habeam.*

*Nay RATHER; imo, immo.*

*I had RATHER; malo, malim.*

*To REACH, act; porrigere. — out; exporrigere, extendere. — one's meaning; intelligere, capere, assequi. — or stretch; pandiculi.*

*I had much ado to REACH you; vix adipiscendi potestas modo fuit; Pl.*

*He grumbled to REACH the bread; porrexit murmure panem; Juv.*

*You will not be able to REACH me; jam*

*me assequi non potes; Cic.*

*They say there is a vein that REACHES from the eyes to the brain; venam ab oculis pertingere ad cerebrum tradunt; Plin.*

*Within REACH of dart; intra telii jactum; Curt.*

*Out of REACH of gun-shot; extra telii jactum; Curt. conjectum; Petr.*

*It REACHES to mere; ad plures pertinet; Cic. Agros ad mare pertinentes evastat; Liv.*

*They were not able to REACH the same haven; eosdem portus capere non potuerunt; Cms.*

*To READ; legere. — over a book; evolvere librum; Cic. — a speech; de scripto dicere; Cic. — many things; multa legendo percurrere. — much in Latin authors; Latinos scriptores pervolvare.*

*Presently after those were your letters READ; sub eas statim recitatus sunt tui litteræ; Cic.*

*Plays worth READING; fabulæ satis dignæ quæ legantur; Cic.*

*I READ Greek much; multam Græcis literis utor; Cic.*

*You have READ through these books; eos libros devorasti.*

*My letters are such, that I would not have another READ them; meæ sunt ejusmodi litteræ, ut in alienum incidere nolim.*

*READY; promptus, &c. — of his own accord; sua sponte propensus. — to do mischief; ad faciendam injuriam instructus; ad facinus patrandum paratissimus. — at hand; præsens, in promptu, præsto. — to die; moribundus. — to die for thirst; siti enectus; Cic.*

*To be READY at hand; præsto esse, adesse.*

*To make READY; apparare, accingere. — for war; ad saga ire; ad certamen se accingere.*

*He sells for READY money; vendit præsententi argento; Pl.*

*They are for READY money; præsens certa pecunia numerata queritur; Cic.*

*A man of a READY wit; ingenium in numerato habet; Sen.*

*A READY way to honor; a kingdom; primum ad honores iter; Plin. Prona ad regnum via; Just.*

*Not having READY money; his money ready; quum pecuniam in præsens non haberet; Gell.*

*Make all READY; fac paratæ sint omnia; Plant.*

*All is READY now; omnia apparatæ jam sunt; Ter.*

*When you please they are READY for you; ubi vis, adsunt tibi; Ter.*

*He was making READY to go away; abitum parabat; Virg.*

*Being READY to fight his last battle;*

ultimum praelium initurus; Val. Max.

*Whilst his wife gets herself READY; dum se uxor comparat; Cic.*

*He is READY; alte prœunctus est. —to shoot; iamdudum arcu contenta parato Tela tenet; Virg. —to fall on us; supra caput est; Sall.*

*Mischiefs are READY to light on you; impendent te (tibi) mala; Ter.*

*Are you so READY to do every thing against me? itane es paratus facere me aduersum omnia? Ter.*

*He ordered the ships to be got READY against the third day; naves in diem tertium expediti iubet; Liv.*

*They must have some meat got READY for them; preparandus his cibus; Var.*

*It is READY at hand; in promptu (manibus) est; Cic.*

*He had his servant READY at hand; servum sibi ille ad manum habuit; Cic.*

*I am READY to assist my friends; adsum amicis; Cic.*

*I added these things that they might be READY at hand; adjunxi hæc sub manu ut essent; Cic.*

*There is one READY to take you up; præsto est, qui excipiat; Cic.*

*They are so READY at it with continual practice; tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt; Cæs.*

*I have these things in READINESS; mihi hæc sunt in promptu. —no ready money now; pecuniam numeratam in presenti non habeo.*

*My endeavors, diligence, and pains, are READY for all; officia mea, opera, et vigilæ præsto sunt omnibus.*

*He has often proved his wit, industry, and faithfulness to be READY for others; ingenium, laborem, fidem suam aliis paratam expositamque sæpe præbuit.*

*We ought always to be READY and prepared; excitati, treclli, parati, semper esse debemus.*

*I returned to my father all the READY money I had; reddidi patri omne aurum, quod mihi fuit præ manibus; Plaut.*

*To REAP; metere, demotere.*

*There is neither sowing nor REAPING for me there; mihi isthic nec semitar, nec metitur.*

*A REASON; ratio, f. argumentum, n.*

*For what REASON? quamobrem, quare, qua de causa.*

*For that REASON; ideo, eo, adv.*

*And good REASON; non immerito.*

*Without REASON, adj., absurdus; adv. absurde.*

*To REASON, or dispute; argumentari, &c. ingeniorum conflictibus excutere verum. —or discourse; sermocinari, verba*

*facere. —with himself; cogitare, perpendere. —for a thing; propugnare, probare, confirmare. —against a thing; oppugnare, dissuadere, opponere.*

*I wonder what should be the REASON that; miror quid causæ fuerit, quod; Cic. Demiror quid sit quamobrem; Ter.*

*I have some REASON for what I do; nihil sine ratione facio; Petron.*

*There is some REASON for it; non est temere; Ter. —good reason for it; causam optima est; Ter. —reason why you should yield me this; æquum est me a te impetrare, ut; Cic. in roasting of eggs; ea modus in rebus. —no reason for; non est quod; Sen. —why I should be angry; nihil est quod succenseam; Ter.*

*There were REASONS why; erant causæ cur; Cic.*

*There may be a probable REASON given for it; cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit; Cic.*

*The REASON is this; in causa hæc sunt; Cic.*

*That is the REASON why I tarried here; ea hic restitui gratia; Ter.*

*You do not speak REASON; non æquum dicis; Ter.*

*There was no REASON why; non fuit causa cur; Cic.*

*No REASON can be given; nihil rationis dici potest; Gell.*

*Nobody knows the REASON; est inter arcana Cereris.*

*Not without REASON; non sine causa; Cic.*

*Do I not ask REASON? num iniquum postulo? Ter.*

*Beyond all REASON; præter æquum et bonum; Ter.*

*As REASON was; ita uti par fuit; Ter.*

*He desires but REASON; æquum postulat; Ter.*

*He will be far from believing the philosophers' REASONS; ille longo erit ut argumentis credat philosophorum; Cic.*

*To give a REASON for what he holds; rationem sententiæ suæ reddere; Cic.*

*I cannot by REASON of the time of year; propter anni tempus non possum; Cic.*

*She could not by REASON of her age; neque per ætatem etiam poterat; Ter. Cic.*

*By REASON of the war I stayed five days; propter rationem belli quinque dies moratus sum; Cic. —you have got, what not many have; propterea quod adeptus es quod non multi; Cic. Propterea quia; Id.*

*It were more REASON it should be done willingly; æquius erat id voluntate fieri; Cic.*

*Without REASON*; præter æquum et bonum; violatis omnibus gratiarum legibus; excussis rationis frenis.

*He inclines to REASON*; animo ad æquum accedit.

*It is good REASON*; consentaneum est.—*against all reason*; est a ratione longe aversum; Gell.

*To REBEL*; rebellare, deficere, desciacere a, vel ab; bellum nefarium reip. regis majestati indicere, inferre. In armis esse, arma capere, bellum gerere, suscipere, renuntiare contra rempublicam, patriam, regem. Ad defectionem populum, plebem sollicitare, concitare. Suscepti imperii jugum excutere. Ab imperio desciscere. Ad hostes deficere, transire. In principem, in patriam novas res moliri, insurgere, seditionem commovere, concitare, nefaria moliri. Summæ, supremæ auctoritati repugnare, resistere, armis se opponere. Jugo imperii colla, cervicem subtrahere. Imperium detrectare. Contra principem ferociter insultare, nefaria committere, hostili animo insurgere; in principis interfectionem audacter et nefarie conspirare; pietatem illam, quam principi debeas, violare.

*Neither did he REBEL any more against his prince*; neque amplius contra principem quicquam hostiliter aut perfide admisit.

*Lest they also should contrive a REBELLION*; ne illi etiam aliquid seditioso molirentur.

*Who had engaged himself in a wicked REBELLION against his country*; qui nefario se patriæ parricidio obstrinxerat.

*To REBUKE*; arguere, redarguere, reprehendere, corripere; aliquem increpare, corripere, objurgare; verbis castigare, agitare, exagitare, corrigere; vehementer, male, graviter accipere, culpæ; severius coarguere; aspero perstringere; severa oratione increpare; verbis mordacibus, acerbis, gravissimis insectari, reprehendere, increpatione, reprehensione, objurgatione acri, mordaci, austera, severa uti; incessere, insectare, in reprehendendo aculeos adhibere; acuminibus pungere, probis increpare. Metuentes patrûs verbera lingue. Molli brachio objurgare, sine aculeis pungere: *to reprove gently*.

*To RECALL*; retractare. Palinodiam, receptui canere. Pristinæ opinioni renuntiare. Errorum suum recognoscere, deprecari, corrigere, fateri, revocare, deponere. Revocare quæ prius dixerat; sibi non constare; mentem mutare.

*To RECEIVE*; accipere, recipere.—*a mortgage*; accipere fiduciam; Cic.—*into the number of allies*; in sociorum

formulam referre; Liv.—*into one's company*; admittere, associare.

*Not to RECEIVE*; excludere.

*You shall RECEIVE no denial*; nullam patiæ repulsam; Ovid.

*To RECKON*; supputare, &c. rationes inire.—*or esteem*; æstimare, ducere, habere.—*with one*; rationes conferre, colligere, inire.—*up*; recensere, enumerare.—*the authors*; auctorum catalogum recensere, pertexere.

*A RECKONING book*; tabula accepti et expensi.

*When you RECKON how dear these things are*; quum rationem in eas, hæc, quam cara sint; Ter.

*What should I RECKON up?* quid enumerem? Cic.

*And RECKON thus, that it is not you that are mortal, but*; et sic habeto, te non esse mortalem, sed; Cic.

*I RECKON little of it*; parvi pendo; Ter.—*it worse than*; miserius esse duco, quam; Cic.—*thus*; mea sic est ratio; Ter.—*without my host*; frustra ego mecum has rationes deputo; Ter.

*If you RECKON the years, it is but a little time*; si computes annos, exiguum tempus; Plin.

*Let any one RECKON now, on the other side*; computet nunc aliquis ex altera parte; Plin.

*He RECKONS with his bailiff*; cum villico rationes putat; Plaut.

*He is not to be RECKONED among great men*; hic in magnis viris non est habendus; Cic.

*He may be RECKONED for one of them*; in hoc numero haberi potest; Cic.

*That I RECKON to be clear gain*; id de lucro esse puto; Ter.

*If you RECKON right*; si bene calculum ponas; Petron.

*I make little RECKONING*; parvi æstimo; Plaut.

*The same RECKONING is to be made of habit*; eadem ratio est habenda vestitus; Cic.

*They make no RECKONING*; pro nihilo ducunt; Cic.—*little reckoning of what I say*; quæ dico parvi pendunt; Ter.

*She made no RECKONING of him*; quem ipsa neglexit; Ter.

*I make most RECKONING of that*; illud mihi multo maximum est, quod; Ter.

*Choose rather to be where some RECKONING will be made of you*; ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis; Cic.

*To make no great RECKONING*; susque deque ferre, habere; non magni pendere; Gell.

*To come to a RECKONING with one*; cum aliquo calculum ponere; Boëth.

*To call for a RECKONING* ; computationem expostulare ; Pl.

*You make small RECKONING what becomes of me* ; tu quid me fiat parvi curas ; Ter. — *the least reckoning of your own kindnesses* ; beneficiorum tuorum parcissimus estimator es ; Plin.

*In Trajan's times much RECKONING was made of it* ; temporibus Trajani in magno pretio fuit ; Macrob.

*Now no RECKONING at all is made of it* ; nullo nunc in honore est ; Macr. Jacet ; Cic.

*I see what RECKONING you make of me* ; exterior quantifacias ; Plaut.

*We make more RECKONING of our own freedom, than of your friendship* ; plurius nostram libertatem, quam tuam amicitiam metimamus ; Cic.

*To put into the RECKONING, or accounts* ; referre in rationes, in acta ; in rationem inducere ; in rationarium ascribere ; in rationem reducere ; inferre rationibus ; in volumen, in calendarium referre.

*To regulate the RECKONING* ; rationarium pretium mandare.

*He forbade it to be put into the RECKONING* ; rationibus id inferri vetabat, apud Suet.

*To RECLAIM from vice* ; ad bonam frugem perducere ; convertere ; ab animi pravitate deducere ; a vitiis revocare, avocare ; putridum, vitiosum ad virum rescare ; ad virtutem præmiis allicere, invitare.

*A RECOMPENSE* ; compensatio, remuneratio.

*To RECOMPENSE a good turn* ; beneficium beneficio, merita meritis, officia officiis pensare, compensare, redimere, partibus equare, remunerare. Par pari, parem gratiam, beneficii mensuram, mutuum officii vicem referre, reddere retribuere, refundere, rependere, remetiri. Paria, vices rependere. Meritis vicem reddere. Multis officiis alicui cumulate satisfacere. Optime meritis referre, quod debeas solvere, persolvere. Meritis et beneficiis parem esse, respondere. Alicujus erga se benevolentiam singularibus accipere officiis. Fricantem refricare. Operam alicui reddere, benigne compensare. — *the loss of time* ; tempus redimere, melius collocare ; temporis damnum diligentia sarcire ; imbecillæ ætatis vitia robustis virtutibus abunde compensare. — *for injury sustained* ; damnum, damna, detrimentum sarcire, præstare, dissolvere et compensare. Jacturam rependere, refundere, resarcire. Sarcire quicquid damni a culpa venerit, et incommodis mederi. Pari damno culpam redimere, luere. Indemnem aliquem præstare. Impendium

reddere usque ad assem. Officiis, beneficiis, meritis injuriarum redimere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire. Injuriarum vulnus sanare.

*They have their due RECOMPENSE* ; similes habent labra lactucas.

*To be RECOMPENSED according to his desert* ; par suis meritis ferre premium.

*If they endeavor to RECOMPENSE my deserving* ; si meritis meis studeant referre gratias.

*There are great RECOMPENSES appointed for those who do well* ; magna sunt recte agentibus præmia proposita, constituta ; summa recte agentibus manent præmia ; fructum recte factorum viri boni uberrimum ferunt, ac præstantissimum.

*I shall never be able to RECOMPENSE sufficiently what you deserve from me, neither by deeds, words, nor thoughts* ; nullam naquam tuorum meritorum partem assequar, licet sint verba rebus faciliora, beneficii tui magnitudinem dictis æquare non possum, nullam partem meritorum tuorum non in referenda, sed nec in cogitanda gratia, referre possum.

*We usually RECOMPENSE like for like* ; paria paribus plerumque rependimus, respondemus.

*What wit, what duty, or obedience, can RECOMPENSE so great benefits* ? quæ vis ingenii, quæ magnitudo observantiae tot tantisque beneficiis respondere poterit ?

*To make RECOMPENSE for a fault* ; culpam ipsam redimere ; sarcire quicquid damni a culpa venerit ; Cic.

*By clear and evident damage, to make RECOMPENSE for any fault* ; culpam aliquis rei damno luculento luere.

*To RECONCILE* ; reconciliare, conciliare, in gratiam reducere ; discordes, dissidentes, litigantes, inimicos, animos offensos conciliare, reconciliare, in gratiam reducere, redigere, restituere ; ad concordiam revocare. Similitates, omne dissidium et similitatem tollere, delere. Discordiam, seditionem, dissentiones, eo-pire, sedare. Odium, inimicitias artes extinguere. Lites dirimere. Inter dissidentes rem, pacem, motus animorum componere. Ex inimicitias in gratiam revocare, concordiam instaurare, constituere. Ex inimicis amicos reddere. Animos dissidentes et hostili odio imbutos fœdere pacis et amoris conjungere. Injurias in gratiam, mutuas similitates in amicitiam vertere, commutare. Inimicitias ad amicitiam traducere. Rejectis odiis concordiam vinculis adamantinis astringere. Inter discordes gratiam reponere. Adversos componere amicos.

*To be RECONCILED* ; similitates mutuas, inimicitias, odia, ornem ulciscendi voluntatem, libidinem deponere, ex animo



*delere.* Bona fide in gratiam redire. Quid pulso, rejecto; depositis inimiciis, in mutam gratiam, benevolentiam, amorem coalescere. Male sarta nequicquam coit, et rescinditur; *not well reconciled.*

*We are RECONCILED again;* gratia reconciliata, inimicitias deposuimus; in gratiam redimus; reconciliati sumus; odia dimisimus, abjecimus, deposuimus.

*I will endeavor to be RECONCILED to you;* ut mihi tua voluntas reconcilietur, operam dabo, enitar, contendam, elaborabo, ut gratiam mihi tuam meo merito restituas, ut amissam recolligam benevolentiam tuam; ut te mihi reddas; ut mecum in gratiam redeas; ut te mihi reconciliem; ut animus tuus, qui erat antea, idem in posterum erga me sit; ut sis in me, sicut antea, animatus; ut, si quid alienæ opinionis, aut parum amicæ voluntatis adversus me suscepisti, deponas, abjicias.

*They were RECONCILED again by Pompey;* reditus intercesserat in gratiam per Pompeium.

*He RECONCILED, or brought me again into favor with him;* me cum illo reduxit, reconciliavit, in gratiam.

*If he can be RECONCILED, or brought into favor again;* si reditus ei in gratiam poterit.

*To be really RECONCILED, or made cordial friends again;* bona fide in gratiam redire.

*He many ways showed himself to be RECONCILED to you again;* multa signa dedit animi erga te mitigati.

*That you were RECONCILED to Verres;* te in gratiam reddisse cum Verre; Cic.

*A RECORD;* testimonium, annales.

*It is RECORDED;* in acta relatum est; in monumentis, in commentariis scriptum est; memoria traditum est; Cic.

*To RECORD a law;* ferre legem.

*I call God to RECORD;* Deum testor; adhibeo testem; Virg. Cic. Deum testem invoco; Bea.

*They bear RECORD of the incredible power of the divine workmanship;* vim incredibilem operis divini testantur; Cic.

*I bare him RECORD;* testimonium ei dedi; Cic.

*You are able to bear me RECORD of it;* ejus rei testimonium tu perhibere nobis potes; Col.

*The letters which he sent me will bear RECORD of it;* cui rei testimonio sunt literæ quas ad me misit; Cic.

*To call heaven and earth to RECORD;* calum terramque contestari; Cic.

*I am infinitely desirous to have my name RECORDED in your writings;* ardeo cupiditate incredibili, nomen ut nostrum scriptis celebretur tuis.

*To RECOVER, act.;* recuperare, &c. neut.; resipiscere. —*from his sickness;* convalescere, revalescere; *arising ex morbo;* Liv. —*his health;* ad pristinam sanitatem restitui; melius se habere; vires ab ægritudine recolligere, recipere, reparare.

*You will not RECOVER;* non convalesces; Cic.

*He is RECOVERED of a dangerous disease;* ab ancipiti morbo convaleuit; Suet. Ex capitali morbo revaluit; Gell.

*Let me RECOVER myself a little;* paululum sine ad me ut redeam; Ter.

*When you are well RECOVERED, then come to us;* cum te bene confirmaris, ad nos venias; Cic.

*He never RECOVERED his complexion;* nunquam coloris sui fuit; Petron.

*To RECREATE;* recreare, refocillare, reficere. —*the mind with exercise;* exercitatione animum relevare, relaxare. —*from melancholy studies, by mirthful tales;* aulis lepidisque fabellis studiorum tristitiam exhalare. —*himself, weary with labor;* animi relaxandi, recreandi gratia tempus a labore remittere; a rebus gerendis vacare; acquiescere parumper a studiis; vacare nugis; obsequi, dare studiis intervallum; ab omnibus molestiis, a studiis gravioribus conquiescere, animum abducere, retrahere, avocare; studium intermittere, cessare, et in otii portum confugere. Ad ludum et animi remissionem, relaxationem descendere. Relaxare se ab occupationibus, animumque a curis et molestiis. Animum studiis defatigatum laxare, relaxare, reficere, recreare, refocillare, instaurare. Jucunditati, honestis oblectationibus dare se, veteris industriæ reparandæ causa. Mentem prope hebescentem, languescentem, perpetuitate, assiduitate studiorum; animi aciem studiis labascentem, hebescentem, otio reficere, acuere. Seris occupationibus ineptias, ludos interponere, intermiscere. Lusu moderato ingenii vim, vigorem revocare, excitare. Respirare a studiis et colligere sese. Molestiam a severioribus studiis collectam, satietatem studiorum ludis suavioribus repellere, fugare. Studiorum onus animi relaxatione sublevare. Fastidium, tedium, molestiam negotiorum; defatigationem ex laboribus contractam, jucunda, grata ludorum vicissitudine, levare, lenire, allevare, elevare, discutere, pellere, fallere, fugare, temperare. Mentem a cogitationum intentione ad tranquillitatem traducere. Fessum ingenium oblectare. Post magnos labores animi, sibi pausam et pacem concedere. Post graves rerum curas ferri a negotiis; facetiis, ludicris oblectare animum. Publicis negotiis perfunctum, otio privato se dare.

of him; negligit quid de se quisque sentiat; Cic.

*I believe the gods have but little REGARD for it; quod quidem diis minime cordi esse crediderim; Curt.*

REGARD is to be had to a man's estate; habenda est ratio rei familiaris; Cic.

In which REGARD; quo nomine; Patern.

In this REGARD; hoc nomine; Cic.

You may safely put to sea, both with REGARD to your health, and to the time of year; commode et per valetudinem, et per anni tempus navigare poteris; Cic.

They REGARD not how they speak; quemadmodum dicant ipsi non laborant; Cic.

Honesty should be more REGARDED than profit; majorem decet honesti rationem habere, quam utilitatis.

I had more REGARD for the public good than for aught else; omnium rerum mihi prima fuit publica salus et libertas; omnia sum aspernatus prae communi salute ac libertate.

What REGARDS the gratification of the senses; quod spectat ad voluptatem.

To REGISTER; alicui rei notam apponere; aliquid scriptis consignare, committere, chartis tradere, literis mandare, &c. apud Cic.

To REIGN; regnare, regnum administrare, regno præesse, regni sceptro, solio potiri, regio munere, dominatu fungi. Regni, imperii summam, summas habenas, gubernacula summa tenere, gerere, moderari. Populum imperio premere; ditione, imperio continere; sub ditione, in potestate habere. Regere imperio populos. Imperii molem flectere. Regna, imperii fræna tenere, moderari. Gemman-tia dextra sceptrâ tenere. Valida honorata sceptrâ tenere manu. Moderamina rerum capere, accipere, tenere. Altum imperium, altum imperii solum conscendere.

To REJOICE; gaudere, lætari; totus in læticiam fundi.

I REJOICE to hear well of you; tui laudi faveo; mire, mirifice, mirabiliter, mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, admirabili quodam studio, tuam laudem, tuum decus expeto, cupio, opto, exopto, percipio tuam laudem; sum in desiderio tuo laudis, cupiditate tuæ laudis incredibili teneor; ardeo, flagro sum incensus, sum inflammatus, ducor, trahor, rapior, amore flagro, studio sum incensus, alacri animo sum, ut honestissimum te videam, laude florentem, honoratum; tua mihi laus charissima est, cordi est, curæ est, prima est, antiquissima, in maximis

est, inter prima ducitur, inter ea, quæ apud me summa sunt. —*together*; comm-gaudere, simul gaudere, congratulari, com-jubilare; conlætari, seu collætari.

To RELATE; renuntiare, referre. —*neut.*: or belong to; affinem esse. —*or speak plainly*; res quemadmodum gesta sit, nude, sine velo, fuce, veste, larva, persona rhetorica exponere, enuntiare. Totam causam explicare, atque ante oculos ponere. Recta via, justo ordine rem narrare. Aperte, aperte, et ut res sese habet narrato. Dilucide, perspicue, clare quæ acta sunt omnium oculis subjicere. Sic exponere, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur. Plane et Latine, Latine, non accusatorie, loqui. Rem apertius declarare, apertius et clarius dicere; inculcare et designare verbis communibus.

Though grievous to RELATE, yet, &c.; etiam gravis, gravissima sit res, molesta, permolesta, acerbâ dictu, aspera et gravis; amara, ingrata, odiosa; cujus ipsa recordatio maximum irritat dolorem; quanquam tractatio, refectio hujus vulneris incredibilem pariat angorem atque molestiam; paucis tamen accipite; audietis; dicam, referam, narrabo.

RELATE from the beginning; da operam ut a principio res quemadmodum gestæ sint cognoscam. Altius repetere, atque ab origine omnem rem enarrato. Ipsos aperi fontes. Ab initio, a capite, fonte, stirpe repetatur ultima totius rei memoria. Paulo altius ab ipso rei exordio, exordium narrationis institue.

To RELY on; spem et fiduciam in aliquo reponere, figere, locare.

RELIGION; religio, -onis, f. Cic. i. e. cultus numinis; dict. a religando, Serv. quod mentem religet, vel a relegendo, i. e. diligenter retractando; Cic. —*makes a poor man rich*; omnia habeo, neque quicquam habeo.

To make it a matter of RELIGION; vertere in religionem; Liv.

My RELIGION will not let me; religio est mihi; Ter.

He has but little RELIGION in him; parcus Deorum cultor et infrequens.

I love men truly RELIGIOUS; vera religione ac pietate imbutos veneror.

To REMAIN; remanere. —*or stay behind*; restare, residere. —*(as surplus)*; superesse. —*as he was*; antiquum obtinere.

It REMAINS; reliquum est, superest, restat, impers. —*that I shift for myself*; reliquum est ut mihi consulam; Cor. Nep. —*now, that*; superest modo, ut. —*that we should discourse of*; sequitur ut dicamus.

What REMAINS but that? quid restat, nisi ut? Ter.

*I collect all the REMAINS of antiquity ; omnia antiquitatis monumenta colligo ; Cic.*

*See what REMAINS ; vide, quæ reliquæ summa sit ; Cic.*

*He left forty volumes, whereof the most REMAIN ; reliquit quadraginta volumina, ex quibus plurima inter manus sunt.*

*I see there are some REMAINS of this kindred left ; hujus generis reliquias restare video ; Ter.*

*That which REMAINS ; quod reliquum est.*

*As for what REMAINS ; de cætero, de reliquo.*

*A REMEDY ; remedium, n.*

*What REMEDY but I become miserable ? quid restat nisi ut porro miser fiam ? Ter.*

*To seek a REMEDY ; malo salutem querere.*

*It is past REMEDY ; actum est ; Ter.*

*A present REMEDY ; præsens, præsentaneum remedium.*

*To apply a REMEDY to wounds ; remedium vulneribus adhibere, asferre.*

*He prepared that REMEDY for himself ; hoc sibi remedium comparabat.*

*We should all apply a REMEDY to that mischief ; huic malo mederi, atque hoc omnes sanare debemus.*

*He who applies the REMEDY ; is qui remedium apponit.*

*To which malady if any would apply a REMEDY ; cui malo si quis medicinam adhibere velit ; Cic.*

*That is a great REMEDY for the eyesight ; quod ad oculorum claritatem, multum conducit, valet, confert, proficit.*

*I have applied a REMEDY to the wound you made ; quod a te vulneris factum est, ego sanavi.*

*Except God will provide us a REMEDY ; nisi nos Deus respuerit.*

*To REMEMBER ; reminisci, recordari, memoria tenere ; mente aliquid, memoria, firma, sempiterna, animo tenaci comprehendere, complecti, seipre, custodire, conservare, tenere, retinere, servare, impressum, consignatum, inscriptum, fixum, infixum firmiter habere, tenere. Res præteritas, memoriæ mandatas, commissas, ex animo nunquam, nullo modo deponere, dimittere ; nulla oblivione conterere, sepelire, non pati excidere. Rem, rei memoriam imis pectoribus commendare, committere, insigere, inculpere. In memoria habere, tenere. Memini, probe memini, recordor ; reminiscor. Pectoribus, medullis hæret, inhæret, altius insidet, tenacius inhæret ; altissimis animo radicibus inhæret. Trabali (quod aiunt) clavo memoriæ infixum conservare. —every thing worthy of remembrance ; optima quæque in memoriæ thesaurum*

*Phrase.*

*deponere ; memori inculpere animo. —fit on his fingers' ends ; in memorato habere.*

*—put in remembrance ; commonefacere.*

*—come to remembrance ; occurrere animo, redire in memoriam ; subit recordatio.*

*—call to remembrance ; revocare in memoriam ; memoriam alicujus rei pæne mortuam revocare. Rem diuturna oblivione obrutam, sepultam, indagare, vestigare, amissam, diutissime absconditam ; præteritam, sopitam, temporis interapedine contritam diligentius, accuratius querere, reminisci, recordari ; animo, memoria repetere, concipere, in animum, memoriam revocare, reducere, redigere. Memoriam præteritorum renovare, repetere, redintegrare, instaurare. Vetera memoria repetere, secum recolere. Rei alicujus memoriam, animum suum memoria reficere. Vetustate, tempore contritum quid, deletum, confectum fere recognoscere. Mihi succurrit, rediit in memoriam. Subeat tibi memoria nostri. In rei memoriam inducere, reducere ; alicui suggerere, subicere.*

*And I do the better REMEMBER it by this ; atque hoc adeo commemini inagis ; Plaut.*

*Do you REMEMBER it ? nunquid meministi ? Ter.*

*Do not you REMEMBER ? num te præterit ? Boëth.*

*I never REMEMBERED it ; me fugerat ; Cic.*

*I now REMEMBER ; nunc mihi in mentem venit ; Ter.*

*I suppose you REMEMBER ; meminisse te arbitror ; Boëth.*

*As far as I REMEMBER ; ut mea memoria est ; Cic. Ut nunc maxime memini ; Plaut. —can remember the time past ; quoad longissime poteat mens mea respirare spatium præteriti temporis. —could remember ; quantum meminisse potui ; Gell.*

*She has deserved that you should REMEMBER her ; merita est, ut memor essemus sui ; Ter.*

*And as I REMEMBER ; et ut recordor ; Cic.*

*Since I can REMEMBER ; mea memoria ; Var.*

*To make one REMEMBER ; alicui aliquid in memoriam revocare ; Boëth.*

*I will make you REMEMBER me ; faciam ut mei memineris ; Ter.*

*I desire you to REMEMBER ; te rogo ut memineris ; Cic.*

*Which things we REMEMBER ; de quibus memoriam accepimus, i. e. recordamur.*

*To have a distinct REMEMBRANCE of any thing ; tenere vivam alicujus rei memoriam.*

*It is madness to deny that which we know to be fresh in the REMEMBRANCE of many yet living; quæ in viva etiamnum multorum hominum adhuc memoria residere dignoscimus, impugnare velle extremæ dementiae est.*

*You will be REMEMBERED for ever; nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet vivo.*

*To keep any thing in deep REMEMBRANCE; custodire memoria; Cic. Fingere animo aliquid.*

*If I did not keep that in deep REMEMBRANCE; si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet; Virg.*

*REMEMBER what has been said; notate mente dicta; figite dicta animo; accipite ergo animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta; Virg. —those things yourself; ea tute tibi subijce, i. e. in animum revoca. —also that deed, even as; simul tibi veniat in mentem facti, quemadmodum; Cic. —the times long since; longa retro tempora animo recolite. —what you say; tu quid ais, redige ad memoriam. —the public calamities; incurre in memoriam communia miserrimum. —well you yourselves in your own minds; vosmetipsi vobiscum recordamini. —me to Tiro; Tironem saluta nostris verbis; Cic.*

*See that you always REMEMBER well those things; hæc, pectoribus semper fac residere tuis.*

*When I REMEMBER these things, this also comes to my mind; subit id etiam in mentem, dum hæc recolo.*

*I do almost REMEMBER that; versatur id mihi in labiis primoribus, apud Plaut. i. e. ad plenum non succurrit; et sic dicitur, natæ in saliva, to have it in mouth, or at the tongue's end, i. e. very near the remembrance of a thing.*

*I have always a serious REMEMBRANCE of all the Marcelli; omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria semper est.*

*Deliver me from those wicked men, if you have any REMEMBRANCE of my father Masinissa; ex manibus meis eripite, si ulla apud vos est memoria patris mei Masinissæ.*

*When I call that to mind, I REMEMBER; cum illius dicitur in mentem.*

*Sometimes the REMEMBRANCE of evil men is as acute as the desire of good; acrior interdum est quam bonorum.*

*I will always REMEMBER you; versabitur mihi semper in tempus.*

*I REMEMBER you; ante oculos dicitur; venit in mentem; Cic. —*

*hi hærent in visceribus. —him as I desire; imago ejus, ut vos vultis, in animis meis sæpe incurrit. —well call to mind without your prompting; meminisse, etsi nullus moneas. —the image of my dear father; subit mihi chari patris imago.*

*He REMEMBERED all; omnia in mente tenebat; Cic. —the thing upon which he was depending; rem complectebatur memoria.*

*The mind perceives and REMEMBERS; mens visu arripit ac secum retinet.*

*Who does not REMEMBER his benefactors with love and affection; non Cæli Fabricii cum clementia memoriam usum;*

*All time to come will REMEMBER a great man; sed nec postea non excipient omnes.*

*I will always REMEMBER my benefactors towards me; me memoriam conservabo.*

*He REMEMBERED my great services; magna cura tua.*

*Lest he should REMEMBER my services; ne meminisset.*

*I REMEMBER that; meminisse illud.*



sermonem transferre; Græca Latine red-  
dere. —*thanks*; agere et habere gratias.  
—*a reason*; rationem subicere.

*I RENEWED it even almost in so many  
words*; totidem fere verbis interpretatus  
sum.

*To RENEW*; renovare, &c. —*old  
grief*; dolorem refricare. —*an old cus-  
tom*; morem veterem repetere, vel in  
usum revocare. —*and repair old ruins*;  
veteres ruinas instaurare; reformare col-  
lapsa. —*or restore to ancient condition*;  
restituere pristino decori; in pristinum  
statum collocare; ad pristinam formam  
reducere; item, antiquare, pro, ad statum  
pristinum revocare, dicitur apud Liv. —  
*or repair from the very foundation*; ex  
imis fundamentis instaurare. —*or recall  
an affecting remembrance*; rei, quæ non  
maxime urat, mentionem facere. —*by  
grief a healing wound*; renovare dolore  
animi vulnus, cui jam cicatrix obduci cœ-  
pit. —*appeased anger*; sopitos suscitare  
ignes. —*the war almost at an end*; in-  
staurare, atque renovare belli reliquias.  
—*or begin afresh*; ex integro aliquid or-  
diri, agere.

*The war RENEWED*; renatum bel-  
lum.

*They, by incredible and unnumbered  
pains, more than RENEWED and repaired  
in the night, by the soldiers and citizens,  
what was destroyed by the enemy in the  
day*; incredibili et indefatigabili labore  
ac industria, quicquid interitua per hostem  
demolitum est, noctu, per milites et cives,  
duplo remaniebant.

*To RENOUNCE, or abandon*; renun-  
tiare, nuntium remittere. —*one's child*;  
abdicare filium. —*virtue*; virtutem nun-  
tium remittere; Cic.

*RENOWN*; fama, &c.

*To be RENOWNED*; in ore omnium ver-  
sari.

*Of great RENOWN*; famæ celebritate  
conspicuus; magnæ præclaræque famæ  
gloria circumfluens; in luce atque oculis  
civium magnus.

*To make one RENOWNED*; nobilitare,  
famam conciliare; clarum et illustrem  
reddere; decus et nomen latius diffun-  
dere; apud omnes gentes prædicare, im-  
mortalem reddere.

*He was more RENOWNED than all the  
rest*; emicuit longe ante omnes.

*To REPENT*; resipiscere. —*of his  
sins*; peccatorum, scelorum, facti sceler-  
ati, facinoris pœnitentia, conscientia, me-  
moriam, recordationem torqueri, confici, cru-  
ciari, percellâ, dolore vehementer, dolorem  
gravem concipere. Temeritatis, turpi-  
tudinis, maleficil pœnas a seipso repetere,  
exigere; sibi dare velle animo volenti,  
libenti. Corrige pœnitendo errorem su-

um. Facti sui, criminis, commissorum,  
facinorum pigere, pudore, pœnitentia deci,  
corripi; pœnitere. Pœnitenti esse animo  
propter dedecus, facinus admissum. Sua  
peccata, inaleficia fastidire; vehementer  
odisse; odio acerrimo prosequi; acrius  
in se vindicare. Dolere factum, facto.  
Pœnitentiam agere. Admissa lugubriter  
desistere. Fletu, lacrymis, lacrymarum fon-  
te, imbre, noxæ, crimina abluere, obli-  
terare, delere. Tædet vehementerque pœ-  
nitet. Vix a se manus abstinuit, tanta  
vis fuit pœnitendi. Pœnitet sceleris. Ad  
cor, ad mentem redire; vitæ transactæ,  
seu veteris pœnitere; ad pœnitentiam  
moveri amatis peccatorum commemor-  
ationibus; in amaritudine animi re-  
cogitare annos, ut est apud prophe-  
tam; plangere vitæ suæ errores; per  
pœnitentiam excoquere scorum pecca-  
torum; lacrymis ex vera cordis contri-  
tione fluentibus restinguere æterni ignis  
incendia; lacrymis ubertim fluentibus  
noxam diluere; noxam justa tegere pœna;  
transactæ vitæ crimina abluere, effuso  
lacrymarum fonte; peccatorum rubiginem  
calentibus eluere lacrymis; oculos de-  
nissimis ignorantis tenebris offusos, lucis  
radiis admovere; tacita sudare præcordia  
culpa dicuntur a Propert. —*bitterly for  
crimes committed*; odium acre concipere  
contra suscepta flagitia. —*seriously*; un-  
gues arrodere; palinodiam canere; pedem  
referre; maleficil conscientia percelli; re-  
cordatione, conscientia facti inconsiderati  
torqueri, confici, opprimi; ab omni labe  
vitiatorum se purgare; a vitiatorum somno  
expergiaci; e cœno, e colluvione, ex il-  
ludione vitiatorum eluctari, emergere, se  
erigere; a flagitiis se revocare; a viti-  
orum illecebris se expedire, explicare;  
quamobrem istum nolum ex paternis pro-  
bris ac vitis emergere; contritus corde;  
si sperat fore clam, rursus ad ingenium  
redit. —*betimes*; a juvenili temulentia  
mature resipiscere. —*of his ambition, &c.*;  
ab ambitionis, avaritiæ, luxusque temu-  
lentia expergiaci, ac resipiscere.

*REPENTED of*; de quo pœnitentia agi-  
tur.

*I REPENT*; subit me pœnitentia, i. e.  
pœnitet me.

*I do not at all REPENT of it*; haud mu-  
to factum; Ter.

*They REPENT of their follies*; inep-  
tiarum suarum eas pœnitet; Cic.

*You will not REPENT*; te non pœni-  
tebit; Cic.

*I began to REPENT of what I had said*;  
pœnitentiam agere sermonis mei copi;  
Petron.

*Change of course is the best resource for  
one who REPENTS*; optimus est portus  
pœnitenti mutatio consilii; Cic.

*The faults of my age have brought me to REPENTANCE; mihi dolorem attulerunt errata ætatis meæ; Cic.*

*It is irksome to Pompey himself, and he REPENTS it extremely; tædet ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque ponnit; Cic. The king's REPENTANCE was late; cæsa penitentia subit regem.*

*But I think the rest are to be pardoned, if they REPENT of their error; ceteris autem, si errorem suum deposuerint, veniam et impunitatem dandum puto.*

*That he may REPENT himself; ut redcat in viam; ut ad meliorem frugem revertatur; ut ad bonam frugem se colligat, recipiat.*

*Late REPENTANCE is seldom sincere; serâ penitentia raro vera.*

*He is heartily REPENTANT for his sins; suis irascitur ex animo peccatis.*

*Better REPENT late than never; satius sero, quam nunquam, sapere.*

*He grieves and REPENTS for his hardness of heart; de cordis sui dolet indolentia.*

*To steep himself in sorrow and REPENTANCE for sin; lixivio lacrymarum et penitentia nitro peccati maculas abstergere.*

*To escape by REPENTANCE out of the gulf of sin; ex abyso vitiorum emergere et enotare; ad salubriora consilia animum appellere.*

*You may get REPENT; quod contractum est labis, potest elui.*

*You will not REPENT of this another day; gaudebis olim facto.*

*I avoid heart-galling sins, which require great REPENTANCE; ne quid per incogitantiam admitterem, quod in omnem vitam mordeat animum.*

*To grow wiser, better; to REPENT; to come home to himself, yea to God; ad se redire jam cepit, imo ad Deum; meliorantur indices ejus mores.*

*You can never sufficiently REPENT and sorrow for the least sin; etiam quæ ex inadvertentia admiseras peccata, plangenda gravior; si dixisti, sufficit, periisti.*

*He will have time enough to REPENT of this hereafter; ad templum bonæ mentis hunc dimittam; ad bonam se nunc recepit frugem.*

*To REPORT; narrare, &c. — ill of; diffamare; obtestare, detrahere. — what was done in an embassy; renuntiare legationem; i. e. referte quid in legatione actum sit; Cic. Liv.*

*Ill REPORT; infamia.*

*A good REPORT; eulogium, præconium.*

*By REPORT; fando; Virg.*

*It was REPORTED; rumoribus dispersum est, incoëruit, percrebuit. Fama dis-*

*sigata, spæsa, pervulgata est; nuntius accipiebatur, deferabatur, pervasit. Nuntii, rumores ad eum crebri, venerant, afferbantur. In ore erat omni populo. Rumores detulerunt. Vulgo dictum, jactatum audio. Serpit, emanat hic rumor. Vulgaris, illustris et pervagata fama. Sermo civitatis pervulgatus. Longe lateque pervagata res; vulgo decantata; communis sermone celebrata. In ore omnium versatur. Omnium sermone percrebuit. Ferunt, aiunt, dicunt, prædicant. Rerum fama occipit aures. It, bacchatur fama per urbem.*

*To have an evil REPORT; male audire; infamia laborare.*

*It is variously REPORTED; ea de re varii, diversi rumores jactantur; multiplex, non una et eadem, non certa et sibi constans fama est, dissipatur; varie narratur; aliud atque aliud dicitur.*

*It is REPORTED my son is in love; meum gnatum rumor est amare; Tex.*

*Some REPORT; alii ferunt; Patere.*

*The REPORT went from man to man; rumor viritum percrebuit; Curt.*

*Pliny REPORTS that Cæsar —; auctor est Plinius, Cæsarem —; Macrobo.*

*They REPORTED you said so; ex te auditum siebant; Ter.*

*Write me word how the REPORT goes of it; de quo quæ fama sit scribes; Cic.*

*They were willing to believe any REPORT of the Carthaginians; volebant quicquid de Carthaginensibus diceretur, credere; Patere.*

*There went abroad such a REPORT of —; hæc fama percrebuit de —; Cic.*

*Such a REPORT goes abroad; ea fama vagatur; Virg.*

*Before any REPORT of his arrival had come into those parts; prius quam de ejus adventu fama in eas regiones profarretur; Cæs.*

*You will get an ill REPORT if —; male audies si —; Ter.*

*To have a good REPORT; bene audire; Cic.*

*It is REPORTED; fertur; hoc proditum est memorie; homines memorie prodiderunt; Cic. Memoriam traditum est; Cic.*

*They go by REPORT; incertis rumoribus servant; Cæs.*

*Your talk was REPORTED to me; allatus est ad me tuus de me sermo.*

*I heard it REPORTED by those that saw it themselves; accipi ab iis qui spectant.*

*It is REPORTED to me that you are suddenly taken with an ague; et scriptum est nuntiatum est mihi, te in febrem incidisse subito. — far enough; in ore est omni fere populo.*

*The Report is true enough; nec est vanum quod audistis. —went abroad long since; jam pridem rumor vagabatur.*

*No tongue can REPORT the worth; negavit se ullis vocibus vel somnium rei posse depingere.*

*Every place rings with this REPORT; jactatur in tonstrinis, vehiculis, navibus.*

*I speak but by REPORT; nihil præter auditum habeo.*

*Every one gives him his good REPORT; bene audit.*

*Nobody gives him a good REPORT; infamia flagrabat populari.*

*The whole country rings with the REPORT; nec ea demum civitas hæc percrepuit fabula, sed eodem ferme die rumor ad alias civitates transvolarat, quæ tridui aberrant itinere.*

*If you ever heard any REPORT of it; si fando tuas pervenit ad aures.*

*A thing REPORTED and blazed abroad; de quo magna statim fama percrebuit.*

*Some news were REPORTED; nova quædam afferebantur.*

*And yet the REPORT carried it; et tamen hæc fama valebat.*

*A woman as ill REPORTED of, as she is well known; fœmina tam male audiens, quam bene nota.*

*To listen to all the REPORTS that are spread abroad; colligere ventos omnes rumorum; Cic.*

*To REPOSE; reponere. —himself; quiescere, requiescere. —his trust in one; fiduciam in aliquo collocare; alterius custodiam, fidei, charissima queque, se suasque committere, concedere, tradere, credere.*

*To REPRESENT, or show; representare, exhibere. —or be like to; referre, personam gerere. —the form of a thing; assimulare, adumbrare, exprimere, imitari, effingere.*

*The orator's words REPRESENT his manners; oratoris mores effingit oratio.*

*The magistrate REPRESENTS the whole city; civitatis personam gerit magistratus.*

*To have a majestic REPRESENTATION; to represent a prince, &c.; tantam ore vultusque majestatem præ se ferre.*

*You have too narrow a spirit to REPRESENT so great and so grave a person; non capiunt angustie pectoris tui tantam personam, tam gravem, tam severam.*

*To REPRESS; reprimere, &c. —fury; furori fræna injicere; frangere furorem; Cic. —wickedness; improbitatem restringere. —the seditious; multitudini exultanti, ferocienti, frenos injicere; indomitam refrænnare licentiam; impias cædes, et rabiem tollere civicam. —carnal desires and affections; abdicare humanas cupiditates; temperare affectibus; suarum solvere nexus cupiditatum; animo flagranti*

*moderari; ratione rectrice affectibus moderari; appetitum frangere; mentem a terrenis avocare, et ad cœlestia sublevare; falsas mundi voluptates, pro more Christi, respuere; animum corpori præficere; cupere dissolvere, ut est apud Paulum; domicilio terreni corporis gravari; ingemiscere quod distrahatur a consortio cœlesti; omni studio ad cœlitum vitam suspirare; neglectis temporalibus ad æterna, invisibilia, ad spiritualia rapi; a terrenorum desideriis cor restringere; ad cœlestium bonorum gustum fruitionemque eniti; inhibere, cohibere, impetum affectuum; nam impetus omnino male administrat, ut ait sapiens; legem innocentie sibi ipsi indicare, imponere; animi motus ratione comprimere; (differentia — reprimere dicitur ad tempus; comprimere, in perpetuum) manus et oculos abstinentes habere; abstinenter ac gerere; omnes animi motus temerarios atque turbulentos coercere et reprimere; tranquillo animo esse; perturbatione vacare; æstus iracundie comprimere; omnem cupiditatis impetum a rationis arce repellere; a rebus alienis se cohibere; denique, totius mentis statum recte moderari. —by severe laws, a city insolent with luxury; civitatem luxuria diffluentem, legum severitate devincire.*

*A wise man always REPRESSSES perturbation of mind; sapiens ab omni concitatione animi semper vacat.*

*In that age lustful affections must be RERESSED; hæc ætas a libidinibus arcenda est.*

*But to overcome the mind, to REPRESS anger, to use victory moderately, &c. He who does those things and such-like things, I do not compare him with the greatest of men, but I judge him to be like God himself; verum animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, &c. Hæc et lujusmodi qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed similem Deo judico.*

*To REPROVE; reprehendere; severius coarguere; verbis castigare, exagitare, corrigere. —one's bill; libellos aliquos carpere. —one sharply; dictis aliquem conscindere. —them bitterly, pay them home, and name nobody; parcero personis, dicere de vitiis. —them soundly; indignante stimulo perfodere.*

*Sometimes he REPROVES them sharply; eos interdum odiosius vellicat; acri quodam sermonum sale sordes abstergit animorum.*

*Do not expect to be commended, but sharply REPROVED for this; ne in posterum quidem rosas cogita; sesamum, absinthium, spinas, acetum expecta et paver.*

*To REQUEST; orare, &c. precibus*



cum aliquo agere, apud aliquem contendere. —earnestly; efflagitare, instare. —humbly; fracto animo atque humili supplicare. —pardon; misericordiam implorare et exposcere; Cic.

At my REQUEST; meo rogatu.

It is in great REQUEST; magno in honore est; summo in honore est; est in honore et in pretio; Cic.

They are in no REQUEST; jacent; Cic.

I REQUEST this of you, that; to peto; a te peto ut; Cic.

He made it his REQUEST to the senate, that —; petivit a senatu, ut —; Tacit.

The senate granted your REQUEST; concessit senatus petitioni tue; Cic.

It has not been very long in REQUEST; non adeo antiquitus placuit; Plin.

Oratory even then was in REQUEST; jam tum erat honus eloquentiæ; Cic.

To deny one's REQUEST; minime voti compotem aliquem præterire.

To grant one's REQUEST; votis aures præbere; aures amicas applicare.

This is his great REQUEST; hoc illi intime in votis est.

I have no greater REQUEST; nihil mihi optatius est.

Nevertheless I REQUEST you earnestly, that; tamen te penitus rogo, ut, &c. te oro, quæso, obtestorque, ut, &c. te ita rogo, ut majori studio non possim, ut, &c.

Thais earnestly REQUESTED you to return; Thais maximo te orabat opere, ut redires.

I cannot in modesty REQUEST you any further; impediō verecundia, ne verbis pluribus te rogem.

They began with prayers and tears to REQUEST him more earnestly; flebilibusque eum vocibus atque lanientibus vehementius obsecrare ceperunt.

He makes his REQUEST as humbly as he can; quam potest suppliciter rogat.

I REQUEST and pray you, my friend Curio, for your incredible good-will and affection towards me, as also for my special love to you, that; te, mi Curio, pro tua incredibili in me benevolentia, meaue item in te singulari, rogo atque oro, ut; Cic. —you on account of your old friendship; pro nostra veterata amicitia peto a te rogoque. —you earnestly, that —; valde, ex animo, a te contendo, ut —.

I would REQUEST of you all this one thing, that —; rogatos unum hoc vos velim omnes, ut —.

Let me obtain this favor for them by my REQUEST; sine exorem te illis hanc veniam.

He REQUESTED me humbly, that —; suppliciter mecum egit, ut —.

I beg and REQUEST this as earnestly

from you, as if all my fortune were placed in it; hoc ita a te postulo, peto, contendo, ut fortunas in eo meas positas putem.

To get one to yield to his REQUEST; oratum, exoratum aliquem habere.

The minister being wearied with his REQUESTS; cujus precibus fatigatus pastor.

Yet he being prevailed on by the REQUESTS and prayers of the noblemen; expugnatus tamen precibus nobilitatis.

I will not any more obstinately deny your REQUEST; nolo improbius obstinere studio tuo.

To refuse somewhat peremptorily one's REQUEST; difficilem, minus exorabilem se alicui præbere.

But the greatest part of them had their REQUESTS and petitions quite rejected by the prince; at plerique irritis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepabant.

I will grant your REQUEST; efficiam quod rogas.

To REQUIRE for injury done; res repetere; Cic. —a thing according to law; vendicare.

REQUISITE; requisitus.

It is REQUISITE, or convenient; maxime fieri conducit, &c.

As the case REQUIRES; pro re nata; Cic.

To resolve as time and business shall REQUIRE; ex re et tempore constituere; Cic.

Not so much care as the case REQUIRES; minor cura, quam causa postulat; Cic.

If need so REQUIRE; si ita opus est facto; Ter.

To REQUITE; compensare. —a kindness; referre gratiam; remunerare beneficium; aliquem remunerare quam simillimo munere; Cic. —one to the full; remunerare aliquem pari munere; Cic. Par referro; Ter. —and reward bountifully; amplissimis aliquem muneribus cumulare. —like for like; reddere talionem; par pari referre.

I will REQUITE your kindness; gratiam referam. —and give you as good as you bring; amantatas hastas retorquebo; vices retulero; rependam.

I shall not be able to REQUITE your kindness to me; tua erga me merita non assequar; Cic. Nullam partem videar tuorum meritorum esse assecutus; Cic.

I shall never REQUITE your deserts; officia tua nunquam rependam.

It was but my duty to REQUITE; I did but restore; non contuli hoc in te beneficium, sed retuli.

I know how much you have REQUESTED

me already; video quantum tuo in me studio jam debeam.

*I am REQUITED well enough; pretium ob stultitiam fero.*

*Do you thus (in REQUITAL) overcome men with kindness? sicine soles amicos tuos fallere, et isopinis beneficentis compellibus constringere, ut expedire se nequaquerint?*

*But lest I should never be able to RE-QUITTE you; sed ne tantis ego vincar beneficiis.*

*I but pay (and REQUITTE) you in your own coin; tantundem refero, ut te aliquatenus compensarem.*

*For one good morrow, I REQUITTE you with twenty; ego tibi (quando gaudere soles lucro) pro una fausta salute, mille precor faustissimas.*

*When I refused a REQUITAL for so poor a courtesy; hujus opellæ, quum premiolum oblatum constanter recusarem.*

*Help me, I pray, and I will REQUITTE you thankfully; opitulare, quæso, gratum me experieris et memorem.*

*If God bless me with life, this shall not be given without REQUITAL; si vixerò, vicem reponam aliquando.*

*I will study how I may REQUITTE you; discipiam unde possum hoc donum cum fœnore compensare.*

*Thankfulness itself cannot sufficiently REQUITTE you; tibi dignas persolvere gratias non ipse Charites possunt.*

*I cannot repeat, much less REQUITTE, your many favors; pro isthoc tuo in me officio, pares agere gratias vix possum, referre nequaquam.*

*I am bound for ever to respect and REQUITTE you for this; de isto tuo in me officio amo te, ut par est, maxime.*

*Now he is well REQUITTED for all his pains; nunc ille optimam merit mercedem pro semente quam fecit.*

*That I may REQUITTE you one day; tibi ego aliquando ut reddam hostiam.*

*He deserves a better REQUITAL than man can give; majore videtur remunerandus premio, quam humane naturæ angustia tribuere possit.*

*You shall see I will be thankful in REQUITAL; you shall be no loser; paratum me atque promptum ad gratias tibi referendas semper invenies; fœneratum isthoc beneficium tibi pulchre dicæ.*

*These things will sufficiently REQUITTE the pains and trouble by profit; hæc labores fructu abunde compensabunt.*

*To RESEMBLE; assimilare, referre, representare; specie corporis, ingenio, moribus referre patrem, exprimere, representare, reddere. Patri formam, morum et formæ patris similitudinem præ se ferre,*

*gerere. Patri esse quam simillimum. Proxime, quam maxime accedere ad formam indolemque patris. Effigiem, faciem, imaginem, similitudinem, mores, ingenium patris, morum similitudinem, ingenii speciem ferre, referre, representare, reddere. Ex omni parte ita similis patri est, ut non ovum ovo magis; ut non pingui fingive; ut nulla efformari arte similior possit. Utravisa recte noris, ambos noveris, tam inter se apta et apposita similitudine conveniant. Ita similis patri, quasi ex ejus capite ortus, ita ut aiunt Minervam ex Jovis. Elegantia patris tinctus puer. Unum si eciam, alterum facile cognoscas; par est utriusque ingenium. Nihil a patris ingenio filius declinat. Quod est consimilis moribus, facile convinces ex te natum. Patriassere. Frater fere alter. Pæne gemelli.*

*To counterfeit a RESEMBLANCE; vultum alterius fingere; personam alienam simulare, præ se ferre.*

*He RESEMBLES his father; imaginem patris reddit. —an honest man; speciem boni præ se fert.*

*RESEMBLING a maid in looks and apparel; virginis os habitumque gerens; Virg.*

*To RESIGN; resignare. —an officer; officio, munere, magistratu se abdicare. Alteri provinciam, officium tradere, cedere, resignare, reddere, dedere; in alium transferre; unde accepit restituere; potestati alterius permittere. Loco cedere. A gubernaculis decedere. A rep. recedere. Alii facem, lampada tradere. Partes suas in alium successione quadam conferre, transferre; imperium, magistratum, resp. habenas dimittere, deponere. Imperium transcribere.*

*To RESIST; alicui resistere, &c. contra aliquem reniti. —the truth; veritati bellum indicare; veritatem oppugnare, impugnare, mendacio contaminare. —temptation; vitiorum, scelerum, illecebræ, leonociis, pro viribus, pro virili, obmitti, oblectari; pugnare diu, nec se submittere culpæ. —enemies; opponere se hostibus. —or kick against the pricks; adversus stimulos calcare, calcitrare, recalcitrare. —with great opposition the enemy's weapons and forces; summa contentione hostium vim, tela, copias propulsare, repellere. —dangers; ire obvium periculis.*

*By the authority of the senate, and the consent of the people of Rome, we easily RESISTED the boldness of the man; auctoritate senatus et consensu populi Romani, facile hominis audaciam fregimus.*

*He RESISTED the fierce man's bold endeavor; ferventi hominis conatum et audaciam compressit. —the violence and grievousness of the disease; contra vim et gravitatem morbi contendit.*

*With force and strength, we RESISTED the violence of those desperate men; perditorum hominum istorum impetus vi et manu repulimus.*

*Least he should obstinately RESIST his own good fortune; ne in re secunda obvertat cornua; Plaut.*

*You who so furiously RESIST; vos qui sic fremitis, calces jecitis.*

*His inclination quite RESISTS that; refragatur huic rei hominis ingenium.*

*Least he should RESIST me; ne mihi obvertat cornua.*

*That was the first time when the pride of the nobility was RESISTED, or opposed; tum primum nobilitatis superbie obvium est.*

*He RESISTS and opposes him; ei adversatur, obnititur. —stubbornly; ut refractarius respuit, calcitrat. —his own advantage; contra rem suam venit.*

*To RESOLVE; resolvere. —doubts; enodare; explicare et solvere nodos. —or purpose; statuere; firmissime statuere. In animo habere, concipere, decernere, statuere. Cum animo constituere. Instituire. Apud animum statuere. Est mihi, habeo certum, decretum, constitutum, destinatum, animo fixum, immotum, statutum cum animo deliberatumque. Certum atque obstinatum est; proposui, destinavi in animo, decrevi, mecum statui, consilium est ita facere. Certus semper hujus propositi fui. Fixo consilio et confirmato istud auspicatus et aggressus sum. Inducere animum, in animum. Intantum animum tanquam arcum habere. Sententia sic est, stat rata et firma est. Animo insedit, immotum sedit. Obfirmavi animum. Animos est, in animo est, mihi constat proficisci. Fort animus. Nunc quoque mens eadem mihi perstat. Animo fixum immotumque sedet. Certa sua est illi, constat, sedet hæc animo; sic stat sententia. Neque me sententia vertet.*

*I am RESOLVED; certum est, stat sententia. —to take pity on nobody; neminis misereri certum est; Plaut. —to dwell with you; decrevi apud te habitare; Cic. —on it; ita animum induxi meum; Ter. Stat mihi; Corn. Nep. —so to carry myself in my consulship that —; mihi deliberatum et constitutum est ita gerere consulatum, ut —; Cic. —now to stay at home, till —; nunc domi certum est obsidere usque donec —; Ter.*

*To alter his RESOLUTION, or opinion; non stare suscepto consilio; cursus vestigium inflectere.*

*If you be RESOLVED on it; si fixum tibi istud; Plin.*

*Are you RESOLVED? tibi istuc in corde certum est? Plaut.*

*RESOLVED to go; certas eundi; Virg.*

*You must RESOLVE before night; statendum vobis ante noctem est; Cic.*

*The senate RESOLVED to destroy Carthage; statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere; Patern.*

*From this day forward I am RESOLVED to be good; bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse; Plaut.*

*I prithee RESOLVE me quickly; quæso absolvo me extemplo; Plaut.*

*Boy or girl, they are RESOLVED to bring it up; quicquid peperisset, decreverunt tollere; Ter.*

*I was not fully RESOLVED what to do; mihi non erat explicatum quid agerem; Cic.*

*RESOLVE me this doubt; exime hunc mihi scrupulum; Plin.*

*Having RESOLVED on these courses; his initis consiliis; Cæs.*

*They RESOLVED to wait for the German forces; auxilia Germanorum expectare constituunt; Cæs.*

*I have RESOLVED to lay aside that character; mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam; Cic.*

*To be RESOLUTE in his opinion, and never to change it; suo plane judicio stare; nunquam receptui canere; sui sententiam semper tenax; opinionem mordicus tenere.*

*He is RESOLUTELY obstinate against the truth; cujus aures clausæ sunt veritati.*

*But he, being filled with fear and pride, RESOLUTELY persisted in his opinion; at ille timoris et superbiæ plenus, in sententia perstabat immotus.*

*Neither are you, Catiline, such a man, as that either shame should recal you from your RESOLVED baseness, or fear from danger, or reason from fury, or madness; neque, Catilina, is es, ut te a turpitudine pudor, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore revocet.*

*To RESORT; frequentare, adventare; convenire, confluere. —or flock to some place; ad locum aliquem magno, maximo numero, infinita multitudine, denso agmine confluere, ferri, convolare, concurrere. Locum frequentia magna celebrare, petere; multitudine cætuque celebri frequentare. In loco aliquo maxima frequentia convenire. Locus populi frequentia celeberrimus; civium atque advenarum multitudine nobilissimus, valde celebratus.*

*A continual RESORT of friends; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas.*

*Great RESORT of men and women; frequentia, celebritas, virorum ac mulierum.*

*They RESORT to one place; conflunt in unum locum.*

*Whither you may RESORT for house-room; quo in tectum te receptas.*

*It is madness to deny that which we know to be fresh in the REMEMBRANCE of many yet living; quæ in viva etiamnum multorum hominum adhuc memoria residere dignoscimus, impugnare velle extremæ dementiae est.*

*You will be REMEMBERED for ever; nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet vivo.*

*To keep any thing in deep REMEMBRANCE; custodire memoria; Cic. Fingere animo aliquid.*

*If I did not keep that in deep REMEMBRANCE; si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet; Virg.*

*REMEMBER what has been said; notate mente dicta; figite dicta animo; accipite ergo animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta; Virg. — those things yourself; ea tute tibi subijce, i. e. in animum revoca. — also that deed, even as; simul tibi veniat in mentem facti, quemadmodum; Cic. — the times long since; longa retro tempora animo recollite. — what you say; tu quid sis, redige ad memoriam. — the public calamities; incurre in memoriam communia miserrum. — well you yourselves in your own minds; vosmetipsi vobiscum recordamini. — me to Tiro; Tironem saluta nostris verbis; Cic.*

*See that you always REMEMBER well those things; hæc, pectoribus semper fac redidere tuis.*

*When I REMEMBER these things, this also comes to my mind; subito id etiam in mentem, dum hæc recolo.*

*I do almost REMEMBER that; versatur id mihi in labiis primoribus, apud Plaut. i. e. ad plenum non succurrit; et sic dicitur, natæ in saliva, to have it in the mouth, or at the tongue's end, i. e. to be very near the remembrance of a thing.*

*I have always a serious REMEMBRANCE of all the Marcelli; omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria semper effodit.*

*Deliver me from those wicked men, if you have any REMEMBRANCE of my grandfather Masinissa; ex manibus istis impiis me eripite, si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissæ.*

*When I call that day to REMEMBRANCE; cum illius diei mihi venit in mentem.*

*Sometimes the REMEMBRANCE of wicked men is as acute as that of good men; acrior interdum est improborum memoria, quam bonorum.*

*I will always REMEMBER that time; versabitur mihi semper ante oculos illud tempus.*

*I REMEMBER you day and night; mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris. — that time; venit mihi in mentem illius temporis; Cic. — those things deeply; quæ mi-*

*hi hærent in visceribus. — him as you desire; imago ejus, ut vos vultis, in animi meum sæpe incurrit. — well enough without your prompting; meministi tametsi nullus moneas. — the image of my dear father; subiit mihi chari genitoris imago.*

*He REMEMBERED all; omnia memoria tenebat; Cic. — the thing without book; rem complectebatur memoriter.*

*The mind perceives and REMEMBERS; mens visu arripit ac recondit.*

*Who does not REMEMBER Caius Fabricius with love and affection? quis est qui non Cæii Fabricii cum charitate et benevolentia memoriam usurpet? Cic.*

*All time to come will REMEMBER that great man; sed memoriam illius viri magni excipient omnes anni consequentia.*

*I will always REMEMBER your good offices towards me; tuorum meritorum erga me memoriam conservabo; tua in me merita perpetua memoria tuebor, custodiam, conservabo.*

*He REMEMBERED your civilities; magna cum voluptate contemplatur is officia tua.*

*Let he should REMEMBER his own miseries; ne suarum se miserrarum in memoriam inducat.*

*I wish you would carefully REMEMBER that; hoc ædulus in mentem habeas velim.*

*Call to mind the REMEMBRANCE of the war with Mithridates; revocate animos vestros ad Mithridatici belli memoriam.*

*And in this place my mind calls to REMEMBRANCE the beginning of our intimacy; atque hoc loco recurrit animus ad initia nostræ necessitudinis.*

*No man so quickly REMEMBERS; nemo est tam acri memoria.*

*I can neither adequately REMEMBER nor describe his deeds, they are so great and many; nullo modo possum istius facta tot tantæque ant memoria prosequi, aut oratione complecti.*

*He gratefully REMEMBERED their virtue; grata eorum virtutem memoria prosecutus est.*

*At repeating every verse, the Roman people REMEMBERED Brutus with the greatest applause and acclamation; in singulis versibus maximo clamore et plausu Bruti memoriam populus Romanus prosequabatur; Cic.*

*I will with respect REMEMBER him that is absent; cum absentem memoria colam.*

*The REMEMBRANCE of so great dangers will abide in all nations; memoria tantorum periculorum in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hæredit. — of that loss still existed; nondum ea clades exoleverat; Tac. — of that man has not*

get declined; nondum decessit ex animo illius viri memoria. —of these things is deeply fixed in our minds; altis hæc defixa radicibus in animis nostris insident.

I am much delighted when I REMEMBER virtuous actions; honestarum actionum recordatione et memoria delector admodum.

If you REMEMBER steadfastly my words; si mea verba premis firmo pectore.

That he might steadfastly fix the REMEMBRANCE of that kindness; ut hoc beneficium (quemadmodum dicitur,) trabali clavo figeret.

I will for ever REMEMBER that saying of Cicero; mea memoria semper inhaerebit illa Ciceronis sententia. —those things well; hæc mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis.

This will be REMEMBERED for ever; immortalitati hoc mandatum est.

If by any means he can be brought into your REMEMBRANCE; si quo modo potest in vobis in memoriam redire.

I never heard any thing which I did not fully REMEMBER afterwards; nihil unquam audiui quod non in memoria postea penitus inaderet.

He is wholly taken up with the REMEMBRANCE of all villanies; in assidua commemoratione omnium flagitiorum totus est.

The monuments of things past are kept in REMEMBRANCE by learning; præteritarum rerum monumenta in literis extant.

Your life is such as will be kept in everlasting REMEMBRANCE; illa vita tua est, quam vigebit memoria seculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa æternitas semper intuebitur; Cic.

To renew the REMEMBRANCE of; res a memoria remotas revocare; aliquid sopitum in lucem revocare; sopita repetere; cicatricem obductam refricare; in memoriam alicujus rei regredi. —of obsolete privileges; privilegia adjudicata et penitus delata cineribus excitare.

But why should I remind you of the crimes of wicked men, and by that REMEMBRANCE vex your minds? nam quid ego improborum facta renovem oratione, et redintegratione illius animos vulnerem vestros?

Care renews REMEMBRANCE of; cura revocat memoriam.

New by this fresh vexation, those long forgotten are again brought to REMEMBRANCE; nunc hoc tam grav iuvulnere illa, quam consequi videntur, recrudescunt; Cic.

Take care to REMEMBER; vide ut meminoria.

You can REMEMBER what is for your

advantage; ut isthoc tunc quod pro te facit!

He will be REMEMBERED another day; reliquit nunquam intermoriturum virtutis sue monumentum.

I have good cause never to forget, but rather always to REMEMBER; nimium meminisse necesse est.

Ever since man could REMEMBER; post hominum memoriam.

Their great loss will make them REMEMBER; quos damni magnitudo non sinit rei gestæ dememinisse.

Desirous to do something that he might be REMEMBERED; cupiens aliquid sui monumentum posteris relinquere.

No time will wear out the REMEMBRANCE of; nulla ævi diuturnitas obliabit; nulla vetustas obruet.

That I might cause him to be REMEMBERED; ut laudem ejus jam senescentem, ab oblivione hominum et silentio vindicarem.

His REMEMBRANCE, or memory, will be famous; omnium gentium lingule et literis predicabitur.

I shall ever REMEMBER it; in penitissimi pectoris latebras abscondere.

Thus I enjoy the REMEMBRANCE of our friendship; recordatione amicitie nostræ sic fruor.

When I shall REMEMBER myself; cum me collegero.

Whenever you call to REMEMBRANCE your own virtues; ubi tuarum virtutum tibi venit in mentem.

It grieves me when I REMEMBER that; quod me recordantem misericordia subit.

I will firmly REMEMBER your kindness to me; stabit apud me beneficii tui memoria.

TO REMOVE; remove, &c. —from one place to another; transferre. —his dwelling; migrare, commigrare. —a camp; colligere papilionem. —one from his office; de superiore in inferiorem locum movere; ab excelso loco daturbari, detrudere; in ordinem cogere, redigere. —the credit of a witness before a judge; fidem testis infirmare apud iudicem; Cicero, infirmam reddere, et offendere testem esse perjurum. —imaginary anxieties; inanes sollicitudines detrudere.

To be REMOVED from his office; omnibus dignitatis ornamentis, quibus antea fruebatur, privari.

Every one's own wickedness REMOVES health from the body and sobriety from the mind; suum quemque scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat.

REMOVE if you will; apagesis.

To RENDER, or restore; reddere, &c. —like for like; par pari respondere. —Greek into Latin; a Græco in Latinum

sermonem transferre; Græca Latine reddere. —*thanks*; agere et habere gratias. —*a reason*; rationem subjicere.

*I RENDERED it even almost in so many words*; totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum.

*To RENEW*; renovare, &c. —*old grief*; dolorem refricare. —*an old custom*; morem veterem repetere, vel in usum revocare. —*and repair old ruins*; veteres ruinas instaurare; reformare collapsa. —*or restore to ancient condition*; restituere pristino decori; in pristinum statum collocare; ad pristinam formam reducere; item, antiquare, pro, ad statum pristinum revocare, dicitur apud Liv. —*or repair from the very foundation*; ex imis fundamentis instaurare. —*or recall an affecting remembrance*; rei, quæ nos maxime urat, mentionem facere. —*by grief a healing wound*; renovare dolore animi vulnus, cui jam cicatrix obducere cœpit. —*appeased anger*; sopitos suscitare ignes. —*the war almost at an end*; instaurare, atque renovare belli reliquias. —*or begin afresh*; ex integro aliquid ordiri, agere.

*The war RENEWED*; renatum bellum.

*They, by incredible and unrecalled pains, more than RENEWED and repaired in the night, by the soldiers and citizens, what was destroyed by the enemy in the day*; incredibili et indefatigabili labore ac industria, quicquid interdiu per hostem demolitum est, noctu, per milites et cives, duplo remaniebant.

*To RENOUNCE, or abandon*; renuntiare, nuntium remittere. —*one's child*; abdicare filium. —*virtue*; virtutem nuntium remittere; Cic.

*RENOWN*; fama, &c.

*To be RENOWNED*; in ore omnium versari.

*Of great RENOWN*; famæ celebritate conspicuus; magnæ præclaræque famæ gloria circumfluens; in luce atque oculis civium magnus.

*To make one RENOWNED*; nobilitare, famam conciliare; clarum et illustrem reddere; decus et nomen latius diffundere; apud omnes gentes prædicare, immortalē reddere.

*He was more RENOWNED than all the rest*; emicuit longe ante omnes.

*To REPENT*; resipiscere. —*of his sins*; peccatorum, scelorum, facti scelerati, facinoris pœnitentia, conscientia, memoria, recordationis torqueri, confici, cruciari, percipi, dolere vehementer, dolorem gravem concipere. Temeritatis, turpitudinis, maleficii pœnas a seipso repetere, exigere; sibi dare velle animo volenti, libenti. Corrigitur pœnitendo errorem su-

um. Facti sui, criminis, commissorum, facinorum pigere, pudore, pœnitentia doceri, corripi; pœnitere. Pœnitenti esse animo propter dedecus, facinus admissum. Sui peccata, maleficia fastidire; vehementer odiasse; odio acerrimo prosequi; acris in se vindicare. Dolere factum, facto. Pœnitentiam agere. Admissa lugubriter deslere. Fletu, lacrymis, lacrymarum fonte, imbre, noxas, crimina abluere, obliterare, delere. Tædet vehementerque pœnitet. Vix a se manus abstinuit, tanta vis fuit pœnitendi. Pœnitet sceleris. Ad cor, ad mentem redire; vitæ transactæ, seu veteris pœnitere; ad pœnitentiam moveri amaris peccatorum commemorationibus; in amaritudine animi recogitare annos, ut est apud prophetam; plangere vitæ suæ errores; per pœnitentiam excoquere scorum peccatorum; lacrymis ex vera cordis contritione fluentibus restinguere æterni ignis incendia; lacrymis ubertim fluentibus noxam diluere; noxam justa tegere pœna; transactæ vitæ crimina abluere, effuso lacrymarum fonte; peccatorum rubiginem calentibus eluere lacrymis; oculos densissimis ignorantis tenebris offusos, lucis radiis admove; tacita sudare præcordia culpa dicuntur a Propert. —*bitterly for crimes committed*; odium acre concipere contra suscepta flagitia. —*seriously*; ungues arrodere; palinodiam canere; pedem referre; maleficii conscientia percipi; recordatione, conscientia facti inconsiderati torqueri, confici, opprimi; ab omni labe vitiorum se purgare; e vitiorum somno expergisci; e ceno, e colluvione, ex illuvione vitiorum eluctari, emergere, se erigere; a flagitiis se revocare; a vitiorum illecebris se expedire, explicare; quamobrem istum nolim ex paternis probis ac vitis emergere; contritus corde; si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit. —*betimes*; a juvenili temulentia mature resipiscere. —*of his ambition, &c.*; ab ambitionis, avaritiæ, luxusque temulentia expergisci, ac resipiscere.

*REPENTED of*; de quo pœnitentia agitur.

*I REPENT*; subit me pœnitentia, i. e. pœnitet me.

*I do not at all REPENT of it*; haud multum factum; Ter.

*They REPENT of their follies*; ineptiarum suarum eas pœnitet; Cic.

*You will not REPENT*; te non pœnitet; Cic.

*I began to REPENT of what I had said*; pœnitentiam agere sermonis mei cœpi; Petron.

*Change of course is the best resource for one who REPENTS*; optimus est portus pœnitenti mutatio consilii; Cic.

*The faults of my age have brought me to REPENTANCE; mihi dolorem attulerunt errata ætatis meæ; Cic.*

*It is irksome to Pompey himself, and he REPENTS it extremely; tædet ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque ponit; Cic. The king's REPENTANCE was late; sena penitentia subiit regem.*

*But I think the rest are to be pardoned, if they REPENT of their error; ceteris autem, si errorem suum deposuerint, veniam et impunitatem dandam puto.*

*That he may REPENT himself; ut redeat in viam; ut ad meliorem frugem revertatur; ut ad bonam frugem se colligat, recipiat.*

*Late REPENTANCE is seldom sincere; sera penitentia raro vera.*

*He is heartily REPENTANT for his sins; suis irascitur ex animo peccatis.*

*Better REPENT late than never; satius sero, quam nunquam, sapere.*

*He grieves and REPENTS for his hardness of heart; de cordis sui dolet indolentia.*

*To steep himself in sorrow and REPENTANCE for sin; lixivio lacrymarum et penitentiam nitro peccati maculas abstergere.*

*To escape by REPENTANCE out of the gulf of sin; ex abyso vitiorum emergere et enatare; ad salubriora consilia animum appellere.*

*You may get REPENT; quod contractum est labis, potest elui.*

*You will not REPENT of this another day; gaudebis olim facto.*

*I avoid heart-galling sins, which require great REPENTANCE; ne quid per incogitantiam admitterem, quod in omnem vitam mordeat animum.*

*To grow wiser, better; to REPENT; to come home to himself, yea to God; ad se redire jam coepit, imo ad Deum; meliorantur indices ejus mores.*

*You can never sufficiently REPENT and sorrow for the least sin; etiam quæ ex inadvertentia admiseris peccata, plangenda gravior; si dixisti, sufficit, peristi.*

*He will have time enough to REPENT of this hereafter; ad templum bonæ mentis hunc dimittam; ad bonam se nunc recipit frugem.*

*To REPORT; narrare, &c. —ill of; diffamare; obtreectare, detrahere. —what was done in an embassy; renuntiare legationem; i. e. referre quid in legatione actum sit; Cic. Liv.*

*Ill REPORT; infamia.*

*A good REPORT; eulogium, præconium.*

*By REPORT; fando; Virg.*

*It was REPORTED; rumoribus dispersum est, inopibus, percerebat. Fama dis-*

*sipata, sparsa, pervulgata erat; nuntio accipiebatur, deferabatur, pervasit. Nuntii, rumores ad eum crebri, venerant, afferbantur. In ore erat omni populo. Rumores detulerunt. Vulgo dictum, jactatum audio. Serpit, emanat hic rumor. Vulgaris, illustris et pervagata fama. Sermo civitatis pervulgatus. Longe lata, que pervagata res; vulgo decantata; communis sermone celebrata. In ore omnium versatur. Omnium sermone percrebuit. Ferunt, aiunt, dicunt, prædicant. Rerum fama occupat aures. It, bacchatur fama per urbem.*

*To have an evil REPORT; male audire; infamia laborare.*

*It is variously REPORTED; ea de re varii, diversi rumores jactantur; multiplex, non una et eadem, non certa et sibi constans fama est, dissipatur; varie narratur; aliud atque aliud dicitur.*

*It is REPORTED my son is in love; meum gnatum rumor est amare; Ter.*

*Some REPORT; alii ferunt; Patern.*

*The REPORT went from man to man; rumor vitium percrebuit; Curt.*

*Pliny REPORTS that Cæsar —; auctor est Plinius, Cæsarem —; Macrobi.*

*They REPORTED you said so; ex te auditum aiebant; Ter.*

*Write me word how the REPORT goes of it; de quo quæ fama sit scribes; Cic.*

*They were willing to believe any REPORT of the Carthaginians; volebant quicquid de Carthaginensibus diceretur, credere; Patern.*

*There went abroad such a REPORT of —; hæc fama percrebuit de —; Cic.*

*Such a REPORT goes abroad; ea fama vagatur; Virg.*

*Before any REPORT of his arrival had come into those parts; prius quam de ejus adventu fama in eas regiones præferretur; Cæs.*

*You will get an ill REPORT if —; male audies si —; Ter.*

*To have a good REPORT; bene audire; Cic.*

*It is REPORTED; fertur; hoc proditum est memoriis; homines memoriis prodiderunt; Cic. Memoris traditum est; Cic.*

*They go by REPORT; incertis rumoribus servant; Cæs.*

*Your talk was REPORTED to me; allatus est ad me tuus de me sermo.*

*I heard it REPORTED by those that saw it themselves; accipi ab iis qui spectant.*

*It is REPORTED to me that you are suddenly taken with an ague; et scriptum est nuntiatum est mihi, te in febrem incidisse subito. —far enough; in ore est omni fere populo.*

*The Report is true enough; nec est vanum quod audistis. —went abroad long since; jam pridem rumor vagabatur.*

*No tongue can REPORT the worth; negavit se ullis vocibus vel somnium rei posse depingere.*

*Every place rings with this REPORT; jactatur in tonstrinis, vehiculis, navibus.*

*I speak but by REPORT; nihil præter auditum habeo.*

*Every one gives him his good REPORT; bene audit.*

*Nobody gives him a good REPORT; infamia flagrabat populari.*

*The whole country rings with the REPORT; nec ea demum civitas hac perstrepuisset fabula, sed eodem ferme die rumor ad alias civitates transvolarat, quæ tridui aberant itinere.*

*If you ever heard any REPORT of it; si fando tuas pervenit ad aures.*

*A thing REPORTED and blazed abroad; de quo magna statim fama præcebit.*

*Some news were REPORTED; nova quondam afferebantur.*

*And yet the REPORT carried it; et tamen hæc fama valebat.*

*A woman as ill REPORTED of, as she is well known; fama tam male audiens, quam bene nota.*

*To listen to all the REPORTS that are spread abroad; colligere ventos omnes rumorum; Cic.*

*To REPOSE; reponere. —himself; quiescere, requiescere. —his trust in one; fiduciam in aliquo collocare; alterius custodie, fidei, charissima queque, se suasque committere, concedere, tradere, credere.*

*To REPRESENT, or show; representare, exhibere. —or be like to; referre, personam gerere. —the form of a thing; assimulare, adumbrare, exprimere, imitari, effingere.*

*The orator's words REPRESENT his manners; oratoris mores effingit oratio.*

*The magistrate REPRESENTS the whole city; civitatis personam gerit magistratus.*

*To have a majestic REPRESENTATION; to represent a prince, &c.; tantam ore vultuque majestatem præ se ferre.*

*You have too narrow a spirit to REPRESENT so great and so grave a person; non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui tantam personam, tam gravem, tam severam.*

*To REPRESS; reprimere, &c. —fury; furori fræna injicere; frangere furorem; Cic. —wickedness; improbitatem restringere. —the seditious; multitudini exultanti, ferocienti, frænos injicere; indomitam refrænnæ licentiam; impius cædes, et rabiem tollere civicam. —carnal desires and affections; abdicare humanas cupiditates; temperare affectibus; suarum solvere nexu cupiditatum; animo flagranti*

*moderari; ratione rectrice affectibus moderari; appetitum frangere; mentem a terrenis avocare, et ad cælestia sublevaré; falsas mundi voluptates, pro more Christi, respuere; animum corpori præficere; cupere dissolvi, ut est apud Paulum; domicilio terreni corporis gravari; ingemiscere quod distrahatur a consortio cælesti; omni studio ad cœlitum vitam aspirare; neglectis temporalibus ad æterna, invisibilia, ad spiritualia rapi; a terrenorum desideriis cor restringere; ad cælestium bonorum gustum fructuque eniti; inhibere, cohibere, impetum affectuum; nam impetus omnino male administrat, ut ait sapiens; legem innocentie sibi ipsi indicare, imponere; animi motus ratione comprimere; (differentia — reprimere dicitur ad tempus; comprimere, in perpetuum) manus et oculos abstinenter habere; abstinenter se gerere; omnes animi motus temerarios atque turbulentos coercere et reprimere; tranquillo animo esse; perturbatione vacare; æstus iracundie comprimere; omnem cupiditatis impetum a rationis arce repellere; a rebus alienis se cohibere; denique, totius mentis statum recte moderari. —by severe laws, a city insolent with luxury; civitatem luxuria diffluentem, legum severitate devincire.*

*A wise man always REPRESENTS perturbation of mind; sapiens ab omni concitatione animi semper vacat.*

*In that age lustful affections must be REPRESENTED; hæc ætas a libidinibus arcenda est.*

*But to overcome the mind, to REPRESENT anger, to use victory moderately, &c. He who does those things and such-like things, I do not compare him with the greatest of men, but I judge him to be like God himself; verum animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, &c. Hæc et hujusmodi qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed similem Deo judico.*

*To REPROVE; reprehendere; severius coarguere; verbis castigare, exagitare, corrigere. —one's bill; libellos aliquos carpere. —one sharply; dictis aliquem conscindere. —them bitterly, pay them home, and name nobody; parcere personis, dicere de vitiis. —them soundly; indignante stimulo perfodere.*

*Sometimes he REPROVES them sharply; eos interdum odiosius vellicat; acri quodam sermonum sale sordes abatergit animorum.*

*Do not expect to be commended, but sharply REPROVED for this; ne in posterum quidem rosas cogita; scæsum, absinthium, spinas, acetum expecta et paver.*

*To REQUEST; orare, &c. precibus*



cum aliquo agere, apud aliquem contendere. —earnestly; efflagitare, instare. —humbly; fracto animo atque humiliter supplicare. —pardon; misericordiam implorare et exposcere; Cic.

*At my REQUEST; meo rogata.*

*It is in great REQUEST; magno in honore est; summo in honore est; est in honore et in pretio; Cic.*

*They are in no REQUEST; jacent; Cic.*

*I REQUEST this of you, that; te peto; a te peto ut; Cic.*

*He made it his REQUEST to the senate, that —; petivit a senatu, ut —; Tacit.*

*The senate granted your REQUEST; concessit senatus petitioni tue; Cic.*

*It has not been very long in REQUEST; non adeo antiquitus placuit; Plin.*

*Oratory even then was in REQUEST; jam tum erat honos eloquentiæ; Cic.*

*To deny one's REQUEST; minime voti competentem aliquem præterire.*

*To grant one's REQUEST; votis aures præbere; aures amicas applicare.*

*This is his great REQUEST; hoc illi intime in votis est.*

*I have no greater REQUEST; nihil mihi optatius est.*

*Nevertheless I REQUEST you earnestly, that; tamen te penitus rogo, ut, &c. te oro, queso, obtestorque, ut, &c. te ita rogo, ut majori studio non possim, ut, &c.*

*Thais earnestly REQUESTED you to return; Thais maximo te orabat opere, ut redires.*

*I cannot in modesty REQUEST you any further; impediō verecundia, ne verbis pluribus te rogem.*

*They began with prayers and tears to REQUEST him more earnestly; flebilibusque eum vocibus atque laniantibus vehementius obsecrare ceperunt.*

*He makes his REQUEST as humbly as he can; quam potest suppliciter rogat.*

*I REQUEST and pray you, my friend Curio, for your incredible good-will and affection towards me, as also for my special love to you, that; te, mi Curio, pro tua incredibili in me benevolentia, meaue item in te singulari, rogo atque oro, ut; Cic. —you on account of your old friendship; pro nostra veterata amicitia peto a te rogoque. —you earnestly, that —; valde, ex animo, a te contendo, ut —.*

*I would REQUEST of you all this one thing, that —; rogatus unum hoc vos velim omnes, ut —.*

*Let me obtain this favor for them by my REQUEST; sine exorem te illis hanc veniam.*

*He REQUESTED me humbly, that —; suppliciter mecum egit, ut —.*

*I beg and REQUEST this as earnestly*

*from you, as if all my fortune were placed in it; hoc ita a te postulo, peto, contendo, ut fortunas in eo meas positas putem.*

*To get one to yield to his REQUEST; oratum, exoratum aliquem habere.*

*The minister being wearied with his REQUESTS; cujus precibus fatigatus pastor.*

*Yet he being prevailed on by the REQUESTS and prayers of the noblemen; expugnatus tamen precibus nobilitatis.*

*I will not any more obstinately deny your REQUEST; nolo improbius obstare studio tuo.*

*To refuse somewhat peremptorily one's REQUEST; difficilem, minus exorabilem se alicui præbere.*

*But the greatest part of them had their REQUESTS and petitions quite rejected by the prince; at plerique irritis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepbant.*

*I will grant your REQUEST; efficiam quod rogas.*

*To REQUIRE; exigere, &c. —satisfaction for injury done; res repetere; Cic. —a thing according to law; vendicare.*

*REQUISITE; requisitus.*

*It is REQUISITE, or convenient; maxime fieri conducit, &c.*

*As the case REQUIRES; pro re nata; Cic.*

*To resolve as time and business shall REQUIRE; ex re et tempore constituere; Cic.*

*Not so much care as the case REQUIRES; minor cura, quam causa postulat; Cic.*

*If need so REQUIRE; si ita opus est facto; Ter.*

*To REQUITE; compensare. —a kindness; referre gratiam; remunerare beneficium; aliquem remunerare quam simillimo munere; Cic. —one to the full; remunerare aliquem pari munere; Cic. Par referre; Ter. —and reward bountifully; amplissimis aliquem munericibus cumulare. —like for like; reddere talionem; par pari referre.*

*I will REQUITE your kindness; gratiam referam. —and give you as good as you bring; amentatas hastas retorquebo; vires retulero; rependam.*

*I shall not be able to REQUITE your kindness to me; tua erga me merita non assequar; Cic. Nullam partem vider tuorum meritorum esse assecutus; Cic.*

*I shall never REQUITE your deserts; officia tua nunquam rependam.*

*It was but my duty to REQUITE; I did but restore; non contuli hoc in te beneficium, sed retuli.*

*I know how much you have REQUESTED*

me already; video quantum tuo in me studio jam debeam.

*I am* REQUITED *well enough*; pretium ob stultitiam foro.

*Do you thus (in REQUITAL) overcome men with kindness?* siccae soles amicos tuos fallere, et inopinis beneficentia compellibus constringere, ut expedire se nequaiverint?

*But lest I should never be able to* REQUITE *you*; sed ne tantis ego vincar beneficiis.

*I but pay (and REQUITE) you in your own coin*; tantundem refero, ut te aliquatenus compensarem.

*For one good morrow, I* REQUITE *you with twenty*; ego tibi (quando gaudere soles lucro) pro una fausta salute, mille precor faustissimas.

*When I refused a REQUITAL for so poor a courtesy*; hujus opellæ, quum præmiolum oblatum constanter recusarem.

*Help me, I pray, and I will* REQUITE *you thankfully*; optulare, quæso, gratum me experieris et memorem.

*If God bless me with life, this shall not be given without REQUITAL*; si vixero, vicem reponam aliquando.

*I will study how I may* REQUITE *you*; dispiciam unde possum hoc donum cum fœnore compensare.

*Thankfulness itself cannot sufficiently* REQUITE *you*; tibi dignas persolvere gratæ non ipse Charites possunt.

*I cannot repeat, much less* REQUITE, *your many favors*; pro isthoc tuo in me officio, pares agere gratias vix possum, referre nequaquam.

*I am bound for ever to respect and* REQUITE *you for this*; de isto tuo in me officio amo te, ut par est, maxime.

*Now he is well* REQUITED *for all his pains*; nunc ille optimam meritæ massam pro semente quam fecit.

*That I may* REQUITE *you one day*; tibi ego aliquando ut reddam hostiam.

*He deserves a better REQUITAL than man can give*; majore videtur remunerandus præmio, quam humanæ naturæ angustia tribuere possit.

*You shall see I will be thankful in* REQUITAL; *you shall be no loser*; paratum me atque promptum ad gratias tibi referendas semper invenies; fœneratum isthoc beneficium tibi pulchre dicaas.

*These things will sufficiently* REQUITE *the pains and trouble by profit*; hæc labores fructu abunde compensabunt.

*To* RESEMBLE; assimilare, referre, representare; specie corporis, ingenio, moribus referre patrem, exprimere, representare, reddere. Patris formam, moram et formæ patris similitudinem præ se ferre,

gerere. Patri esse quam similitudinem. Proxime, quam maxime accedere ad formam indolemque patris. Effigiem, faciem, imaginem, similitudinem, mores, ingenium patris, morum similitudinem, ingenii speciem ferro, referre, representare, reddere. Ex omni parte ita similis patri est, ut non ovum ovo magis; ut non pingi fangive; ut nulla efformari arte similior possit. Utramvis recte noris, ambos noreris, tam inter se apta et apposita similitudine conveniant. Ita similis patri, quasi ex ejus capite ortus, ita ut aiant Minervam ex Jovia. Elegantia patris tinctus puer. Unum si scias, alterum facile cognoscas; par est utriusque ingenium. Nihil a patris ingenio alius declinat. Quod est consimilis moribus, facile convinces ex te natum. Patriare. Frater fere alter. Pæne gemelli.

*To counterfeit a* RESEMBLANCE; vultum alterius fingere; personam alienam simulare, præ se ferre.

*He* RESEMBLES *his father*; imaginem patris reddit. —an honest man; speciem boni præ se fert.

*RESEMBLING a maid in looks and apparel*; virginis os habitumque gerens; Virg.

*To* RESIGN; resignare. —an office; officio, munere, magistratu se abdicare. Alteri provinciam, officium tradere, cedere, resignare, reddere, dedere; in alium transferre; unde accepit restituere; potestati alterius permittere. Loco cedere. A gubernaculis decedere. A rep. recedere. Alii facem, lampada tradere. Partes suas in alium successionem quadam conferre, transferre; imperium, magistratum, resp. habenas dimittere, deponere. Imperia transcribere.

*To* RESIST; alicui resistere, &c. contra aliquem reniti. —the truth; veritati bellum indicere; veritatem oppugnare, impugnare, mendacio contaminare. —temptation; vitiorum, acclerum, illecebras, lenociniis, pro viribus, pro virili, obviti, oblectari; pugnare dia, nec se submittere culpæ. —enemies; opponere se hostibus. —or kick against the pricks; adversus stimulos calcare, calcitrare, recalcitrare. —with great opposition the enemy's weapons and forces; summa contentione hostium vim, tela, copias propulsare, repellere. —dangers; ire obviam periculis.

*By the authority of the senate, and the consent of the people of Rome, we easily* RESISTED *the boldness of the man*; auctoritate senatus et consensu populi Romani, facile hominis audaciam fregimus.

*He* RESISTED *the fever man's bold endeavor*; ferventis hominis conatum et audaciam compressit. —the violence and grievousness of the disease; contra vim et gravitatem morbi contendit.

*With force and strength, we RESISTED the violence of those desperate men; perditorum hominum istorum impetus vi et manu repulimus.*

*Lest he should obstinately RESIST his own good fortune; ne in re secunda obvertat cornua; Plaut.*

*You who so furiously RESIST; vos qui sic fremitis, calces jecitis.*

*His inclination quite RESISTS that; refragator huic rei hominis ingenium.*

*Lest he should RESIST me; ne mihi obvertat cornua.*

*That was the first time when the pride of the nobility was RESISTED, or opposed; tum primum nobilitatis superbiae obvium est.*

*He RESISTS and opposes him; ei adversatur, obnititur. —stubbornly; ut refractarius respuit, calcitrat. —his own advantage; contra rem suam venit.*

*To RESOLVE; resolvere. —doubts; enodare; explicare et solvere nodos. —or purpose; statuere; firmissime statuere. In animo habere, concipere, decernere, statuere. Cum animo constituere. Instituire. Apud animum statuere. Est mihi, habeo certum, decretum, constitutum, destinatum, animo fixum, immotum, statum cum animo deliberatumque. Certum atque obstatum est; proposui, destinavi in animo, decrevi, mecum statui, consilium est ita facere. Certus semper hujus propositi fui. Fixo consilio et confirmato istud auspicatus et aggressus sum. Inducere animum, in animum. Intentum animum tanquam arcum habere. Sententia sic est, stat rata et firma est. Animo insedit, immotum sedit. Obfirmavi animum. Animo est, in animo est, mihi constat proficisci. Fert animus. Nunc quoque mens eadem mihi perstat. Animo fixum immotumque sedet. Certa sua est illi, constat, sedet hæc animo; sic stat sententia. Neque me sententia vertet.*

*I am RESOLVED; certum est, stat sententia. —to take pity on nobody; neminis misereri certum est; Plaut. —to dwell with you; decrevi apud te habitare; Cic. —on it; ita animum induxi meum; Ter. Stat mihi; Corn. Nep. —so to carry myself in my consulship that —; mihi deliberatum et constitutum est ita gerere consulatum, ut —; Cic. —now to stay at home, till —; nunc domi certum est obsidere usque donec —; Ter.*

*To alter his RESOLUTION, or opinion; non stare suscepto consilio; cursus vestigium inflectere.*

*If you be RESOLVED on it; si fixum tibi istud; Plin.*

*Are you RESOLVED? tibi istuc in corde certum est? Plaut.*

*RESOLVED to go; certus eundi; Virg.*

*You must RESOLVE before night; statuendum vobis ante noctem est; Cic.*

*The senate RESOLVED to destroy Carthage; statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere; Patern.*

*From this day forward I am RESOLVED to be good; bonus volo jam ex hoc dis esse; Plaut.*

*I prithee RESOLVE me quickly; quæso absolvo me extemplo; Plaut.*

*Boy or girl, they are RESOLVED to bring it up; quicquid peperisset, decreverunt tollere; Ter.*

*I was not fully RESOLVED what to do; mihi non erat explicatum quid agerem; Cic.*

*RESOLVE me this doubt; exime hunc mihi scrupulum; Plin.*

*Having RESOLVED on these courses; his initis consiliis; Cæs.*

*They RESOLVED to wait for the German forces; auxilia Germanorum expectare constituunt; Cæs.*

*I have RESOLVED to lay aside that character; mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam; Cic.*

*To be RESOLUTE in his opinion, and never to change it; suo plane judicio stare; nunquam receptui canere; sua sententia semper tenax; opinionem mordicus tenere.*

*He is RESOLUTELY obstinate against the truth; cujus aures clausæ sunt veritati.*

*But he, being filled with fear and pride, RESOLUTELY persisted in his opinion; at ille timoris et superbiae plenus, in sententia perstabat immotus.*

*Neither are you, Catiline, such a man, as that either shame should recal you from your RESOLVED baseness, or fear from danger, or reason from fury, or madness; neque, Catilina, is es, ut te a turpitudine pudor, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore revocet.*

*To RESORT; frequentare, adventare; convenire, confluere. —or flock to some place; ad locum aliquem magno, maximo numero, infinita multitudine, denso agmine confluere, ferri, convolare, concurrere. Locum frequentia magna celebrare, potere; multitudine cortique celebri frequentare. In loco aliquo maxima frequentia convenire. Locus populi frequentia celeberrimus; civium atque advenarum multitudine nobilissimus, valde celebratus.*

*A continual RESORT of friends; quotidiana amicorum assiduitas.*

*Great RESORT of men and women; frequentia, celebritas, virorum ac mulierum.*

*They RESORT to one place; conflant in unum locum.*

*Whither you may RESORT for house-room; quo in tectum te receptas.*

*They make the rocks RESOUND with their lamentable cries; scopulos lacrymosis vocibus implent; Virg.*

*To try one's last RESOURCE; extrema experiri; Sall.*

*To RESPECT; respicere. —or show respect; observare, colere.*

*In RESPECT; præ, prep.*

*He RESPECTS and loves me as —; me observat et diligit, sicut —; Cic.*

*In which RESPECT; quo nomine; Patrec.*

*Nobody else RESPECTS us; alius nemo respicit nos; Ter.*

*She RESPECTED this above any country; hanc terris magis omnibus coluit; Virg.*

*Showing what RESPECT they gave to a fish; prodens venerationem, qua piscis habebatur; Macr.*

*They are despised by those who used to RESPECT them; spernantur ab iis, a quibus sunt coli soliti; Cic.*

*I now come hither out of RESPECT to you; nunc huc honoris vestri venio gratia; Plaut.*

*He had no RESPECT shown him; cui nullus honos habitus est; Cic.*

*For these RESPECTS; ob has causas; Cæs.*

*I had always a RESPECT for your safety; tuam salutem charam semper habui.*

*This life has but little that is pleasant, in RESPECT of what is troublesome in it; parva res est voluptatum in vita, præterquam quod molestum est.*

*To pay all possible RESPECT to; maximum honorem præstare; maxima reverentia habere.*

*To REST; quiescere, otari, in otio considerare. —oneself; se ex labore reficere; Cæs.*

*The REST; reliquus, adj.*

*And the REST did as too; cæterique idem fecerunt; Curt.*

*Almost all the REST of the magistrates; reliqui magistratus pæne omnes; Cic.*

*You shall hear the REST within; intra cætera audies; Ter.*

*We will do the REST by ourselves; reliqua per nos agemus; Cic.*

*You know what were the REST of the shows; nosti enim reliquos ludos; Cic.*

*I heartily wish she may lead the REST of her life with such a man as —; illique exopto, ut reliquam vitam exigit cum eo viro, qui —; Ter.*

*Leave the REST for them to live on in winter; reliquum hyemationi relinquatur; Var.*

*He cannot REST; non potest quiescere; Cic.*

*There I RESTED all night long; ibi quievi noctem perpetam; Plaut.*

*Set your heart at REST; animo esto*

*otioso; Ter. In oculum utrumvis conspiciasito; Plaut. In aurem utrumvis dormias; Ter. Altam dormias; Juv.*

*God REST his soul; illi osem bene quiescant; Petron.*

*Guess you at the REST; tu conjicito cætera; Ter.*

*We took little REST all the rest of the night; reliquas noctis horas male soporati consumpsimus; Petron.*

*I command you to be at REST and quiet in your mind; animo otioso, desolato, te esse impero.*

*You may be at REST about that affair; de istac re, in oculum utrumvis conquiescito.*

*After you have undergone so many difficult and troublesome accidents, take a little REST and ease; tu tot tantisque malis a te exantlatis casibus, pensam pacemque tibi tribue.*

*Let there be REST now from troubles and dangers; sit jam satis laborum, sit satis periculorum.*

*I could now leave off, if my RESTLESS mind did not make labor its daily food; potuissem jam desistere, ni meus animus inquires paceretur opere.*

*It is a time of REST now; jam tranquillum est; Alcedonia sunt circa forum.*

*To RESTORE; restituere, &c. —to liberty; vindicare; in libertatem assere. —one to his place; alicui locum restituere. Aliquem in locum unde decidit, in priorem gratiam et honoris locum restituere; in gratiam et honoris locum restituere; in gradum, in sedem dignitatis atque honoris reponere. Pristinum alicui statum, dignitatem reddere. Imperium et dignitatem ereptam, amissam, recuperare, recipere. Recipere se in principem; to be restored. —again to life; ad vitam revocare; fata propeperata retexere. —a decayed province; provinciam perditam erigere. —one to his whole estate; in fortunas postliminio restituere. —a broken estate; rem perditam reparare. —and recall those banished; ejectos restituere, et revocare; exules reducere.*

*You were a RESTORER of our liberty; tu exististi vindex libertatis nostre.*

*Citizens RESTORED from banishment; cives reducti ab exilio.*

*When he is RESTORED from a broken estate to a better condition; cum ex adversis ac perditis rebus ad meliorem fortunam statum revocatur.*

*To be RESTORED to health; ex morbo revalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere.*

*The majesty of the people of Rome is RESTORED; majestas populi Romani revixit.*

*The commonwealth is RESTORED; res-*

publica se recuperavit; respublica respiravit.

To RESTRAIN; restringere, &c.

*They need RESTRAINT rather; freno magis est hic opus quam laxatis habenis.*

*They RESTRAIN themselves from many pleasures; voluptates, quas sibi ipsis interdiciunt.*

To RETAIL; renumerare, frustillatim concidere; minutim, minutatim distrahere. —*wares*; magnas mercum moles per particulas dividere.

By RETAIL; particulatim.

A seller of wares by RETAIL; propola, m. minutiarius negotiator.

A RETAIL trade; minutiaria negotiatio.

To RETIRE to a solitary place; exire in solitudinem; Cic.

To RETREAT; recedere, retrocedere.

*I began to RETREAT; recipere me cupi; Cic.*

*At first they make a stand, then they RETREAT; primo resistunt, deinde referunt pedem; Liv.*

To sound a RETREAT; classicum, receptui canere; signum dare; Cic. Liv.

*They fell on them in the RETREAT; recedentibus signa inferunt; Curt.*

To feign a RETREAT; reverti se simulare; Cms.

To make a RETREAT; navim in pulvianum reducere.

*This single trait RETRIEVES his name from eternal disgrace; hoc unum facinus labem æternam delet.*

To RETURN; neut.; redire, &c.; recipere se, referre pedem. —*an answer*; responsum reddere vel reponere. —*money for one*; pecuniam ab aliquo solvere. —*a kindness, thanks*; referre gratiam; Cic.

—*home*; intro ire, concedere; se conjicere, corripere; referre pedem. Ingredi, subire domum. Domum, in sedes se recipere, conferre, convertere. Introire in sedes. Domum vadere, redire. Revocare gradum, pedem; recipere gressum ad limina. —*to his studies*; ad studiorum consuetudinem atque usum redire. —*from a journey*; remetiri viam; lares parvosque penates revivere. —*to evil courses*; a sana mente iterum deficere, desciscere. Bis ad eundem impingere. Ad eundem furorē, ad vomitum canis, ad volutabrum suū redire. Ut canis immundus vel amica luto sus, ad vitiorum sordes ad illuviem recipere se. Si sperat fore clam rursus ad ingenium redit. —*to the purpose*; sermonem ad rem accommodare. —*or report, evil words*; aliquem, in aliquem offendere; aliquem lacessere, irritare; ad iram, iracundiam accendere, verbis inflammare.

*I will RETURN presently; mox ego huc revertar; Ter. —to my studies again; ad nostra me studia referam literarum studia repetam; reddam studiū operas intermissas; ad studiorum consuetudinem, atque usum redibo; pristina studia revocabo; rursus ad studia me conferam.*

*Should I RETURN? no; redeam? non; Ter.*

*To these things I RETURNED in writing no more than; ad hæc ego rescripseram nihil amplius quam; Gell.*

*There is no RETURN from the grave; ab inferis nullus reditus.*

*You will get great RETURNS of honor and praise by executing your office well; gloria ex munere bene gesto; hoc munus si cum laude administraveris, gesseris, curaveris, in hoc te munere si præclarè gesseris, expressor et illustrior tua virtus erit, tua virtus patebit illustris, exstabit apertius, magis quam antea patefient, certiusque cognoscantur animi tui bona, qui vir sis, et quantus, magis quam antea res ipsa declarabit, majorem quam antea, ingenii animique tui significationem dabis, teipsum oculis hominum asperies, ac patefacies; ipse sic te probabis, ut antea nunquam.*

*Your RETURN was out of time; reditus importunus; in alienum tempus cadit reditus tuus; non redis opportune; alieno tempore reverteris; revertendi maturitas nondum aderat; non erat cur hoc tempore redires; tuum reditum minime tempus postulabat, ratio temporis improbat, ac dissuadet; minime convenit cum tempore tua reversio; si temporis rationem spectasses, redeundi consilium non cepisses, aut susceptum abjecisses, improbares, vituperasses, reprehendisses, damnares, ineptum, absurdum, aversum a ratione, plane stultum judicasses.*

*I RETURN unknowing; inscius revertor; redeo, revertor, reverto, refero me ad rus, repeto rus insciens, imprudens, inscienter, præter voluntatem pedes me ad rus inscientem referunt.*

To REVENGE; vindicare, ulcisci; injuriam illatam ulcisci, vindicare, compensare, retribuere, retaliare, reponere, referre, reddere. Reddere talionem. Vindictam sumere, pœnas repetere de aliquo. Acrus, gravior ad ulciscendas injurias incumbere. Vehementissime injurias persequi. Pari pari referre. Amantatās hastas retorquere. Pro malo malum dare. Remordere. Recalcitrare. A me inultum non auferes. Injuriam inultam, ignominiam impunitam non dimittere. Non impune hoc facies. Ferro exercere dolorem. Agere cum aliquo mala compensatione; malum malo reddere; fallacia fallaciam trudere; impudentissimum, fer-

reum alterius os gravi reverberare convicio, talionis jure uti; genuinum talionis alicui infligere, talionem reponere dignam. — *most eagerly his country's injuries; patrias injurias vehementissime persequi.*

*The bitter cruelty of his REVENGE reached further than death itself; cujus ulciscendi acerbitas progressa ultra mortem est.*

*He cannot be REVENGED sufficiently; satis digne persequi non potest.*

*His mind is bent on REVENGE; ardet ad ulciscendum animus ejus.*

*It was evident what fierce desires of REVENGE the remembrance of his father's death produced; facile cognitu erat quantas faces, quam vehementes ardores ulciscendi afferebat paternæ mortis recordatio.*

*I will not suffer that without REVENGE; haud inultum sinam.*

*I pay sufficiently for my folly, but you shall never go away with that without REVENGE; ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, sed inultum id tu nunquam auferes.*

*He REVENGES those injuries with laughter, rather than anger; quas injurias non ira, sed risu potius, ulciscitur.*

*Either I am not a man, nor at freedom, or I will REVENGE my wrong with the blood of the guilty; aut vir ego liberque non sum, aut noxio sanguine parentabo injuriæ meæ.*

*A remission of REVENGE; vindictæ omissio.*

*I willingly lay aside all thoughts of REVENGE; ultionis omne libenter consilium abjicio, depono, omitto; omnem acceptæ injuriæ memoriam ex animo deleo; de ultione nihil plane cogito; animus meus ultionem non spectat; abduco animum a vindicta.*

*To REVERENCE; venerari, &c.; omni, summa observantia, singulari studio colere; honorifice, honorificentissimis verbis appellare; veneratione, observantia, cultu quodam, honore summo, amplissimo ornare, dignari, prosequi; in honore habere; perofficiose, et peramanter, observare. Alicui assurgere, applaudere, genua flectere; caput inclinare, aperire; honorem deferre, dare, habere, facere, reddere, prohibere, exhibere. Quem non minus veneror genitore. Multo honore aliquem compellare. Præfari honorem, honor sit auribus; sate your reverence.*

*He showed much REVERENCE to me; summa me observantia colebat.*

*Saving your REVERENCE; sit venia data; honor auribus sit habitus.*

*Virtue is more to be REVERENCED than riches; virtus magis honore afficienda, quam divitiis; placet mihi, probatur, valde satisfacit mos et consuetudo tua; laudem tuæ consuetudini tribuo, quod ea co-*

*las, veteraria, observes, in honore habetas, honore, observantia, studio prosequaris, honore afficias, observantia colas, quod is honorem habetas, tribuas, præstes, observantiam ac studium præstes, qui virtute potius, quam divitiis abundanti, excellent, eminent, valent, qui sunt a virtute paratiores quam divitiis, quos virtus potius quam divitiis commendat, qui virtutem magis quam fortunas possident.*

*Thy father is to be REVERENCED; pater colendus; debes patrem tuum colere ante omnes homines; est cur patri tuo præcipuum quendam honorem præstes; tui muneris, tui officii, tuarum partium est, tuum munus, tuum officium, tuæ partes sunt, hoc in te convenit, ad te pertinet, a te postulatur, hoc tibi omnis ratio suadet, proponit, ut patrem tuum præcipuo quodam honore colas, observes, tucaris, afficias.*

*To meet with a sudden REVERSE of fortune; subita rerum conversione pæne opprimi.*

*To REVOLVE any thing in one's mind; aliquid animo tractare; Cic.*

*To REWARD merit; præmium, merita, præmia bene merenti, debitos honores virtuti dare, tribuere, persolvere, deferre. Præmiis amplis, amplissimis; mercede magna, muneribus, bene meritis afficere, donare, remunerari, cumulare, decorare honestum laborem. Ex ætario publico, e fisco, e publico, e rep. præmium amplum, statum, annuum salarium, censum, centena annua ob novitatem inventæ rei, ob meritum in reipub. statuere, constituere, designare, decernere alicui, conferre in aliquem. Præmia digna, debita meritis palmæ reddere, persolvere.*

*To be REWARDED; affici, donari præmio. Auferre, metere præmium. Opere bene navatæ pretium, periculorum præmia et laborum mercedem accipere. Ubers meritorum ex virtute fructus colligere, metere, percipere. Grandia, multa meritorum, laborum præmia ferre, capere.*

*I ask no REWARD of you; nullum a vobis præmium postulo; Cic.*

*He nobly REWARDED his soldiers; adorea afficit suos.*

*REWARDED according to his merits; ornatus ex virtutibus; Ter.*

*Honor is the REWARD of virtue; præmia virtutis honores; si ut instituti perges, si cursum institutum tenebas, si tuam consuetudinem servabis, omnia quæ sunt in republica amplissima consequentia, præmium feres tuæ virtutis eximios honores; ad summos honores, ad ea quæ summa sunt in republica, tua te virtus efferet, extollet; merces tuorum meritorum erit amplissima dignitas; additum tibi ad maximos honores aperies, patefacies, viam strues, munies; honorem in republica nullum*

frustra potes, multi etiam non potenti deferrerentur.

*REWARDS appointed for virtue*; præmia virtuti proposita; præmiorum spe magna, admodum firma, nisi possunt ii, quorum vita cum virtute traducitur; egregia præmia pro certo expectare, sine dubio polliceri, plane sperare licet iis, qui virtutem colunt, qui recte atque honeste, et cum virtute vitam agunt, peragunt, ducunt, traducunt, vivunt; magna sunt recte agentibus præmia constituta, proposita; summa recte agentes manent præmia; certum fructum boni colligent, capient, percipient, ferent suæ virtutis, probitatis, officii, optimorum consiliorum atque factorum; mercedem actionum suarum expectare certissimam possunt, qui virtutem in vita primam habuerunt, quibus in vita virtus fuit antiquissima.

*This demonstrates a flourishing commonwealth, if rich REWARDS be bestowed on the learned professors of science*; hoc specimen est florentis reipublicæ, si disciplinarum professoribus præmia opulenta pendantur.

*He seems to deserve a greater REWARD, than men can bestow on him*; præmio majore videtur remunerandus, quam humanæ naturæ angustiae possunt tribuere.

*He REWARDS beautifully*; multis suffarcinat muneribus.

*The commonwealth quickly received the REWARD, both of their wishes and their resolutions*; tulit protinus et voti et consilii sui pretium respublica.

*A RICH banquet*; opiparum convivium.

*To grow RICH*; suas fortunas, opes, copias, facultates, divitias, suam rem, domesticam, familiarem augere, amplificare; multis accessionibus ornare, cumulare. Magnam æcerum, ingens, grande pondus, maximam vim auri, argenti, pecuniarum; thesauros ingentes corrådere, quærere, congerere, confiare, contrahere, conficere, colligere, comparare, reponere, recondere. Magnos numerorum æceros, immensam pecuniarum congeriem, innumerabiles pecunias cogere, corrogare, concervare, construere, accumulare. Grande peculium conficere. Ex mendicitate, et ex ceno, ex miserrimis fortunæ suæ sordibus emergere. Ditescere. Rem facere. Divitiis augeri. Multas opes, divitias componere, conquirere. Reditus augere paternos.

*To make one RICH*; opibus, divitiis, copiis aliqueum augere, explere, cumulare, instruere, donare, ditare. Magnam pecuniæ vim, opes amplissimas in aliquem conferre; adoptare in divitias. Ex tenui fortuna, ex summa rerum inopia ad maximam opulentiam, copiam, affluentiam rerum provehere, promovere, perducere. Locu-

Phrase.

pletare. Divitias alicui ministrare, augerere.

*Rich in land*; qui prædia colit multa et fructuosa, optima et ampla, reditus habet maximos, uberrimos, terras et latifundia amplissima; agros cultissimos; hereditatem luculentam et magnam tenet. Dives agris. Ditissimus agri. — *in cattle*; ab ovium gregibus atque armentis copiosus. Pecudum copia et multitudine abundans. Mille greges illi totidemque armenta per herbas Errabant. — *in money*; maximam auri argentique vim, ingentes numerorum æceros, pecunias infinitas, innumerabiles, thesauros immensos, amplissimos habere congestos domi, egregie pecuniosus. Pecuniæ dives; bene nummatus est, bene peculiat, bene paratus a pecunia, instructus a pecunia, abundans nummis, copiosus est a pecunia, minime pecuniam desiderat; multum habet in arca, refertus est pecuniis, pecuniis illi multum est, pecuniæ multum possidet, magnam auri vim argentique possidet, in numero habet.

*He is very RICH*; omnium rerum affluentibus copiis ditatur; perdives est; maximis opibus præditus est; Cic.

*If it be a RICH hicc*; si fecunda sit alvus; Var.

*You will never be RICH*; nunquam rem facies; Ter.

*As RICH as a shorn sheep*; nudior leberide.

*To abound in RICHES*; maximis divitiis, facultatibus, opibus, copiis; omnium rerum ubertate copiasque frui, abundare, affluere, circumfluere, florere. Maximis fortunæ muneribus, beneficiis, ornamentis affici, instrui, donari, cumulari, locupletari. Fortunam habere, amplam, splendidam. Homo locuples, locupletissimus, ditissimus, opulentus, fortunatus, copiosus et dives; qui rerum, bonorum omnium abundantia fruitur, copiis ditatur. Crassum, Crosum, Midam superat divitiis.

*RICHES are more esteemed than virtue*; divitiis virtuti præferuntur. Virtus postponitur divitiis. Qui plus opibus valet, valet plus gratia. Quo quisque opulentior, non quo virtute præstantior, eo apud omnes ordines gravior est. Majora sunt hominum studia in divites, opulentos, locupletes; divitibus magis favent, student, quam virtute præditis. Ditissimus quisque vulgo optimus, præstantissimus habetur. Divitiarum copiis, non virtuti, dignitas deferatur, honor tribuitur. Apud vulgus hominum divitiis commendant, non probitas morum. Plus opibus tribuitur quam virtuti. — *must be made much of*; divitiis plurimum tribuendum; his temporibus magni faciendæ, pendendæ, æstimandæ divitiis sunt; commendat nobis rem fami-

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liarem temporum ratio, ea ratio temporum est, ut plurimum divitiis tribuendum videatur, ut divitias non in postemis habere debeamus, non ultimo loco ponere; non in minimis ducere, constituere, locare.

*It is RICHES and not virtue that effected it*; divitiarum hoc, non virtutis est; copiarum hoc potius est quam virtutis; non hoc in virtute, sed in opibus situm est; facit hoc non virtus, verum copia divitiarum; pertinet hoc ad copias, non ad virtutes; non hoc virtus, verum divitum præstant; pendet hoc a divitiis, non a virtute.

*He is sufficiently RICH*; sat dives; satis erat divitiis instructus, munitus, a re; res erat ei familiaris satis ampla, satis habebat, satis possidebat divitiarum, satis ei divitiarum erat; minime erat ei angusta res domestica; satis valebat opibus.

*Occupied in seeking after RICHES*; in divitiis querendis occupatus; in re familiari augenda totus es; præter divitias nihil spectas; tuum omne studium in querendis opibus consumis, locas, constituis; totus in divitiis incumbis, id unum agis, eo tantum spectas, eo tuum studium dirigis, confers, tuum consilium illud est, tua plane singularis cogitatio, ut divitias tibi pares, compares, colligas, congeras; ut opes queras, haberas, possideas, ut opibus abundes, affluas, ut divitiis tibi redundant, tibi adsint maxime, tuam in domum frequentes confluant; ut dives sis, copiosus, lucuples, plenus, bene nummatus, multarum possessionum, munitus, instructus, paratus, minime inopæ a re familiari, a re domestica, a divitiis, ab opibus, a copiis, a fortunis, ut abundes, ut cumulate possideas, ut uberius sis omnia, ut omnium rerum ubertate floreas; ut fortunæ tibi sint amplissimæ.

*The Venetians are mighty and RICH*; Veneti potentes et divites; Veneti opibus et potentia valent, pollent, vigent, præstant, excellunt, affluunt divitiis, opibus vigent, neque divitiis neque opes desiderant.

*To gather together abundances of RICHES*; condere horreis quicquid de Libycis veritur areis; pecunias infinitas domi congestas habere.

*If fortune favor you with RICHES*; si tibi optime cum fortuna convenit.

*That in this life you may abound in heavenly RICHES*; ut in hac vita divinis affluas opibus.

*A very RICH woman*; mulier copiosa plane et locuples.

*To make himself RICH with other men's money*; alienis pecuniis se locupletari.

*Who is so strongly fixed by RICHES, as that, &c.*; quis ita firmus ab opibus est, ut, &c.

*Well grounded and well ordered RICH-*

*ES*; fortuna fundata et bene constituta.

*This, he thought, would make him very RICH*; eo subinde thesauro, plus quam Cræsus videbatur sibi.

*Endless RICHES*; argenti fontes.

*I prefer one dram of learning above all the RICHES in the world*; tantillum hoc fragmentulum cum universo Tagi auro non permiscerem.

*Great RICHES gotten wretchedly*; re splendida admodum, sed male parata, rapinis, sacrilegiis, extortionibus.

*I never saw a RICHES thing then it was*; nec enim quicquam vidi aspiciam divitiis onustus.

*He is grown RICH*; rem familiarem multis ampliavit accessionibus.

*To RID, or despatch*; expedire. — *or deliver*; liberare, eripere, extricare. — *one of his money*; argento aliquem emungere. — *a place of stones, rubbish*; elapidare, erudere.

*You will find a way to RID yourself of these troubles*; qui te expedias his turbinis reperies; Ter. Ex hac turba; Ter.

*I have cunningly RID myself of that danger*; ego dolis me illo expuli periculo; Plant.

*To get RID of*; emergere; extricare se, amoliri.

*To RIDE a horse*; equitare. In equo vehi, sedere. Equo invehî, provehi, ferri; equo iter facere. Spumantem equum agitare. Fræna, lora, habenas agitare, ducere, premere manu, tenere, manibus moliri. Fertur equis; equi spumantis ora, colla flectit; ardentes æquore campî exercet equos; Appiam mannis terit. — *on a hobby-horse*; equitare in arundine longa; Hor. — *round in a ring*; in orbem equitare; Ovid. — *in a chariot*; insidere in corrum; curru advehi, insidere, citis volare quadrigis. — *on an ass*; asino inequitare.

*A skilful RIDER, or horseman*; equus; equiso exercitatus, peritus, peritissimus equitandi, equos agitandi arte clarus. Docuus flectere colla equorum. Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte.

*They RIDE in triumph in a chariot of gold*; aureo curru triumphatur; Flor.

*The ships RIDE at anchor*; dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves; Virg. Naves ad anchoras erant deligatæ; Cæs.

*They RIDE up and down every way*; per omnes partes peregritant; Cæs.

*He RODE at anchor till*; in anchoris expectavit dum; Cæs.

*To fight RIDING*; pugnare ex equo.

*To get on horseback to RIDE*; equum conscendere.

*RIGHT*; rectus, &c. — *proper, or that which should be*; germanus, genuinus, legitimus, verus, adj. — *just or honest*; rectus, justus, legitimus, directus, adj. — *or*



wrong; quo jure, quave injuria; sive hoc recte, sive non recte; Cic. —over-against; e regione.

To make RIGHT; dirigere, rectificare, corrigere.

You are in the RIGHT; recte putas.

Of very good RIGHT; jure, merito.

RIGHTeous; justus, adj.

You doubt whether it be RIGHT or wrong; æquum sit an iniquum dubitas; Cic.

The RIGHT itself shines of itself; æquitas ipsa lucet per se; Cic.

I am RIGHTLY enough served for my folly; pretium ob stultitiam fero; Ter.

You are in the RIGHT of it; rem tenes; Ter. Rem ipsam putasti; recte sentis; putas; Cic. Ter. Ita est ut dicis; Ter.

To forego somewhat of his RIGHT; paulum de jure suo decedere; Cic. Paululum de jure suo concedere; Ter. Summo jure non agere.

A RIGHT friend; bono amico amicus. —honest man; homo, siquis alius, probus; vir bonus et cum primis honestus; Cic.

A down-RIGHT honest man; vir sine furo ac fallacis; Cic. Antiqua homo virtute ac fide; Ter.

You cannot look RIGHT against the sun; intueri solem adversam nequitis; Cic.

There is all RIGHT you should; fas omne est; Virg.

If we have not done all things RIGHT; si quid est peccatum a nobis; Ter.

I am never RIGHT but when I am there; nobismetipsis tum denique cum illo venimus, placemus; Cic.

Not but that it was RIGHT, but; non quin rectum esset, sed quia; Cic.

You say RIGHT; recte dicis; Ter.

All is not RIGHT with them; aliquid monstri alunt; Ter.

Your name is not RIGHT; or they did not give her her RIGHT name; nomen non convenit; Ter.

She died by her own RIGHT hand; dextra occidit ipsa sua; Virg.

On the RIGHT hand; a dextra; ad dextram; Cic.

Against all RIGHT; contra jus fasque; Cic. Iniquum.

I have as good RIGHT in the estate as you; ubi tu Caius, ibi ego Caius.

The RIGHT owners; justi domini; Cic.

It is done by no RIGHT; nullo jure factum est; Ulp.

I will pursue my RIGHT; ego meum jus persequar; Ter.

He asks but that which is RIGHT; suum jus postulat; Ter.

He knows not his RIGHT hand from

his left; nescit quid inter dextram et sinistram.

He determined the degree of RIGHT by the quantity of money; omnia jura pretio exæquavit; Cic.

A RIDICULOUS thing; ridicula, perdidicula res, risu digna, accipienda et ludibrio; quæ vel Heraclitum solvat in cachinnum, Heracrito risum excutiat. Democrito censore dignum opus.

RIGOR; rigor, m. severitas, asperitas, f.

The RIGOR of the law; summum jus.

To win one by RIGOR, or fear; homines audaces, improbos, nimis et metu, terrore legum, supplicii formidines, severitate, asperitate, gravius puniendo, inclementius agendo, asperius tractando, animadvertendo severius, animadversiones metu coercere, refrænare, in officio continere, domare, subigere; ad suam voluntatem, nutum redigere, reducere; ægre, summa cum vi, contentione comprimere, continere. Mali puniuntur et traduntur in melius. Oderunt peccare mali formidine penæ.

To examine a person's actions with the utmost RIGOR; facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem exquirere; Cic.

To RING the bells; pulsare campanas. —neut.: as one's ears do; tinnire: as the woods do; remugire. —again; resonare. —all over; personare. —out the bell; campanam utrinque pulsare. —in peal; to chime; campanas numerose pulsare. —all in; jam extremum pulsare.

A RING on the finger; annulus.

I took a RING from my finger; de digito anulum detraho; Ter.

The skies RING again with their shouts; resonat clamoribus æther; Virg.

In a RING; in orbem; Virg.

My ears RING with noise; aures tinniant sonitu; Catul.

The RING will witness for me; testis est mecum annulus; Ter.

They cast themselves into a RING, and stood on their defence; illi orbe facto sese defenderunt; Cæs.

The wood RINGS with barking; remugit nemus latratu.

A RING-leader to mischief; scelorum, flagitiorum, impietatis, malorum princeps, architectus, machinator, præceptor, magister, auctor; signifer, antesignanus; artifex. Qui nequitiam facem præfert, scelorum aperit fontes, malorum unus omnium culpam sustinet; sator sartorque scelorum et messor maximus. Improborum dux.

RIOT; luxuria, luxuries, f. luxus, nepotatus, m.

To live RIOTOUSLY; luxuriari, nepotari, bacchari, græcari.

*A RIOR in law; tumultus, -us, m.*

*To be very RIOTOUS, or prodigal; prodigo, sumptibus profusis vivere, per luxuriam, luxum, et libidinem omnia sua profundere.*

*That RIOTOUS person lives to pamper his appetite, not to any thing worthy of praise or glory; ille gurgis atque heluo natus videtur abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriæ; Cic.*

*But how much time have you basely spent in RIOR in that base house? at quam multos dies in ea turpi domo turpissime es perbacchatus?*

*You must take care that you do not, beyond moderation, live in RIOR and lavish expenses; cavendum autem ne, extra modum, sumptu et magnificentia prodeas; Cic.*

*Riches seem to have been a reproach, a burden, and misery, to those RIOTOUS persons; quibus perditis divitiis ludibrio, oneri, miserique, videntur fuisse.*

*You have been a very RIOTOUS spender of your patrimony; tu gurgis et vorago patrimonii heluabare.*

*To sup RIOTOUSLY; in Apolline cœnare.*

*RIP not up old sores; ne malorum re-fices memoriam.*

*RIPE; maturus, adj.*

*Standing corn was now nearly RIFE; æges prope jam matura erat; Cæs.*

*The corn now began to RIFE; jamque maturescere frumenta incipiebant; Cæs.*

*To RISE; oriri. —or mount up; ascendere, attollere se. —up; surgere, exsurgere. —up against; insurgere. —up to one; assurgere. —up out of; emergere. —or swell; turgere. —from mean condition to high dignity; a remo ad tribunal. Ex loco infimo in summum traduci; in altissimum subvehi, tolli. Sordido natus, loco humili, obscuro, ad summum ascendit imperii fastigium. Consulatu functus est; acceptrum arripuit. Qui mendicus aberat in vicis, ad opes et honores summos tandem evehctus est. Ex fortunæ infimæ tenebris, ad claritatem et decus emergere. Ex summa egestate ad summas opes transire. Ex nihilo, ex humili, magna ad fastigia rerum Extolli. Fortunam revertere habere quicunque repente Dives ab exili progrediendi loco. Asperius nihil est humili cum surgit in altum. —from the dead; ab inferis, a mortuis redire, emergere, suscitari, &c. Resurgere; ad vivos in terras remeare, remigrare, ascendere. Animam vitamque recipere. Reviviscere. Redivivus. Reviviscere mundi superno tempore; corpus resumere; in vitam redire; vitam rursus induere; emergere, tumulo; a nigro remeare*

*Orco; ultima etenim dies reducet nos omnes vitæ compotes; tunc mortui resurgent, animæque in corporis sui regredientur domicilium. —to a higher degree; ad altiorum gradum ascendere; Cic.*

*There are signs going before when a swarm will RISE; cum examen exiturum est, solent præire signa; Var.*

*Just when they are going to RISE; cum jam evoluturi sint; Var.*

*He cannot RISE without help; non potest nisi adjutus exsurgere; Sen.*

*They RISE in the night; by night; surgunt de nocte; Hor.*

*Land RISES in price; plurimum agrorum pretis accessit; Suet.*

*Corn RISES in price; ingravescit annona; Cic.*

*By sun-RISE; simul ac exortus sol fuerit; Ter. Cic.*

*What made you RISE so early? quid te tam mane e lecto expulit? Ter. Cic.*

*The wind began to RISE; savire ventus cœpit; Cæs.*

*Enna stands on a RISING ground, and on the highest part of that ground; Enna est loco præcelso atque edito; Cic.*

*A RIVER; rivus, &c. Annis, ab æmènitæ dictus. Torrens, concitus imbribus annis.*

*The RIVER runs into the sea; annis in mare prorumpit.*

*To ROB; or spoil; spoliare, &c. —the treasury; peculiari, depeculari. —on the high-way; by sea, or land; latrocinari, grassari. Viatores prædari, infestare; argento spoliare, exuere, diripere, expilare, exspoliare. Prædas et rapinas facere, agere. Bona et fortunas aliorum ad prædam proponere, rapere, vocare. Vias, itinera insidere, obsidere armis prædæ faciendæ causa; rapinæ et spoliatorum spe. Latrocinium, piraticam, rapinam exercere, agitare. Ex præda vivere. Itinera latrocinii infesta reddere. In deserto loco nactus multo auro imbecillum atque solem spoliavit. —the commonwealth; ærarium exhaurire; publicam rem conficere. —churches; templa; fana spoliare; Lucan. —one of his clothes, money, estate; aliquem vestitu, argento, opibus spoliare; Cic.*

*It ROBS almost of all pleasure; privat omnibus fere voluptatibus; Cic.*

*They ROB Peter to pay Paul; aliis nocent, ut in alios liberales sint; Cic. Eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur; Id.*

*That fellow has ROBBED the house; illic homo mædes compilavit; Plaut.*

*They may as soon ROB a lion of his prey; lupo agnum eripere postulant.*

*There is ROBBING every where; nihil usquam tutum est a latronibus.*

*Of what can you ROE a naked man? quid eripias nudo?*

*They break open chests, they ROE and ransack houses, and run away; compilatis aliquando scriniis fugiunt, et loculos exhauriunt mercatorum.*

*All is the ROEBER's own he lays his hands on; viscosos habet digitos.*

*They live on the commons, ROE and plunder every body; in bona omnium mox involabunt.*

*A dangerous place, infamous for ROEBERIES; litus magis infame fraudibus ac rapinis, quam ullum sunt Malem naufragia.*

*Many grow rich by ROEBING; dea Laverna multos subito ditare solet.*

*He makes use of his fingers; a light-fingered fellow; an arch thief, or ROEBER; meminit non frustra datos illi digitos; non fuit Autolycei tam piceata manus.*

**ROOM; locus, m. spatium, n.**

*A Room in a house; conclave, n.*

*A dining-Room; triclinium, cœnaculum.*

*To make Room; submovere.*

*To put in another's Room; surrogare, substituere.*

*It takes up Room to no purpose; frustra locum detinet; Apul.*

*Make Room; de via decedite; Plant.*

*At Rome there is no Room to breathe; Roma respirandi non est locus; Cic.*

*He was scarcely gone out of the dining-Room when he commanded him to be run through; vixit triclinio egressum confodi jussit; Suet.*

*I will grind in your Room, or stead; ego pro te molam; Ter.*

*The whole of the upper Rooms are empty; tota domus superior vacat; Cic.*

**A ROOT; radix, stirps, f.**

*To take Root; radicare, radicare, radices agere. —deep root; altas radices, agere, figere, habere; altissimis radicibus defigere, descendere, niti; altius radicem terræ affigere; radice in Tartara tendit.*

*To Root up a tree; eradicare arborum; radicitus, stirpitibus, funditus tollere, evellere, extrahere, extirpare; radicibus eruere; ruptis radicibus evellere; fibras evellere arbori.*

*True virtue takes deep Roots, and also spreads them abroad; vera virtutes agunt altas, atque etiam propagat.*

*But virtue alone is so deeply Rooted, as that no violence can extirpate it; virtus autem una altissimis adeo defixa radicibus est, ut nulla unquam vi eradicari possit.*

*To extirpate quite the Roots of wicked*

*sedition; flagitiosæ seditionis fibras extirpare, evellere.*

*He so Rooted out the ruins of the towns, that at this day the very place of Samnium cannot be found; adeo ruinas ipsarum urbium diruit, ut hodie Samnium in ipso Samnio requiratur.*

*Be it spoken under the ROSE; quod liceat inter nos dicere; Cic.*

*To such greatness ROSE the people of Rome from a small beginning; populus Romanus e parva origine ad tantam amplitudinem instar emicuit; Gell.*

*They are of opinion that this ROSE from you; hoc putant ex te esse ortum; Ter.*

*He ROSE a great while before day; multo ante lucem surrexit; Cic.*

*No ROSE without its thorn; extrema gaudii luctus occupat.*

*He went away as soon as he ROSE; ut surrexit, abiit.*

**TO ROT, rust, or putrefy; putrescere, computrescere. Cariem sentire, trahere, contrahere, recipere, pati. In cariem transire, verti. Carie corrumpi, infestari, vitiari. Longo situ corrumpi. Rabigine, ferrugine, ærugine infici, obduci, confici. Rubiginem contrahere. Ferrum si non exerceat, rubigo interficit. Exesa scabra rubigo tela.**

**ROUND; rotundus.**

*He took the towns ROUND about Capua; urbes circa Capuam occupavit; Cic.*

*A place fenced ROUND; locus undique (usqueusque; circumcirca) septus; Cic.*

*I look ROUND about; circumpicio; Ter.*

*The command went ROUND through every one; imperium per omnes in orbem ibat; Liv.*

*He turns ROUND; flectitur in gyrum; Ovid.*

*They hang one by another in a ROUND cluster; alia ex aliis pendent conglobatæ; Var.*

*To drink ROUND; a summo bibere; Plant. A summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos; Plant.*

*To go the ROUNDS; exorbias noctu ordine obire.*

*To ROUSE one from his diffidence; diffidentem suis rebus confirmare.*

*A ROU, or company; turba, caterva. —or overthrow; clades, strages.*

*To ROUT the enemy; prodigare hostem.*

*The horse was first ROUTED; primum equitatus est pulsus; Cœs.*

*The left wing was likely to have been ROUTED; prope erat ut sinistrum cornu*

pellentur; Liv.

*The enemy's forces being all thus Routed*; sic omnibus hostium copiis fasis, &c. Cæs.

To ROW a ship, or boat; navigare remis. Navem, navigium, ratem, cymbam, scapham, lintrem, lembum remis, remigio propellere; remigiis subigere. Solicitare fretum, aquas remis. Validis incumbere remis. Infidum remis impellere marmor. Remis zephyros supplere cadentes. Impellit properantibus æquora remis. Remige carpit iter. Impellere remige classem. Remis adice vela tua. Date aliquot ad remos.

*He Rows one way, and looks another*; altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera.

RUDE, or uncivil; rudis, &c. —or unhandsome; impolitus, &c. —or unskilful; imperitus, &c. rei nescius; in aliqua re hospes. —or unlearned; incruditus, illiteratus; omnia eruditionis et humanitatis inops; qui nunquam philosophiam, ne quidem pictam (quod dicitur) vidit. —men, and ignorant of all things; homines imperiti; rerum omnium rudis ignarique.

A RUDE-man, both in his life and discourse; vir, ut vita, sic oratione, gestu, moribus, &c. durus, incultus, horridus. —kind of people; genus hominum rude, hebes, et impolitus.

*Alas! how RUDE and uncivilised are men now-a-days!* o derelictos ab humanitate homines!

*But the RUDE barbarian could hardly lay aside his wild nature, and become civilised*; sed regre poterat barbarus feram naturam deponere suam, et civiliiori vita assuescere.

The RUDE multitude is destitute of counsel, reason, and discretion; non est enim consilium in vulgo, non ratio, non discrimen.

RUDE and unpolished verses; carmina mediis incudibus abrepta; Ovid.

A RUDE style of speech; oratio exilis, et redolens antiquitatem; oratio aspera, tristis et horrida, germanam Latinitatis suavitatem repudians; oratio exilis in sententiis, non luculenta in verbis.

To go about any thing RUDELY; illotis pedibus aliquid aggredi, ad aliquid accedere.

The very dregs of RUDE and vulgar discourse; fæx ipsa quotidiani sermonis.

Games of chance will RUIN him; hunc alea decoquet; Pers.

A supine indifference by which the state was brought to the brink of RUIN; socordia atque inertia per quas pæne respublica interit.

A RULE; regula. —or law; præscriptio, præscriptum, formula.

RULE, or government; dominium, imperium, summatus, prefectura.

To bear RULE; clavum imperii tenere. Ad clavum, gubernacula reip. sedere. Reip. gubernacula, habenas tractare. Magistratum, magistratus personam gerere. Remp. administrare, regere, gubernare, moderari, temperare, procurare. Populo præesse, imperare, dominari, præsidere, præfici. Rerum potiri. Cum imperio esse. Imperio populum continere. Principatum in rep. tenere, obtinere. Summis rebus, summæ rerum præesse. Reip. navem gubernare. Muneribus amplissimis in rep. fungi, perfungi, defungi. Maxima, summa, amplissima imperia sustinere, gerere, sibi commissa, tradita, mandata habere. Penes eum jus et imperium est. Illi summa imperii delata, permissa est.

*Be RULED by him*; ei te totum trade; Cic. —by me; facite quod jubeo; Petron. —by your purse; mense tenuis propria rive. —by a fool; vin' tu homini stulto auscultare? Ter.

*If he would have been RULED by me*; si mihi obtemperasset; Cic.

*If they would have been RULED by me*; si mihi obtemperatum esset; Cic.

*If you will be RULED by me*; si me audias; te mihi dabis; me vis audire; mihi auscultare; Plaut. Ter. Sen.

*You RULE all by yourself*; solus regnas; Ter.

*They RULE as they list*; ex oca libidine moderantur; Ter. —unjustly; injuste imperant; Cic. Cui tandem libero imperabit (rule over) qui non potest cupiditatibus suis imperare? Cic.

God RULES this world; hunc mundum regit Deus; Cic.

*At that time he held the chief RULE*; eo tempore principatum obtinebat; Cæs.

*So it comes to pass that reason bears RULE*; ita fit, ut ratio præsit; Cic.

*He knows not how to RULE his own house*; propriæ domui præesse nescit.

*Not to be able to RULE his passions*; impotenti esse animo; Ter.

*They fought for RULE*; de imperio certabatur; bellum gerebatur, uter imperaret; Cic.

*To commit the RULE to any one*; alicui regnum, imperium, potestatemque permittere; Cic.

*They make themselves subject to the RULE of another*; subjiciunt se imperio alterius; Cic.

*To be RULED by another*; alteri parere; Sen.

*I must be RULED by Thais*; mos gerendus est Thaidi; Ter.

A **RULE** to live by; vivendi disciplina; Cic.

According to their **RULE**; ad istorum normam; Quint.

To swerve from the **RULE**; aberrare a regula; Cic.

To do a thing by **RULE**; ad amassim aliquid facere; Gell.

Contrary to the **RULE** of reason; averta a præscriptione rationis; Cic.

To give **RULES** how to live, speak, discourse, fly; præcepta vivendi, dicendi, disserendi, volandi dare, tradere; Cic. Ovid.—for the attainment of the liberal arts; vias optimarum artium tradere.

There is no **RULE** given for it how; nullum est præceptum quomodo; Cic.

As being one that had **RULED**; ut qui gubernassem; Cic.

Not to be able to **RULE** themselves is childish; puerorum est intemperantia; puerorum hoc est, avidius appetere, ut ad appetendum procliviores sint, ut eos ab appetendo ratio non satis arceat, contineat; ut in appetendo nimium efferantur, minime sibi temperent, sibi moderentur, sibi parent.

To have the highest **RULE** and authority; audio te Mediolanum summo cum imperio obtinere, tuam esse summam potestatem, summum jus, administrandi Mediolani res, præesse te Mediolani eo jure, quod amplissimum esse potest, ea potestate, quæ potest esse maxima; ita te Mediolanum regere, ut summo utaris imperio, liceat tibi quicquid velis.

Reason ought to **RULE** the senses, and keep them under its government; in imperii sui gyrum ratio sensus omnes ducere debet.

To **RULE** by the direction of reason; in gyrum et alveum rationis ducere.—the intemperate by the constraints of law; luxuriantes reprimere et legum habenis constringere.

He shall bear all the **RULE**; temperabit et habenas moderabitur.

He keeps them decently within the **RULES** of virtue and duty; cancellis virtutum, officio septis coercet eas et præclare continet.

A **RUMOR**; rumor.

To hear a **RUMOR**; aliquid fama, auditione, ex rumore, ex ore populi accipere, cognoscere, discere. Tenuem auditionem aliqua de re accipere. Ex auditu arguere. Nihil præter auditum habere. Nuntia fama venit.

To spread **RUMORS** abroad; rumores in vulgus disseminare, sermones serere; item, dissipare, apud Cic. pro dispergere, diffundere rumorem, vel famam; famam serre pro, spargere, apud Plaut. famigare; dictitare; frequenti et crebro ser-

mone dissipare, et divulgare.

It is a common **RUMOR**, or talk, &c.; rumore perccebit, sparsum est, vulgatum est; fama increbuit, divulgata est, nata est, emanavit, perccebit; ad nos delatum est; fama est, fabula vulgi est, serpit hic rumor; rumore disseminatur, spargitur; fama perfertur, perccebreascit; in ore versatur omnibus; hominum per ora adagium obambulat; Cic. non modo Romæ, sed apud exteras nationes omnium sermone perccebit; volitat, versatur in ore omnium et sermone; in ore vulgi versatur; in ore fere omnium est hominum; exit in fabulam, est tritum vulgi sermone proverbium; abiit in proverbium; fama manavit, surrexit, venit, pervenit, perccebit, perlata est ad nos; rumor vagatur ac fabula; lippis ac tonsoribus notum; per ora volitat populo compluribus; et terram rumor transiit et maria; in omnibus passim tonstrinis et pistrinis hodie celebratum; vulgo dictitatur, jactatur; dimanavit fama; omnibus omni populo in ore est.

A most sad **RUMOR** is brought hither; tristissimus rumor huc allatus est.

To **RUN**; currere.—away cowardly; inhoneste, ignave, timide, abjecte, turpiter, formidolose fugæ terga dare, vertere; ex bello, et prælio aufugere, effugere, discedere; fuga se subducere, proripere; fugam facere, capere, arripere, corripere, capessere; fugæ se committere, commendare, mandare, credere; in fugam, in pedes se convertere, conjicere, dare, recipere; fuga, pedibus sibi consulere; salutem petere, querere, adipisci. Impetum armorum, incursionem hostium ignominiose subterfugiendo declinare. Hostium vim, arma cedendo subterfugere, vitare. Abjecto scuto, clypeo, fugere, et in pedibus ponere spem, salutem. Exercitus fuga distractus, dispersus, dissipatus. Terga fugæ nudant, præbent. Fugam accelerare, maturare, festinare. Inclinare in fugam: ready to fly.—a risk; periclitari, in discrimine versari.—his course; cursum, vel curriculum conficere.—swiftly; currere velociter, velocissime, ut neque aves neque venti velocius. Cursu, motu corporis concitato, concitatissimo, ferri, rapi. Cursim, cursu veloci aliquo contendere, currere, advolare, proripere se. Cito, citissimo, celeri, celerrimo passu, cursu, pede, gradu rure, pervolare. Summa pernicitate uti. Magnum spatium, vim longam brevi, incredibili celeritate conficere, percurrere. Cervum cursu vincere; equum, canem transire, superare. Volare potius quam currere videtur. Accipit, Pegaseo ocyor, velocior. Præcipitare, corripere viam, cursum. Volucris neare cursu. Velut fugiens hostem currere.—up and down, to

*and fro; sursum deorsum, huc et illuc, ultra citraque, ultro citroque cursare, cursum. Curstando totum diem consumere. Ambulando, discurrendo defatigare se, rumpi. Plateas concursare. Huc it et hinc illuc. Ferre referre pedem. Nunc huc nunc illuc utroque sine ordine curro. —a man through; ense, gladio, ferro, telo, mucrone stricto, districto perfodere, trajicere, confodere, penetrare, transigere, transverberare. Per medium aliquem exigere, trajicere, transigere, transmittere ensem. Transigere ensem per pectora. Transadigere costas ense. Ensem, gladium alicui inferre; per pectus infigere; adigere in pectus; condere in pectore; latere abdere, recondere. Indevitato trajecit pectora telo. Transmittere cuspidem pectus. Cur aliquis rigido fodiat sua pectora ferro. Transmissus ensis per latus stridet. Pectore consumpsit ensem. —at one with a sword; petere aliquem gladio. —after one; aliquem cursu persequi; Petron. —into debt; confiare se alienum; Cic. Nomina facere. —from one thing to another; agere volitativum. —his country; e patria fugere; Ter.*

*He, that RUNS a race, should strive all he can to win; qui stadium currit, contendere debet quam maxime possit, ut vincat; Cic.*

*They never ceased RUNNING up and down; cursare ulro citroque non destiterunt; Cic.*

*He RAN down from the top of the tower; summa decurrit ab arce; Virg.*

*Whilst they avoid one fault, they RUN into another; dum altero (crimine) vacat, in alterum incurrunt; Cic.*

*To hinder from RUNNING away; hostium fugam claudere, intercludere. Fugam suorum colibere, compescere, reprimere, sistere. Suos fugientes, inclinantes in fugam sistere, avertere, revocare. Magna vi suis ignominiam fugæ, suos ignominia fugæ prohibuit. Dare, aperire fugam hostibus.*

*I would have RUN away hence; hinc me conlicerem in pedes; Ter. —away first; aufugerim potius; Ter.*

*I RAN out of doors; effugi foras.*

*Would you have me RUN away? mene vis dem ipse in pedes? Plaut.*

*He was about to RUN away; ornatat fugam; Ter.*

*They looked as if they had RUN away; speciem fugæ præhuerunt; Flor.*

*If he had not RUN away before; si non ante fugisset; Cic.*

*They will RUN of their own heads; sponte sua properant; Ovid.*

*They RAN away; terga verterunt; Cæs.*

*The river RUNS by the town side;*

*urbem prætermeat flumen; Solin.*

*It RUNS in my mind; mihi ante oculos observatur; Cic. —by the very walls; præter ipsa membra fluit; Liv.*

*They must have water near to RUN beside them; oportet esse aquam propinquam quæ præterfluat; Var.*

*It makes one's eyes RUN with water; ut oculi exsillent facit; Plaut.*

*His tongue RUNS before his wit; lingua præcurrit mentem. Non cogitat quid dicat; Ter.*

*It makes him RUN mad; de sanitate ac mente deturbat; Cic. Tu homo adigis me ad insaniam; Ter.*

*Ten months are RUN away; menses abierunt decem; Ter.*

*Whither RUNS he now? quo nunc se proripit ille? Virg.*

*She RAN her head with great force against the wall; adverso parieti caput ingenti impetu impexit; Plin.*

*He will RUN away somewhere; hinc profugiet aliquo; Ter.*

*My race is almost RUN; prope jam decurritur spatium; Ter.*

*Between Labienus and the enemy there RAN a river; erat inter Labienum atque hostem flumen; Cæs.*

*To laugh till one's eyes RUN; usque ad lacrymas ridere; Petron.*

*Hither RAN they as fast as they could; huc magno cursu contenderant; Cæs.*

*He RUNS after and overtakes; in cursu a tergo insequens assequitur; Cic.*

*TO RUSH; ruere.*

*A RUSH, or bull-rush; juncus, m. scirpus.*

*I will not value it a RUSH; hujus non faciam; Ter.*

*I care not a RUSH for you; non hujus te facio; Val. Max.*

*He will not be worth a RUSH; is nauci non erit; Plaut.*

*He has RUSHED into another man's house; in aedem irruit alienas; Ter.*

## S.

*To SACK, or lay waste; populari. —a town; oppidum expugnare; diripere; Plaut. Gell.*

*To be sewed in a SACK; insui in culleum; Cic.*

*To sleep on SACKS; saccis indormire; Hor.*

*To SACRIFICE; sacrificare, &c.*

*To offer SACRIFICE; sacrificare. Sacrum, sacra, sacrificium, rem divinam facere, celebrare, conficere, peragere. Sacrificia, victimas, hostias immolare, efferre, mactare, cedere. Rei divinæ, sacris operari. Deum, numen divinum,*

iram Dei, hostiis, oblationibus, thure, donis placare; victimis cœsis litare. Deum colere, venerari. Thure et vino, sacris, victimis Deo supplicare; vota facere, solvere, scelera expiare. Reddere victimas.

**SACRILEGE**; sacrilegium.

*To commit SACRILEGE*; templum immortalis Dei, domicilium divinum, sacras sedes, domum et sedem Dei, sanum religiosissimum expilare, deripere, demoliri; ad excidium et vastitatem vocare; nocturno latrocinio atque impetu compilare, depeculari, spoliare, expugnare, divorum monumenta, ornamenta tollere. Fana depopulari. Nihil ornamenti relinquere in templis. Sacrilegium admittere, committere, facere. Bellum sacrilegum gerere. Sacris delubris atque templis ignes nefarios, funestos inferre. Sacrilegus, et hostis omnium sacrorum et religionum. Ignem sacrilegos admoveere templis:

**SAD**; tristis, mœstus.

*To look SAD*; tristitia, mœstitia, morore, vultum, frontem contrahere, obnubilare. Mœstitia vultus, fronte nubila animi dolorem, sollicitudinem, anxietatem indicare, prodere. In magna mœstitia, tristi vultu esse. Mœstitia incessit animum vultumque. Triste, silentium et mœstitia tacita. Tacitus ac tristis; Chærontem quandam diceres. Magnam illi nescio quis, nescio quid, mœstitiam, mororem, tristitiam intulit, attulit, incussit.

*Why are you so SAD? quid tristis es?* Ter. Quid est quod in mœstitiam luctumque dejecit? Boët.

*My brother is very SAD*; jacet in morore meus frater; Cic. Magna in dolore est; Cic.

*One was SAD for the other's death*; alter ab alterius funere mœstus erat; Ovid.

*I am SAD it should so happen, that*; mœreo casum ejusmodi, ut; Cic.

*A SAD accident*; casus miserabilis; Cic.

*It is a SAD thing*; res misera et calamitosa; nihil fieri potest miserior; nihil tam miserabile, quam; Cic. Dolendum est; Hor.

*She bewails it as a most SAD thing*; illa sicut acerbissimam rem mœret; Cic.

*To counterfeit SADNESS*; flectere os in mœstitiam, protendere vultum et mœstitiam pessimis moribus. Sub fronte nubila, ficta specie doloris verum gaudium tegere. Tristitia simulata et versuta. Irritamenta tristitia.

*To be SADLY afflicted*; cruce aliqua premi, affictari.

*To suppress SADNESS and grief*; tegere, premere animi dolorem; Cic.

*I desired to cover the SADNESS of my mind by my countenance and silence*; cu-

plebam animi dolorem vultu tegere et taciturnitate celare.

*He suppresses his SADNESS*; premit alto corde dolorem.

*To pine away by SADNESS and grief*; spe deplorata, morore, mœstitudine, animi angore, confici; præ dolore pœne exanimari, et deficere.

*I know well enough how SAD and grievous it is to me*; ego illud satis scio quam doluerit corde meo.

*To sigh SADLY*; petere suspirium alto; suspiria ducere ab imo pectore; Ovid.

*That I might conform myself to their SADNESS*; ut me mœstium eorum traderem socium, participem.

*How comes it that you look so SADLY?* qui fit ut vultu sis adeo tristi?

*If you see me justly SAD and grieved*; si justo, si pio, dolore me affectum vides.

*He is always SAD*; frontem is nunquam exporrigit suam.

*Why are you so SAD?* quid tandem habes, quod parum es hilaris? quod vultu tam tristi incedis?

*Sweetheart, what makes you so SAD?* quid rei est, meum corculum? nam videre solito torvior.

*What a deep and SAD sigh was there!* en suspirium! hui quam ex imo pectore ductum!

*You might there have seen a SAD sight*; ibi vidiasses miseram rerum faciem.

*He is very SAD, and mourns out of all measure*; capite in terram, iuvo ad ipso inferos dejecto, incedit.

*I never saw so SAD a face*; it was a weeping face, not fit for a wedding; nunquam vidi vultum minus nuptialem.

*He looked very SADLY*; nuptias mortis cum Marte celebrare visus est.

*More SAD and grieved at the loss of a trifle, than a wise man at the loss of a great honor*; e quibus non nemo tristior domum discedit, quam olim præture petitione victus Sylla, aut Marcellus.

*That you may not be too SAD*; ut ne iugemiscas, ut suspires, ut verba fracta et tertiana, cum lugente misceas.

*He seemed to be SAD, and mourned awhile*; pulla et lacryma diebus ille plusculis mœrebat.

*A SAD song*; Bœotica plane cantilena.

*What makes you look so SAD?* unde jam tetrica illa fronte prodixit? num ex antro Trophœonii?

**SAFE**; salvus; &c.; in portu navigans. —and sound; integer, solidus, sanus, atq.

*To return SAFE*; incolumen me ad meos recipio. —and out of gun-shot; extra aleam fortunæ positus.

*To lay up* **SAFE**; *fidē, firmā custodiē* tradere.

*I am* **SAFE**; *ego in portu navigo*; *Ter.*

*All is now* **SAFE** *and well*; *omnis res est jam in vado*; *Ter. tuto*; *Ter.*

*Glad his ship was* **SAFE**; *servatam ob navem lætus*; *Virg.*

*To keep* **SAFE** *and sound*; *sartum et tectum conservare*; *Cic.*

*That is the* **SAFEST** *course*; *id tutissimum est*; *Ter.*

*They come back* **SAFE** *to the camp*; *incolumes in castra redierunt*; *Cæs.*

*Yet it is* **SAFE**, *i. e. forthcoming*; *sed tamen salvum est*; *Cic.*

*To return* **SAFE** *and sound*; *incolumem se recipere*.

*This is the* **SAFE-guard** *of our associates*; *hic portus, hæc arx, hæc ara sociorum est*; *Achilleæ est instar panoplis*.

*They are* **SAFE** *and out of harm's way*; *extra tela et pulverem positi sunt*.

*All is* **SAFE** *with them*; *res illis omnino est integra*.

*If the worst come to the worst, we are* **SAFE**; *utut sint res nostræ, tuti sumus*.

*Is all* **SAFE**? *satin' salvus res?*

*He is* **SAFE** *on shore*; *ex scrupulosis quibusdam cotibus enavigavit*.

*He is* **SAFE**; *ex flamma, atque ferro, ac pæne ex fati faucibus ereptus fuit*.

*To* **SAIL**; *navigare*. —*on the sea*; *committere se mari, ratem dubiis flatibus; credere se æquoris undis, Neptuno; sulcare fluctus; committere se ventis, cœlo irato, pelago; ferire mare, et æquora vertere; cœrula verrentes abiugis æquora palmis; liquidas Neptunare per undas; ventosum proscindere æquor; vada salta circa decurrere puppi, celeri currere rati. —against the stream; ferri adverso flumine; Virg. adverso amne, adversa aqua vehi, advehi. —with a full sail and wind; plenīs et intentis velis ferri. —prosperously; cursum secundissimum tenere; secundissimis ventis, plenissimis velis ferri, navigare.*

*To strike* **SAIL**; *legere, contrahere, deducere, vel constringere vela. —To go under* **SAIL**; *dare, vel facere vela*.

*I can* **SAIL** *with every wind*; *utcuque est ventus æxin velum vertitur*.

*They* **SAILLED** *away*; *adnixi torquent spumas, et cœrula verrunt. —there quickly*; *celeriter eo devecti sunt*.

*As soon as it was safe to* **SAIL** *in the spring*; *cum primum mare navigatio verna patefecerit*.

*After the fleet had* **SAILLED** *a little further*; *posteaquam paulo provecta classis est*.

*Put the fleet to* **SAIL**; *classi immitte habenas*; *Virg.*

*I use to* **SAIL** *beyond sea for merchandise*; *latum mutandis mercibus æquor aro*.

*When the ship had* **SAILLED** *to our village*; *cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur*.

*When* **Xerxes** *had set* **SAIL**; *cum Xerxes mari ambulavisset*.

*The ship* **SAILS** *in a calm*; *levibus remis, et miti labitur aura, navis*.

*In* **SAILING** *care must be had of a storm*; *in navigando, habenda tempestatis ratio est; tempestati obsequi artis est; cures navigationis ad rationem tempestatum moderandus, dirigendus, tenendus*.

*The fleet* **SAILLED** *direct to Italy*; *contento cursu classis Italiam petiit*.

*We* **SAILLED** *there quickly*; *eo nos cito cursum confecimus*.

*To expose to* **SALE**; *venalem rem aliquam proponere; auctionari. Auctionem bonorum facere. Auctione constituta vendere. Sub hasta ponere, vendere. Hasta posita vendere in foro. In atris auctionariis vendundare, distrahere, divendare. Voci præconis, sub hasta præconis subjicere, submittere bona*.

*To be exposed to* **SALE**; *publico præconi, hastae subjici*.

*The* **SALE** *of* **Caesar's goods**; *hasta Cæsaris*.

*Goods exposed to* **SALE**; *bona suspensa*.

*To expose a man's goods to* **SALE**; *bona alicujus proscribere*.

*To publish a* **SALE**; *auctionem proscribere*; *Cic.*

*He will make a* **SALE** *of some spare goods*; *auctionem faciet rerum supervacuarum*; *Petron.*

*To* **SALLY** *out*; *erumpere. —of a camp*; *e castris erumpere; eruptionem facere*; *Cæs.*

*They* **SALLIED** *forth all on a sudden*; *sese subito proripiunt*; *Cæs. —out, and fell on them in their retreat*; *egressi porta recedentibus inferunt signa*; *Cart.*

*He has one* **SALVE** *for every sore*; *eodem cullurio medetur omnibus*.

*To* **SALUTE**; *salutare, salutem dicere. —at parting*; *valedicere. —by word, or letter*; *salutem alicui dicere, scribere, dare, mittere, apprecari; multam nuntiare, annuntiare; plurimam impertire. Aliquem benigne, blande salutare; blande, humanissime, amicissime alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare. Jubeo te salvere. Cedo tuam dexteras. Adeunt, consistent, copulantur dexteras, rogitant me ut valeam, quid agam, quid rerum geram. —mutually*; *humaniter salutem accipere et reddere. Amicissime inter se consalutare. Mutuo se peramanter amplexari. In mutuos amplexus effundi, ruere. Salvo*;



salve mihi tantandem. Salvus sis tu quoque. Salvere te jubeo; et ego te pariter. Dextra dextræ jungitur. Jungimus hospitio dextras. Salutem ultro citroque dare. —one very heartily; Plurima salute, et lætitia aliquem impertire; aliquem cultu salutationis frequentissimo impertire.

**SALUTE him kindly in my name;** multam salutem meis illi verbis annuntiato; a me illos habere commendatissimos.

**Did any one SALUTE you, when you went into the court?** an quisquam tibi in curiam venienti assurrexerit?

**SALUTATION being made on both sides;** salute utrinque data; dicta acceptaque salute; et mutua salute data.

**He SALUTES you very kindly;** salutem tibi plurimam ascribit.

**You shall, in express words, SALUTE the maid;** puellæ salutem articulate dicere.

**We SALUTE your coming safe home;** saluum te domum advenisse gaudemus.

**He came out of respect to SALUTE him;** ad quem honoris causa venit.

**At length we SALUTED one another very kindly;** tandem in mutuos effusi sumus complexus.

**THE SAME;** ipso, is, idem.

**The very SAME;** ipsissimus.

**At the SAME time;** simul et semel, una et eadem opera.

**The SAME still;** qui sibi constat; suum illud, semper idem, ad extremum tenens.

**If another had done the SAME;** alter si fecisset idem; Juv.

**It is one and the SAME with that;** unum et idem est atque id, quod; Cic.

**All here shall have the SAME respect, honor;** omnibus hic erit unus honos; Virg.

**I should be the SAME I am;** non alius essem, atque nunc sum; Cic.

**About the SAME time;** fere sub idem tempus; Liv. Iisdem fere diebus; Curt.

**So the things be the SAME;** dum res maneant; Cic.

**You are the SAME man still;** antiquum obtines; Ter.

**Do not you think me the SAME now that I formerly was, when?** alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, cum? Ter.

**The very SAME day, that;** eo ipso die, quo; Cic. —self-SAME day that the law was given; ipso illo die, quo lex est data; Cic.

**We have not the SAME necessity that they have;** non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendit; Sall. De his non eadem oratores et poete sentiunt; Var.

**They were the SAME as the Academici;**

iisdem erant, qui Academici; Cic.

**They say Diana is the SAME as the Moon;** Dianam et Lunam eandem esse dicunt; Cic.

**Her mind is the SAME as it was;** animus idem est ac fuit; Ter.

**I am of the SAME mind;** haud aliter, censeo; Ter.

**The soldiers take the SAME oath;** milites idem jurant; Cms.

**We SAT up talking till it was late at night;** sermonem in multam noctem produximus.

**To SATISFY;** satisfacere. —or **fill;** satiare, &c. —one's expectation; alicujus expectationi affatim satisfacere, succurrere.

**To be SATISFIED;** expleri, voti compotem fieri. Habere quod expleat, satiet animum, ut non plura, nihil amplius desideret, requirat, optet, expetat; quod alim restringat. Rei satietate teneri.

**To SAVE;** salvare, &c. —**harmless;** indemnem præstare; periculum judicii præstare; Cic. —**expense;** parcere sumptibus. —one's money; parco erogare. —his oath; exsolvere se religione iurjurandi. —from the gallows; de lapide emere; de furca redimere. —till another time; in aliud tempus reservare; Cic. —till winter; hyemi, in hyemem reponere; Virg. Quintil. —or **preserves from destruction;** alicui præsidio et salutem esse; salutem dare, afferre, expedire. Salutem alicujus providere, prospicere, consulere; summo cum studio præsto esse. Aliquem afflictum, miserum, in summo constitutum periculo, saluum, incolumem, illæsum præstare, conservare, tueri, defendere; ab exitio, pernicie, malo, calamitatis vindicare, prohibere, conservare, liberare, expedire, in tuto, in portu collocare. Ab aliquo malo, exitio avertare, depellere. Ferre opem et salutem indigentibus, pereuntibus. Liberare periculis. Salutem alicujus defendere, servare.

**Saves only to you;** præterquam ad te. —a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat; perit quod facis ingrato.

**Not so much to SAVE themselves;** non tam sui conservandi causa; Cic.

**You may SAVE his life;** hujus tibi potestas servandi datur; Ter.

**He helped to SAVE my life;** mihi vitæ auxilium tulit; Ter.

**I SAVED him twice;** bis a me servatus est; Cic.

**SAVE me, I pray you;** serva me, obsecro; Ter.

**Out of a desire of SAVING their estates;** studio rei familiaris tuendæ; (conservandæ) Cic.

**Glad his ship was SAVED;** servatam obnavem lætus; Virg.

*You have SAVED me this day*; liberatus sum hodie tua opera; Ter.

*He SAVED part of it till another time*; partem ejus in alium diem reservavit; Plin.

*It is SAVED, and set by itself*; seorsum reponitur; Colum.

*God SAVE you*; salve, salveto, ave, ave-to, salvus sis; Ter. Suspirat te Deus; servet te Christus.

*As I hope to be SAVED*; ita me servet Deus; Ter.

*I will SAVE you that labor*; ego hunc laborem demam et diminuiam tibi; Plaut.

*So I can but SAVE by it*; modo damno non sit, nihil damni faciam, contraxero; Plin. Cic.

*Condemned by all SAVE one voice*; omnibus sententiis, præter unam, damnatus; Cic.

*I ask no reward SAVE the perpetuating of the memory of this day*; nullum præmium postulo præterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam; Cic.

*There was no creature there SAVE one little old woman*; neque extra unam ancillam quisquam aderat; Ter.

*I got through my journey well, SAVE that some of my people fell ill*; iter commode explicui, excepto quod quidam ex meis adversam valetudinem contraxerunt; Plin. Excepto, quod adhuc utcumque valeamus; Ovid.

*The last SAVE one*; proximus a postremo (alter ab extremo; novissimus citra unum); Cic.

*I will SAVE one*; ego ero post principia; Ter.

*You may as well SAVE yourself the trouble*; nihil agis; Ter.

*There is but one way to SAVE them*; una est spes salutis; Cæs.

*To think how to SAVE himself*; de sua salute cogitare; Cæs.

*To seek to SAVE himself by flight*; fuga salutem petere; Cæs.

*He entreats him to SAVE his life*; cum eo de salute sua agit; Id.

*We must find out some way to SAVE ourselves*; querendum est aliquod effugium; iter salutis; Petron.

*Having lost my horse, I SAVED my life*; animo equo, evasi.

A SAVOR; sapor, m. gustus, -us, m.

*To have an ill SAVOR*; male, graviter, deterius, pessime olere. —a good savor; bene, jucunde, suaviter, olere.

*I SAW you through the chink of the door*; ego per rimulam ostiis observabam.

An old SAW; vetus adagium.

*To SAY*; aio, inquit; dicere. —again; repetere. —the best of it; ut mollissime, levissime, parcissime, benignissime dicam; ne quid gravius dicam; nolo male ominari.

—nothing of this, that; ut ne addam, quod; Ter. —by heart; memoriter memorare; Plaut. Ex memoria exponere; Cic. —may; preces alicujus repellere; oranti aliquid negare; Ovid. Stat. —no more; ut nihil aliud dicam; Cic. —the least; ut levissime dicam; Cic.

*They SAY*; fertur, aiunt, strunt, prædicant.

*To gain SAY*; contradicere, reclamare.

*It is a common SAYING*; tritum est, per-vulgatum est, vulgo dicitur.

*It is hard to SAY*; dici vix potest; Cæs.

*SAY that I will not be angry with him*; nega me ei iratum fore; Cic. —ye so? itane es? Ter. —you saw me not; nusquam tu me; Ter. —not so; melius loquere; Petr. —he be cast; pone cum victum esse; Ter. —it be so; ut ita sit; Cic. —it be not so; ne sit sane; fac ita non esse; Cic. —I may do it; fac me posse; Cic. —he was worthily punished; tulerit sane merito poenas; Quintil. —on; age, pergo. —or suppose; pone quod, &c. fac, &c. esto quod, &c. fingo modo, &c.

*You SAID you could not abide*; negabas posse te pati; Ter. Negat vidisse; Ter. Negabon? velle me? Ter. Negavit recte facere; Petron.

*It is an easy matter to SAY it*; nihil est dictu facilius; Ter.

*What will the people SAY if—*; qui rumor erit populi si—; Ter.

*What SAYS the world of me?* de me quis populi sermo est? Pers.

*So it was SAID*; fama fuit; Virg.

*Yes, indeed, do I SAY so*; aio omnino; Plaut.

*Stay, I SAY*; mane, mane inquam; Ter.

*What shall I SAY to my husband?* quid meo respondebo viro? Ter.

*They SAY my son is in love*; meum gnatum rumor est amare; Ter. —he will be here by and by; jam hic affuturum aiunt; Ter.

*Do you SAY?* ain' tu? Ter.

*To be SAID may*; repulsam ferre, pati; Ovid. Cic.

*It is impossible to SAY how glad they are*; dici non potest quantopere gaudent; Cic.

*That is to SAY*; id est, quod est; nempe; puta, scilicet; miram; Cic. Ter.

*They are less than they are SAID to be*; infra famam sunt; Quint.

*He dares not SAY a word of*; ne verbum quidem ausus est facere de; Cic.

*That I may SAY the same for others, that I think by myself*; ut pro aliis loquar, quod de me ipso sentio; Cic.

*It is never SAID to have been but once*; semel unquam proditur; Plin.

*I will SAY as I heard; audita eloquar; Plaut.*

*There is wit in what you SAY; acute hoc dicis.*

*As the SAYING is; as they say, i. e. by way of proverb; quod dici solet; Plaut.*

*Is it not as I SAID? sum verus? Ter.*

*They reported that you SAID so; ex te auditum aiebant; Ter.*

*You shall hear what he will SAY to it; ejus audies verba; Ter.*

*So they SAY; ita prædicant; Ter.*

*You SAY well, that is well said; recte admones; Ter.*

*He was by when it was SAID; ei sermoni interfuit; Cic.*

*And yet so we have heard our fathers SAY; et tamen sic a patribus accepimus; Cic.*

*They SAY nothing therefore who deny; nihil igitur afferunt, qui negant; Cic.*

*Have you any thing to SAY to me? nunquid me vis? Plaut.*

*The chief pontiff was made to SAY the words before him; coactus est pontifex maximus verba præire; Liv.*

*It was SAID his troops would be here instantly; jam jamque adesse ejus equites nuntiabatur; Cæs.*

*He SAYS it was not right; negat fuisse recte; Cic.*

*As I have heard old men SAY; ut accipi a senibus; Cic.*

*I have it but by hear-SAY; nihil præter auditum habeo; Cic.*

*I have often heard old men SAY; sæpe a majoribus nata audivi; Cic.*

*But you would SAY so indeed, if—; tum magis id diceres, si—; Cic.*

*Mind what I am going to SAY; animum ad ea quæ loquar adverte; Plaut.*

*In spite of what any one may SAY; in vitis omnibus; Ter.*

*What shall I SAY for myself? causam quid dicam? Ter.*

*He SAID not a word; Pythagorico usus silentio.*

*That I may SAY as in the proverb; ut proverbiali utar dicto.*

*It is commonly SAID now; sermone jam tritum est.*

*SCALD not your lips in other folks' broth; tua quod nihil refert, ne cures, percontari desinas.*

*SCARCE; rarus, carus.*

*I am SCARCE of money; deficit me pecunia. —scarcely my own man; vix sum apud me; Ter. compos animi; Ter.*

*SCARCELY any one; haud fere quisquam; Cic. —any thing at all; merum, non ens.*

*Such citizens are very SCARCE; hujusmodi civium magna nobis penuria est; Ter.*

*Phrase.*

*He had SCARCELY gone out of the dining-room, but he commanded him to be run through; vixdum trichinio egressum confodi jussit; Suet.*

*You had SCARCELY been thirty days yet in Syria; tu vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses; Cic.*

*Which he SCARCELY thought of; quod ille minime putabat; Cic.*

*You were SCARCELY gone before Trebatius came; commodum discesseras, cum Trebatius venit; Cic.*

*He is SCARCELY any where to be found; abiit in Utopiam.*

*To SCARE; terrere, &c. —one out of his wits; exterrere, externare, consternare,*

*You so SCARE me; ita me territas; Ter.*

*I could easily have SCARED him from; deterruissem facile ne; Ter.*

*More SCARED than hurt; salva res est, saltat senex; Ter.*

*Perhaps you are SCARED at these things; hæc fortasse metuas; Cic.*

*Are you SCARED at these things? num te illa terrent?*

*To SCATTER; spargere, &c.*

*She SCATTERS the body all over the fields; per agros passim dispergit corpus; Cic.*

*He set upon them as they were SCATTERED over the fields; vage effusus per agros adortus est; Liv.*

*SCATTERED up and down about the work; dispersi in opere; Cæs.*

*Life being so short, why do we form so many SCHEMES? quid brevi fortes jacularum vero multa? Hor.*

*A mean SCHOLAR; literis leviter imbutus; mediocriter doctus; Cic.*

*To put one to SCHOOL; in ludum, literarium ludum mittere. Præceptoribus instituendum, informandum tradere. Doctoribus erudiendum, perpoliendum committere. Ad scholas, ad magistros, tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium, literarum, mittere, amandare. Musis destinare, consecrare. In literis alere. In sapientia, doctrinæ officina; in literarum, grammaticæ gymnasio, curriculo, exercendum, instruendum, excolendum dare. In scholasticam disciplinam tradere.*

*A general SCHOOL, or university; schola generalis, universalis; academia, ubi ad omnem eruditionem, sapientiam, pietatem, instituuntur adolescentes, &c.*

*To go to SCHOOL; nomen in literariam militiam dare. In ludo literario ferulam subire; sub ferula militare. Præceptoribus, literis operam dare. Auditioni in scholis operari. Ludum literarum Græcarum Latinarumque, scholam grammatices frequentare. Musarum in grammaticis*

alumnus. Elementarius puer. Bonarum literarum candidatus, qui tyrocinii literarum rudimenta nondum deposuit.

*To give SCHOLARS leave to play; tempestivum pueris concedere ludum.*

*No SCHOLAR of any account but knows him; nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus; Gell.*

*You are a SCHOLAR; versatus es in studiis literarum.*

*An honest man and a good SCHOLAR; vir probissimus nec eruditionis aspermandus.*

*He has a great many SCHOLARS; habet scholam frequentissimam.*

*I have been a whole year a SCHOLAR of Cratippus; annum jam audiui Cratippum; Cic.*

*One might know him for one of the SCHOLARS of Theophrastus; ut Theophrasti discipulum possis agnoscere; Cic.*

*A great SCHOLAR; primarum artium princeps; Ter. Omni literarum genere superabat; Cic.*

*To go to SCHOOL with any one; literas apud aliquem discere.*

*A SCORE; ratio, ratiuncula.*

*To SCORE up; notare creta, &c.*

*To put it upon his SCORE; imputare.*

*To quit SCORES; pariare, par pari referre.*

*To engage upon the SCORE of kindness; beneficio aliquem adjungere; Ter.*

*To require upon the SCORE of friendship; amicitia nomine petere; Cic.*

*You are three-SCORE years old at least, if no more; sexaginta annos natus es, aut plus eo; Ter.*

*To pay off an old SCORE; solvere pecuniam alicui jam diu debitam; Cic.*

*To go upon the SCORE; nomina facere.*

*To SCORN; deridere, &c.*

*I SCORN your words; tuas ego minas flocci facio; non te pili aestimo; tuam non moror morositatem. —and slight all earthly things; infra me humana duco omnia.*

*You SCORN to look at me; despectus tibi sum, nec quis sim queris.*

*He looked SCORNFULLY at me; censorio me statim enecat supercilio.*

*To SCOUR; purgare, detargere, extergere; mundare, emundare, mundificare. A sordibus purgare, perpurgare. Mundi-  
tias facere. Spurcitias, rubiginem detergere. Nitorem, splendorem emundando rei conciliare, dare, reddere, restituere, afferre, accersere. Nitidare. Purgando rem nitidam, mundam, splendidam officere, facere ut nitent, nitescat, splendeat, splendescat, splendorem contrahat res.*

*A SCOUT; emissarius, speculator, explorator; coryceus, i. m. Cic. delator, explorator, clancularius auscultator.*

*To SCOUT; explorare, sabauscultare.*

*When the SCOUTS had given intelligence of it; re per exploratores cognita; Cæs.*

*The troopers are on the SCOUT all night long; circumfunditur noctu equitatus; Cæs.*

*To SCRATCH; scabere, scalpere.*

*SCRATCH his cheek, and he will claw your elbow; mutuo muli scabant.*

*The SEA; mare, &c. Sal, altum, profundum, vastum, immensum æquor. Maris æquor; marmor. Æquora. Aquæ curulæ, marinæ, salsæ, Neptuniæ; Neptuni. Neptunus, Nereus, Amphitrite. Vada salsa, cerula. Doris amara. Thetis, Tethys. —is tempestuous; fluctus, aquæ, undæ, freta, æquora ventis, procellis, tempestatibus, ventorum impetu ac vi commota, vexata, concitata, agitata, jactata, concussa tumescunt, intumescunt, miscentur, exasperantur, fervent, æstuant, furunt, fluctuant; vehementer, valde æviunt. Ventorum importuna vis, procellæ, tempestates, fluctus marinos, æquora, freta in furores agunt, adigunt; ad cælum attollunt, immensas aquarum, undarum excitant moles; ratibus quassatis, titubantibus, naufragia minitantur. Mare procellosum, tumultuosum, fervidum, sævum, iratum. Mare ventosum, undosum, tempestuosum, naufragum hyemat. —is calm; æquor, mare tumidum, iratum placatur, pacatur, sedatur, sternitur, silet, conquiescit; tranquillum, placidum, intempestum, quietum est. Unda, sævi maris ira, impetus; vis frangitur, ponit minas, remittit sævitiam. Subsidunt, residunt, componuntur, compescuntur, mulcentur fluctus; resedit, sedata est tempestas.*

*Some prefer the SEA-coast, others the country, many the city; rusticari; ruri et in agris, cum rusticis et agricolis assidue versari; vitam rusticam agere, degere; rus colere, abire, habitatum ire, residere, atque abdere me, perjucundum est mihi; summæ voluptatis est; magnopere, imprimis delectat me; jucunditatem habet maximam. Alii facilius in maritimis sunt, degunt, jucundius versantur; maritima loca majore cum voluptate frequentant; maritima regione libentius utuntur; in ora maritima vivunt suavius. Alios maritima sedes oblectat, capit, tenet. Ruris amœnitas mihi cordi est, tristitiam solatur, male affectum animi reficit; mororem lenit, angoris unica est medicina.*

*A skilful SEA-man, or pilot; nauta, navita, navarchus, nauclerus, navicularius, navicularum sive artis; rerum maritimarum, nauticarum, navalium, navigandi, in gubernandis navibus exercitus, exercitatus, spectatissimus, exercitatusissimus, paratissi-*

musque. Gubernator bonus, solers, gnava, peritus.

*They were glad when they went to SEA; in altum vela dabant læti.*

*The country by the SEA-side pleases me best; maritima regio me delectat; pascor maritimæ regionis aspectu; meis oculis regione maritima nihil est jucundius; miram haurio jucunditatem maritimæ regionis aspectu.*

*We were at SEA, out of sight of shore; nec jam amplius ulla Occurrit tellus, cœlum undique et undique pontus.*

*He came by SEA; equo vectus ligæo; implumi adremigat ala.*

A SEAL; sigillum, signaculum.

*To SEAL, or sign writings; subsignare, subscribere. Literas, epistolam, chirographum signare, consignare, obsignare, sigillare; sigillo, annulo signatorio munire, communire. Impressione sigilli, signis, sigillis consignare, literas occudere. Signis impressis pacta conventionaque confirmare, rata facere. Signum, sigillum scripto apponere, imprimere.*

*To un-SEAL letters; resignare, aperire literas; linum incidere.*

*I caused the letters to be signed with the public SEAL; literas obsignandas publico signo curavi; Cic.*

*To engrave a SEAL upon a ring; signum, sigillum imprimere annulo; sigillo annulum imprimere.*

*To SEARCH; explorare, scrutari. — diligently; rem solerter expiscari, anxie, diligenter, acutissime indagari; penitus scrutari, diligentius perscrutari; subtili quadam et exquisita indagatione solertissime investigare; curiosi oculis rimari; quam sagacissime odvari; anxie perquirere; sagaciter pervestigare; accurata industria explorare; acri et intento animo intueri; omnibus vestigiis persequi; acrius, accuratius, attentius exquirere; venari et aucupari. Res arcanas, secretas, abditas, absconditas, occultas, reclusas, tectas, abstrusas, opertas, clandestinas, ignotas penitus inspicere, inquirere, examinare. Alicujus sententiam, quid quis sentiat, animi sensa, secreta, quid animi quis habeat, tentare, explorare, elicere; callide et clam explorare, insidiosa quadam explorationis arte venari. Alto vestigare ocula. Rem amissam, deperditam investigare, pervestigare. Multum operæ ac studii ponere, multum invigilare in re perquirenda quam desiderat. Omnia loca permeare, latebrarum occulta penetrare, perlustrare ut reperiatur. Nullum locum, nullas in querendo latebras omittere. — the truth; veritati studere, strenue operam navare. — out the nature and causes of all things; rerum humanarum et divinarum causas, naturas, persequi. — the hidden*

*and dark mysteries of philosophy; abstrum et recondita philosophiæ præcepta persequi. — unused ways, and to learn the common; inusitatas vias indagare, tritas relinquere. — diligently into the study of philosophy; aciem mentis in philosophiæ studium intendere. — from the dark any hidden villainy; scelus aliquod ex occultis tenebris in lucem extrahere.*

*A subtle wit SEARCHES through heaven and earth; cœlum et terram subtilis ingenii ala pervolat, et penitus scrutatur.*

*They must SEARCH that more closely who have more leisure; feriatis ingenii altiore indagine querendum id est.*

*She that SEARCHES all about with her eyes; circumspexitrix cum oculis embusitrix.*

*Let us SEARCH out things, and not wonder at them; res ipse rimemur, non miremur.*

*If you will SEARCH old records; si primorum replicaveris annales.*

*Socrates SEARCHED out philosophy from heaven itself; Socrates de cœlo ipso philosophiam devocavit.*

*To SEASON meat; condire.*

A SEASON; tempestas.

*Out of SEASON; intempestivus, importunus.*

*In SEASON, adj.; opportunus, tempestivus.*

*SEASONABLY; tempestive, opportune, peropportune.*

*At this SEASON; hoc tempore; Cic.*

*He attacked them in SEASON; eos in tempore aggressus est; Flor.*

*They SEASON things most delicately; ita condiant ut nihil possit esse jucundius; Cic.*

*SEASONED with good discourses; conditus sermone bone; Cic.*

*It is no SEASON to go to sea in; nondum est tempestivum ad navigandam mare; Cic.*

*A fair calm SEASON; tempestas bene serena; Cic.*

*In due SEASON; cum tempestivum fuerit; Boët.*

*You came very SEASONABLY; in tempore advenis; Ter.*

A SEAT; sedes, f. sedile, n.

*To SEAT; collocare in sede.*

*To be the highest scholar in the SEAT; ducere classem; Quint.*

*They SEATED themselves about the isle of Lesbos; sedem cepere circa Leabum insulam; Patere.*

*They resolve to make Herda the SEAT of the war; constituant bellum ad Herdam gerere; Cæsar.*

*To SECOND one; subsidium ferre, in subsidio esse.*

*Every SECOND year, time, &c.; alternis*

annis, vicibus, &c. —*day*; alterno quoque die.

*The SECOND or next in place, or degree*; alter, secundus a primo. In secundis consistere. Secundus ad regium principatum.

*When Scipio and Philip were a SECOND time consuls*; Scipione et Philippo iterum consulibus; Cic.

*Seventeen years after his SECOND consulship*; septem et decem annis post alterum consulatum; Cic.

*SECOND to none for piety*; nulli pietate secundus; Virg.

*I will be here ready to SECOND you, if need be*; ego in subsidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiat; Ter.

*He may have the people to SECOND him in it*; secundo id populo facere possit; Cic.

*A SECRET place*; abditum, claustrum, secretus, latebra.

*To keep SECRET*; *to conceal any thing*; aliquid occultare, occultare, abdere, condere, abscondere, recondere, occultare, obtegere, contegere, operire; occultum, occulte, in occulto, clausum, tectum clam; tenebrarum, parietum custodiis abditum, absconditum habere, tenere, continere, asservare; in tenebris, latebris, occulto abdere; tenebris, velo obducere, obscurare, tegere. Rei tenebras offundere, velum obducere, obtendere. Ab oculis hominum, e conspectu subducere, subtrahere, removere, semovere. Taciturnitate celare; Cic.

*To conceal SECRETS*; arcana celare; continere audita.

*To betray SECRETS*; res arcanas, fidei commissas, prodere, effundere.

*To discover his SECRETS to his friends*; amico, familiari, mentis adyta, sensa intima, animi arcana, secreta...imis infixis medullis, reserare, recludere, aperire, patefacere, communicare. Amicum facere omnium consiliorum arcanorumque participem. Nihil occultum in amicitia, secretum abditumve debet esse, aperta omnia. Omnia inter amicos, amicorum communia sunt; etiam consilia occultissima et maxime arcana.

*Very SECRETLY*; clam, &c. ex occulto. Sine arbitris. Nemine, consilio, teste; in loco ab arbitris remoto, libero. Clandestinum scelus; clancularius poëta.

*It is a great SECRET*; est inter arcana Cereis.

*He hopes it will be kept SECRET*; sperat fore clam; Ter.

*They trust them with all their SECRETS*; illi cedunt consilia omnia; Ter.

*He keeps it SECRET*; id occulte fert; Ter.

*They are spoken in SECRET*; plane se-

creto narrantur; Cic.

*Keep these things SECRET*; hæc tu tecum habeto; Cic. Clanculum habet; Plaut.

*He is not able to keep his own purposes SECRET*; tacitum tanquam mysterium tenent; Cic.

*It must at all events be kept SECRET*; quoquo pacto tacito est opus; Ter.

*To blab SECRETS*; enuntiare mysteria; commissa; Cic. Opera proferre; Id.

*Is he able to keep a SECRET*? potin' est hic tacere? Ter. Alicui rei silentium facere; Plaut. Præstare; Sym.

*I am not able to keep a SECRET*; plenus rimarum sum, hæc atque illac perfuso; Ter.

*They may be trusted with one's SECRETS*; quibus occulta tradantur; Cic.

*He is privy to all their SECRETS*; intimus est eorum consiliis; Ter.

*It could not be kept SECRET*; factum latere non potuit; Cæsar.

*To commit a SECRET to one*; concedere aliquid taciturnitati alicujus.

*You shall never prevail on me to commit my safety to your SECRET*; nunquam dices tam commode, ut tergum meum in tuam fidem committam.

*To disclose a SECRET*; in ora virum passim aliquid diffundere; Virg.

*Great SECRETS, or mysteries*; mysteria mystica, quam maxime abstrusa, addita, arcana, seclusa, altissime latentia; a nostris remota conspectibus; a natura involuta, recondita; sacra, quæ profanum vulgus scire non convenit; a profanis oculis longissime semota; a sensibus humanis remota; in ima terra latentia; in ipso cælo supremo recondita.

*A tattling fellow, that can keep no SECRETS*; futilis homo huic atque illuc profuens.

*SECURE, safe, or careless*; securus, tutus, negligens.

*To SECURE one*; securum præstare. — *or throw into prison*; in carcerem compingere.

*To be SECURE, or out of fear*; animo esse securo, quieto, pacato, tranquillo, otioso. Non modo extra periculum, sed extra metum esse. Nihil habere quod metuat, timeat, formidet. In aurem utramque dormire. Securitas animi est tranquillitas. Tutum scelus quis, nemo securum tulit. Audax fiducia.

*To give SECURITY*; satiare, fidejungere, præstare securitatem, ne quid aliud damni patiatur.

*That the property of the woman might be more SECURE*; quo res mulieri cautior esset; Cic.

*To take all possible SECURITIES in putting one's money out at interest*; cautus

nominibus certis expendere nummos; Hor.

*Unless you give me a SECURITY; nisi a te caverò; Cic.*

*We will keep you SECURE; nos securos vos præstabimus.*

*I must be SECURITY for that; I must pay for it; hæc in me cudet faba; (apud Ter. in Eunacho pro adagio legitur; ) at enim isthæc in me cudet faba, h. e. in me malum recidet, in me hæc vindicabitur culpa. Translatum a faba, quæ quum siliquis exiit, ac batuitur, ac fustibus interunditur; ita ut fit in areis, more rusticorum, non ipsa perinde laborat, sed id demum in quo cuditur.*

*To live in SECURITY; facilem agitare vitam, procul negotiis degere.*

**SEDITION;** seditio.

*To raise a SEDITION; maximas undique turbas ciere, facere, dare. Seditionem, motus, tumultus funestos movere, commovere, concire, conficere, facere, concitare, excitare, moliri. Plebem, multitudinem, vulgus ad seditionem, ad arma, ad cædes, contra principem, magistratum commovere, irritare, inflammare, concitare, percellere. Tabernarios concitare, servitia ad pileum vocare. Populum exasperatum seditionis concionibus in rabiem agere. Publicam pacem tumultibus atque turbis violare, perturbare. Rempublicam in tumultus et perturbationes conjicere, dissidiis atque discordiis lacerare. Rerum novarum excitare incendia. Novas moliendo res plebem in principes furis quibusdam incitare, discordisque civibus perturbare ac permiscere omnia. Rempublicam, urbem magno turbatus tumultu. Tumultum civitati injicere.*

*They are in a SEDITION; perniciose seditione furere. Tumultuatur plebs. Scissa in partes resp. seditione magna laborat, in magno versatur discrimine salus, respublica. Seditio incessit legiones.*

*SEDITION is a plague in commonwealths; seditio pestis rerumpublicarum; multas republ. civiles discordias perdiderunt, domesticæ seditiones, intestina bella, controversiæ inter cives, partium contentiones, e civilibus discordiis, contentionibus, controversiis, dissensionibus, seditionibus, multarum rerumpublicarum perniciēs fluxit, mansit, orta est. Civiles discordiæ, domesticæ seditiones, civium dissensiones, multas urbes opibus admodum florentes everterunt, solo æquarunt, diruerunt, exciderunt, affixerunt, perdiderunt, sustulerunt, multis uribus perniciem, exitium, pestem, excidium, ruinam, interitum attulerunt, exitio fuerunt.*

*A SEDITIONARY man; seditiosus civis et turbulentus, patriæ fax, furia, pestis per-*

*niciosa, seditionis fons, fax, paratus dux; stimulator, incitator. Discordiarum, contentionum, dissensionum, dissidiorum concitator, machinator, signifer, fax et origo. Otii et pacis disturbator, eversor, hostis, procella, turbo et tempestas, communi odio et tranquillitati infestus, hostis. Ad motus excitandos, ad tumultus commovendos paratus, instructus, expeditus, alacris. Perditissimorum consiliorum auctor; rerum novarum, novandarum studiosus. Qui id unum agit, pugnat, molitur, ut omnia perturbet, evertat; prædam reip. belli causam faciat, fortunas civium dissipet, parricidis disperiat.*

*To repress the SEDITIONARY; homines audaces, furiosos, feroces, seditiosos, tumultuantes, ad seditionem paratos, ad dissensionem expeditos, ad discordiam civilem promptos, publicum otium perturbantes, communem pacem everteutes, reipublicæ tranquillitatem labefactantes, pacis et otii hostes, discordiarum seminaria, signiferos seditionis refrænare, coercere, cohibere, comprimere, durius accipere, asperius tractare, penis multare, delere, e medio tollere. Seditionis nervos, vim incidere, elidere; fibras evellere, eradicare, extirpare. Hominum furiosorum, seditiosorum amentiam, audaciam, animos, impetus, spiritus retardare, reprimere, contundere, minuire; temeritatem, furorem, conatus, impetus incitatos, nefarios, crudeles, furibundos consilio et prudentia cohibere, labefactare, frangere; ferociam, insolentiam domare, convellere, continere. Quam fortissime hominibus audacissimis, multitudinis temeritati, latronum sceleris resistere, adversari, opponere se. Multitudini exultanti, ferocienti, fratres injicere. Restinguere seditionem.*

*The citizens are all in SEDITIONARY tumults; dissociatis civium animis inter se digladiantur; bellum agunt intestinum cives.*

*To SEDUCE; seducere. —by evil counsel; rectam indolem a recto, vero, virtute, ab honesto, de via deflectere, detorquere, deducere, abstrahere; transversum abripere, agere ad nequitiam, abducere, in fraudem inducere malis, sceleratis consiliis; fucatis, fictis verbis. Pessime alteri consilium. Aliquem erroribus, pravis opinionibus inficere, imbueri; pravis, perditis consiliis in casses precipitare, in errorem trahere, in vitium et exitium ducere, seducere, precipitem agere, in discrimen impellere, inducere. Errores, venenum alicui infundere; virus pestiferum in aures, in animum instillare, pectore aspergere. —into licentiousness; ad nequitiam abducere; Plaut.*

*To be SEDUCED by evil counsel; pessimis improborum consiliis in discrimen,*

periculum venire, incurrere, vocari; ad scelus, turpitudinem invitari, duci, falli, decipi, circumveniri; auribus pravis auscultando, aures patefaciendo, accommodando se, hominum nequissimorum blanditiis illecebrisque, indolis, spei bonæ naufragium, jacturam, abortum facere.

To SEE; videre, cernere, aspicere. — *and not to see; to affect ignorance*; connivere, dissimulare visum; ad multa sciens connivere; data opera dissimulare; studio occultare oculos ne videant; astute celare; multa prudenter præterire; egregia conniventia transire; dissimulanter agere, contueri; oculis velatis, clausis præterire; connivere in hominum sceleribus; Cic. Hallucinari in amicorum vitis, apud Erasmum; per licentiam indulgere; Bud. et apud Ulpianum, conniventibus oculis, i. e. per dissimulationem; et apud Accursium, ratione stricta, i. e. ratione non inspecta. — *slightly*; voluti per transennam videre. — *quickly*; acerrima oculorum acie; summa perspicacia præditus. Lynceus alter perspicax, cui visus acer, oculi acuti, fideles.

*One may SEE by the leanness that it was not taken in the open sea*; macies indicat eum non esse libero mari captum; Colum.

*You sent them to SEE me in the morning*; eos tu mane ad me salutandum miseras; Cic.

*SEE how he comes off in this business*; expectes quemadmodum exeat ex hac causa; Cic. — *what he would have*; videas, quid velit; Ter. — *where the dice are*; vide ubi tali sint; Plaut. — *what they think of this*; quid his de illo placeat exquire; Cic. — *that all things be in readiness*; fac parata sint omnia; Plaut. — *you let nobody into the house*; cave quenquam in ædes intromiseris; Plaut. — *that I have no wrong done me*; efficias ne quid mihi fiat injuriæ; Cic. — *how he wags his tail*; en, ut cauda adlatur. — *now, i. e. mind what you say*; vide modo; Petron. — *that these things be not spoken of*; hæc cura clanculum ut sint dicta. — *what others do first*; periculum ex aliis facito. — *here a perspective glass*; en tibi perspicillum quod te vel lynceum reddat. — *your belly full*; pascite oculos, pascite animos vestros.

*A gallant navy to SEE*; præclara classis in speciem; Cic.

*Who SEES not that? quis non videt?* Cic.

*Though we SEE it in another, yet*; etiamsi in alio cernamus, tamen; Cic.

*I will SEE that you be made acquainted with all*; omnia tibi ut nota sint faciam; Cic. — *to that*; ego istuc video; Ter. —

*that they shall not deceive us*; ego curabo, ne quid verborum dent; Ter. — *go and see*; id viso; — *if I can find Sagarine*; proviso Sagarinum; Plaut. — *if Demipho be at home*; er, Dem. if he be; Demiphonem, si domi est, visam; Ter.

*Let not Atticus SEE this letter*; noli hanc epistolam Attico ostendere; Cic.

*You do not come to SEE us*; nos minus intervisis; Cic.

*It is so little it cannot be SEEN*; tanta est ejus tenuitas ut fugiat aciem; Cic.

*He went down into the tub to SEE if it were sound*; descendit in dolium soliditatem ejus probaturus; Apul.

*As far as one could SEE*; qua visus erat; Sall.

*You may SEE your friend by the way as you go*; a via salutes amicum; Mart.

*The hawk easily SEES that color*; eam colorem facillime speculatur accipiter; Colum.

*Methinks I SEE*; mihi perspicere videor; Cic.

*There was a fleet of the enemy SEEN*; conspecta classis hostium est; Liv.

*Things never either SEEN or heard*; non invisæ solum, sed etiam inaudita; Cic.

*I SEE your good-will to me*; benevolentiam tuam erga me perspicio; Cic. — *what account you make of me*; experior quanti me facias; Plaut.

*And SEE where he is*; atque eorum; Ter. Sed eorum Parmenonem; Ter. Hem Davum tibi; Ter.

*It is commonly so SEEN*; more hominum evenit; Ter.

*But SEE, I pray, what followed*; sed attende quæso, quæ sint consecuta; Cic.

*I often think I SEE him complaining*; mihi sæpe occurrit vultus ejus querentis; Cic.

*It is impossible to go without being SEEN*; non potest clam exiri; Cæs.

*I plainly SEE them*; mihi ante oculos versantur; Cic.

*You cannot SEE wood for trees, nor water for the sea*; in sylva arbores, in mari aquam, quæris.

*He is too inquisitive*; he pries and SEES into every thing; Musca est; non enim parasi solum Muscæ dicti sunt olim, sed etiam homines curiosi mirifice, qui nihil non exquirunt et penetrant; ut Musca est pater, nihil potest clam illum haberi, apud Plaut.

*I cannot SEE so far off*; intervallum aliquanto longius est, quam ut prospectus oculorum assequatur.

*It would be a finer sight to SEE*; quod esset magnificentius spectaculum quam.

*A dreadful sight to SEE*; monstrum horrendum, rostro adunco, longis cornibus, harpyrarum unguibus, prælonga cauda.



*You must not stare so earnestly on every pleasing object ; you must restrain the very sense of SEEING ; non manus solum, sed etiam oculos continere decet.*

*You shall SEE them after dinner ; a prandio spectabitis.*

*You can SEE through a stone wall ; nā tu plus quam lyncens es.*

*You SEE with an eagle's eye ; aquilinus tibi est oculus.*

*You are not mistaken ; you SEE it ; nihil to fallunt oculi tui.*

*We have SEEN a magnificent sight ; vidimus plus quam regale spectaculum.*

*A fine sight to SEE ; spectaculum sane non inamœnum ; admodum amœnum.*

*They love to SEE and see again ; nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari.*

*You have SEEN enough already ; satis jam diu vestros parvatis oculos.*

*I can never SEE enough of such glorious sights ; in his epulis esurio semper ego, non saturio.*

*Let the profane SEE to this ; let them see and acknowledge their error ; videant irreligiosi ; videant, et errorem suum recognoscant.*

*Do I SEE really with profit enough, or is it little worth ? satini ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum ?*

SEED ; semen, seminium, neut.

*It is SEED time ; credenda Ceres arvis ; Virg.*

*They reckon a great deal more SEED sown, than ever they sow ; longe plus imputant seminis jacti, quam quod severint ; Col.*

*To SEEK ; querere, petere. —preference, or glory ; ambire dignitatem ; gloriam inhiare, servire. —to one for any thing ; petere aliquid ab aliquo. —an occasion ; tempus aucupari ; ansam, causam querere. —his own profit ; proprium sectari commodum ; suum questum colere. —for help ; auxilium implorare ; Cæs. —one's death ; vitam alicujus petere. —renown by ill doings ; gloriam funulm, velut Ephesini templi incensur conquirere, detractiois studio, incurru hostili, bello non prius indicto ; illustres accusando viros, suo nomini famam querere ; Hier. Flagitiis, facinoribus post cineres dilatare famam ; nomen memoria sceleris extendere, voto adipiscendæ famæ lariois ; Solin. Pestilenti exemplo nomen posteritati commendare ; alios traducendo choragium aliquod gloriæ affectare, venari.*

*Where shall I SEEK him ? ubi gentium est ?*

*They sent me to SEEK you ; ego sum missus ut te requirerem ; Ter.*

*Whilst I SEEK to please you ; dum stu-*

*deo obsequi tibi ; Ter.*

*They SEEK out their acquaintances ; suos notos querunt ; Cæs.*

*For me you may SEEK it in the bottom of the sea ; queras mea causa vel medio in mari.*

*You may as well bid me SEEK a needle in a bottle of hay ; jubeas una opera me piscari in aëre.*

*To SEEM ; videri.*

*It SEEMS ; videtur, apparet.*

*If he SEEM never so little to like it ; si paulum modo ostenderit sibi placere ; Cic.*

*So long as I SEEM not so to you ; dum ne tibi videar ; Cic.*

*It does not SEEM true at all to me ; mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile ; Ter.*

*As it SEEMED ; ut apparebat ; Petron.*

*Those things which SEEM to be good for any thing ; quæ boni alicujus speciem præ se ferunt.*

SELDOM ; raro, rarius, rarenter. — seen ; cygnus ille niger. —comes a better ; contenti sumus hoc Catone.

*You SELDOM come to Athens ; Athenas insolens venis ; Ter.*

*Which one shall very SELDOM be able to do ; cujus rarissima est occasio ; Col.*

*I SELDOM come to Rome ; sum Romæ infrequens ; Cic.*

*One that SELDOM serves God ; Dei cultor infrequens ; Hor.*

*He SELDOM came into the senate-house in those days ; temporibus illis non sæpe in senatu fuit ; Cic.*

*It is a thing SELDOM seen ; rarissimum est ; Petron.*

*They can SELDOM, or never know ; raro unquam possunt scire.*

*You do that SELDOM ; istud quidem facis insolens.*

*You SELDOM see a man that will do so ; hæc qui præstat, est rara avis.*

*You will SELDOM find any, that ; pauci quos æquus amavit Jupiter.*

*This very SELDOM happens ; diis geniti potuere.*

*The SELDOMER the better ; id ne amplius facias, rogo.*

*It SELDOM so happens ; horum sane copia rarentior ad manus venit.*

*Such men are SELDOM seen ; cujusmodi hominum major est annona, i. e. pretium majus ; (for annona sometimes signifies the market-price, or rate.)*

*Where will you find such a one ? very SELDOM ; Utopiæ incola.*

SELF-same ; ipse, idem.

*I my-SELF ; egomet. You your-SELF ; tute. He him-SELF ; ipsemet.*

*Of him-SELF ; suamet sponte.*

*She her-SELF ; illa ipsa.*

*The thing it-SELF; res ipsa.*

*We our-SELVES; nos ipsi, ipsi, nosmet, nosmetipsi. You your-selves; vos ipsi, ipsi, vosmet, vosmetipsi. You your-self; tu ipse, tutemet.*

*By one-SELF; solus.*

*He is him-SELF; mentis est compos.*

*Beside him-SELF; mente motus.*

*By it-SELF; ex sese.*

*By them-SELVES; solus cum solo.*

*I. SELF, having a pronoun my, your, &c., coming before it, is rendered by ipse, or adding met to the Latin pronoun: as,*

*For I my-SELF could be willing to be mistaken together with him; ego enim ipse cum ipso non invitatus erraverim; Cic.*

*Why do I not go in my-SELF? cur non egomet introeo? Ter.*

*Note: My, thy, our, your, his, her, their, before self, or own self, are to be rendered by pronouns substantives, ego, tu, sui, nos, vos: as, Magis ea percipimus atque sentimus, quæ nobis ipsis, (to our own-SELVES) aut prospera aut adversa eveniunt, quam illa, quæ cæteris; Cic.*

*II. SELF, having same with it, is rendered by ipse with some relative pronoun, ille, iste, istic, hic, is, qui; or by idem with ille, iste, quod, or unus: as,*

*That SELF-same author of divination; ille ipse divinationis auctor; Cic.*

*The SELF-same day that he died; eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita; Cic.*

*Even I the SELF-same man; idem ego ille; Cic.*

*It seems to be the SELF-same thing with that; unum et idem videtur esse atque id quod; Cic. Ipso illo die quo lex est data; Cic.*

*Some other phrases.*

*He takes me by my-SELF abroad with him; me solum seducit foras; Ter.*

*He is beside him-SELF; mente captus est; Varro.*

*Lay the best hay by it-SELF; quod optimum fœnum erit, seorsum condito; Cato.*

*You shall have her all to your-SELF; Phyllida solus habeto; Virg.*

*To live like one-SELF; pro dignitate vivere; Corn. Nep.*

*To look to one-SELF; salutis suæ rationem habere; Cæs.*

*Now I do well to be hungry at my-SELF; merito mihi nunc succenseo.*

*We are by our-SELVES; hic soli sumus.*

*A SELF-lover; qui sibi applaudit, blanditur, nimium tribuit, arrogat, assumit, placet; sibi assentatur; seipsum amat sine rivali; inani, falsa, arroganti persuasione intumescit; inanem sibi de se persuasionem induit; aliis præstantiorem se autumat; aliis unum se omnibus antepo-*

*nit, præfert, sua tantum opinione præstantissimus. Sibi Suffenus. Qui cum de se judicat, veritatem non consulit; sibi morem uni gerit, admiratur unum se, immodicus estimator sui.*

*For my own part, as for my-SELF; me quod attinet.*

*You will shift for your-SELF; tibi caves.*

*Every man for him-SELF; proximus egomet mihi.*

*They will take care of them-SELVES; cavent sibi post principia.*

*It is a pig of your own sow; your own-SELF sold it; ex tua id venit officina.*

*You have made a halter to hang your-SELF; hanc technam in teipsum instruxisti.*

*Sick of SELF-love; Epidemicus ille philautiæ morbus.*

*Do it your-SELF; be your own valet; tibi ipsis sis Mercurius.*

*Having too good a conceit of him-SELF; ex nimia sui opinione.*

*Every man is wedded to his own SELF-will; sua cuique sponsa est pulcherrima.*

*He stands in his own light; he may thank him-SELF that he does not see; nemo læditur ni a scripo.*

*He is a fool that cannot look to him-SELF; frustra sapit, qui sibi non sapit.*

*Every man has SELFISH ends; omnes sibi melius esse malint quam alteri.*

*He him-SELF is caught in his own snare; suis ipsemet pennis capiuntur aves.*

*He undoes him-SELF; damnisque suis incendia nutrit.*

*They them-SELVES are beaten with their own staff; suo semetipsos telo confodiunt.*

*He thinks him-SELF no small fool; sibi nimium ablanditur; in propriis estimandis cæcutiunt et hallucinantur; homo nec meo iudicio stultus, et suo valde sapiens.*

*To defend it-SELF, stand on its own guard; trust to it-self; fert omnia secum; se pharetra, sese jaculo, se utitur arcu.*

*He is all for him-SELF; sibi duntaxat prospicit.*

*TO SELL; vendere, venundare; venum exponere, distrahere, nummo addicere; pretio, nummo, pecunia commutare, permutare; nummo, pretio accep'o abalienare; emptoribus tradere, in alios transferre aliquid. Pretio dare, argentum accipere. — a man's life; addicere sanguinem alicujus. — goods by the common-crier; bona præconi publico subicere. — one the possession of some land; agrum alicui in possessionem addicere. — the commonwealth; rempublicam venalem ha-*

here. — *any thing at a dear rate; vendere aliquid grandi pretio.*

*Let him carry her beyond sea to SELL; trans mare hinc venum asportet; Plaut.*

*It is to be SOLD openly; palam est venale; Plaut.*

*He might have SOLD it if; vendidisset; si; Cic.*

*He Sells cheaper than others; vendit minoris, quam alii.*

*How SELL you? quanti vendis?*

*Things that one has power to SELL; res mancipi, mancipii; Cic.*

*He SOLD them for slaves; illos sub corona vendidit; Cæs.*

*When corn was dear, he SOLD to the people a bushel for a shilling; in caritate annonæ asse modium populo dedit.*

*I never was covetous to SELL my art at a dear rate; nunquam avaræ statui pretium arti meæ; Plaut.*

*Inventories of things to be SOLD; tabulæ auctionariæ.*

*He set Pamphilus to be SOLD; Pamphilum venalem proposuit; Ter.*

*The books are to be had every where, SOLD openly; libri isti detrahuntur passim.*

*They are to be SOLD in any shop; proponuntur istæ jam merces ubique venum.*

*I cannot afford to SELL my ware for words; ne verba pro farinis.*

*How will you SELL it? what will it cost? quanti erit venalis?*

*To SEND; mittere. — for soldiers out of their winter-quarters; milites ex hybernis evocare; Cæs. — in succours; new supplies; subsidia submittere; Cæs. — word back again; renuntiare, rescribere.*

*I have nobody to SEND; neminem habeo, quem mittam; Ter.*

*She will come without SENDING for; aderit ultro; Ter.*

*SEND for them when you will; ubi voles accere; Ter. — me word with all speed; fac nos quam diligentissime certiores; Cic.*

*You think much to SEND me a letter; gravare ad me literas dare; Cic.*

*I must SEND him away somewhere; aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus; Ter.*

*I will SEND him away; hence; packing; ego hunc amovebo; Ter. Abigam. — you to Bridewell; to the house of correction; ad, vel in pistrinum te dedam.*

*If God SEND life; si vita suppetet; modo vita supersit; Cic.*

*God SEND he be well; salvus, Deum queso, ut siet; Ter.*

*Having gotten fit persons to SEND his*

*mind to him by; idoneos nactus homines, per quos ea, quæ vellet, ad eum perferrentur; Id.*

*They SEND messengers from one to another; to and fro; internuntios ultro citroque mittunt; Cæs.*

*He SENT two legions to succour our side with; to aid our men; legiones duas subsidio nostris miserat; Id.*

*To be SENT a long way about; magno circuitu mitti; Id.*

*He is not fit to be SENT; non est idoneus qui mittatur; Cic.*

*He has SENT him a challenge; arietem emisit.*

*Tell him I SENT for him; voca verba meis; Plaut.*

*To come to one's SENSES; colligere animos; Liv.*

*Are you in your SENSES? incolumi capite es? Hor.*

*To SEPARATE; separare, sejungere, secernere; rem a re, res a se invicem separare, sejungere, seponere, semovere, secernere, segregare, divellere, disjungere, discindere, distrahere, disparare. Aliud ab alio discernere, distinguere, dispescere.*

*We are SEPARATED by a great distance; magno locorum intervallo distincti sumus.*

*I am in places so far SEPARATED, that things reach me very slowly; in his locis sum, quo, propter longinquitatem, tardissime omnia perferuntur.*

*When death shall have SEPARATED the soul from the body; cum mors anima seduxerit artus; Virg.*

*To SERVE, (act.) or do service to; servire, inservire. — or wait at table; famulari, ancillari. — or give one any thing one wants; ministrare. — meat up to table; inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis. — wine to the company; præbere pocula convivis. — one with wares; vendere alicui merces. — a process; citare in jus. — as a soldier; mereri, stipendia facere. — one a trick; imponere alicui. — one in his kind; pro merito tractare. — instead of; vicem alicujus præstare. — the time; servire scenæ; ad omnia se comparare; necessitati parere. — under a captain in the wars; sub duce mereri. Sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit; Liv. — in one's turn; alicujus vicem supplere; præstare; Plin. Sall. Alicui vicariam operam impendere; esse vicarius; Quintil.*

*I am ill SERVED; male mecum agitur.*

*When time SERVES; ubi commodum fuerit.*

*The time SERVES for it; tempus ad eam rem fort.*

*To do one SERVICE; operam dare alicui.*

*He, or it, did me great SERVICE; mihi magno fuit usui.*

*He SERVED in the same band; in eadem legione militabat; Cic.*

*He has SERVED out his time in the wars; stipendia confecit; miles emeritus; Cic.*

*He was so poor, he was fain to SERVE on foot, i. e. be a foot soldier; stipendia pedibus propter paupertatem fecit; Liv. Consultum ut ii omnes pedibus mererent; Liv.*

*He SERVED a baker; operam pistori locavit; Gell.*

*He shall SERVE me at table, i. e. wait on me; hic mihi ministrabit; Plaut.*

*SERVE up meat to the table; mensam cibis exstruit; epulis instruit; Cic. Ovid.*

*It is SERVED up at the second course; in secundam mensam administratur; Var.*

*It will SERVE for many medicines; ad multa medicamenta utile erit; Plin.*

*As luck SERVED, this friend of mine was there; forte fortuna hic meus amicus adfuit; Ter.*

*While time SERVES, bethink yourself; dum tempus est, cogita; Ter. —served; dum (statis) tempus tulit; Ter.*

*Now time SERVES; nunc; jam tempus est; Plaut. Ter.*

*He has enough to SERVE his turn; huic, quod satis, contigit; rerum suppetit usus; Hor.*

*As much as will SERVE the turn; quantum sat est; Cic.*

*Little entreating SERVES a father's turn; i. e. satisfies him for a great offence; pro peccato magno paulum supplicii satis est patri; Ter.*

*It will SERVE my turn; ex usu meo est; Ter.*

*This excuse will not SERVE your turn; ademptam hanc quoque tibi causam vides; Ter.*

*Just as you SERVED me; item ut tu mihi fecisti; Plaut.*

*I will SERVE him a trick; aliquid in eum fallaciæ conabor; Ter. —the same sauce; par pari referam; faxo tali eum mactatum infortunio; Ter. Idem illi responam; Cic.*

*The wind SERVES; nacti sunt idoneum ventum; Cæsar.*

*I am rightly enough SERVED; pretium ob stultitiam fero; Ter. Atque hoc confiteor jure obtigisse; Id.*

*I shall SERVE for a whetstone; fungar vice cotis; indicis; Hor. Plin.*

*He will SERVE for an example; in exemplum ibit; Tac.*

*The mountain SERVED well enough to maintain them; mons abunde sufficiebat alimentis; Liv.*

*Heretofore a small matter would have SERVED to persuade you to; olim quidem te causæ impellebant leves, ut; Ter.*

*Never so small a matter will SERVE them to find fault with; vel minima re ad reprehendendum contenti esse videntur; Cic.*

*They will not only SERVE to witness, but; non solum erunt testimonio de...sed etiam; Macrobi.*

*My sight SERVES me not; parum prospiciunt oculi; Ter.*

*Any cause will SERVE me to give over; mihi quævis satis justa causam cessandæ est; Cic.*

*As the occasion SERVED, or shall serve; e re nata; Ter. Per occasiones; Suet. Pro re nata; Cic.*

*That what he had intended to bestow, might SERVE the turn; ut destinata summa sufficeret; Suet.*

*Any thing will SERVE my turn; mihi quidvis sat est; Plaut.*

*Him they SERVE more especially; ei potissimum inserviunt; Cic.*

*He thinks we will SERVE him for our meat; nostro sibi servire nos censet cibo; Plaut.*

*Do you SERVE me so? siccine agis? Ter.*

*SERVED as he deserved; ornatus ex virtutibus; Ter.*

*Here is as much as would have SERVED ten men; idem hoc hominibus sat erat decem; Plaut.*

*These things will SERVE to live on; hæc suppediabant ad victum; Cic.*

*The time of the year SERVES not to make a war of it; tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficit; Cæsar.*

*SERVE your friends who have served you before; reddas amicis tempora; Phædr.*

*It SERVES for many purposes; ad multa quadrat; Cic.*

*Your tricks are of no SERVICE to you; ægrotant in te artes animi tui; Plaut.*

*Without the SERVICE of men we could reap no fruits of beasts; nec sine hominum opera fructus ex belluis capere possemus; Cic.*

*They may do SERVICE; usui (utiles) esse possunt; Cic. Cæsar.*

*A soldier discharged from his SERVICE when he has served out his time; miles emeritus.*

*If you have any SERVICE to command me; si quid per me fieri velis.*

*Here is a man for your SERVICE; hæc huic mando, si quid recte curatum velis; Ter.*

*They had desired to be put on that SER-*

vici; aibi id maneris depoposcerant; Cæs.

*They did him a great deal of SERVICE;* haic admodum profuerunt; Cic.

*To do SERVICE or kindness for one; in aliquem officia conferre;* Cic.

*Can I do you no SERVICE?* nihil est quod mea opera opus sit tibi? Ter.

*I put myself to SERVICE;* ipse me dedi in servitutum; Petron.

*To neglect his SERVICE;* officio deesse; Petron.

*I must keep a SERVANT of my own;* proprius mihi alendus est servulus.

*A master hard to please, or SERVE;* imperiosum habeo dominum.

*My SERVANT is my master;* servum alo cui ipsemet servio.

*How dare you, sirrah, being a SERVANT, mock me your master?* tun' mu, verbero, audes herum ludisiorier?

*I will send my SERVANT for you;* vocabo te per puerum meum.

*Dutiful and diligent SERVANTS;* qui frugi sunt famuli.

*A SERVANT, or one that is bound, must obey;* ad aliorum vivit arbitrium.

*I follow him out and in, as a SERVANT should do;* deduco ac reduco.

*Your SERVANT-maid is not tongue-tied;* famulam habes minime mutam.

*I am fain to do all the SERVICE that is done;* ego sum illi a matula, a pedibus, a panibus, a poculis, a libellis, a rationibus, a jurgiis.

*The misery of a good SERVANT is to be pitted;* miseranda est illa bono servo miseria.

*I will see that all be forth-coming, as a diligent SERVANT should do;* et memor sum et diligens, ut quæ imperet dominus compareant.

*SERVITUDE, or slavery;* servitudo, f. servitium, n. servitus, -utis, f.

*To bring into SERVITUDE;* servituti aliquem addicere; aliquem alicui in servitutum tradere; jugum alicui imponere; libertatem alicui eripere; emancipare se alicui.

*Those who have brought our associates into SERVITUDE and slavery;* qui socios nostros in servitutum adduxerunt, emancipant.

*To keep the city in a SERVILE condition;* civitatem servitute oppressam tenere.

*But if we were SERVANTS to virtue;* quod si virtuti addiceremur.

*We must have been SERVANTS to your cruelty as long as we lived;* dandæ cervicæ erant crudelitati vestre.

*To be a SERVANT wholly to wait on another's pleasure;* ad alterius nutum, man-

datum, imperium, omnia facere.

*To free oneself from SERVITUDE;* e fluctibus servitutis emergere; jugum excutere, deicere, detrectare; servitutis vincula rumpere; servitutis jugum a se repellere; detrahere, subtrahere colla jugo.

*To deliver others from SERVITUDE;* servitutis gravitatem alicui levare, laxare; in libertatem alios vindicare, assere; servitute aliquem eximere; nexose vinculis eximere.

*Deliver my son from SERVITUDE;* expedi e servitute filium; Plant.

*Those who delivered their country from bondage, had not the freedom of that city which they had freed from SERVITUDE;* patriæ liberatores urbe carebant ea, cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant.

*He that delivered all Greece from SERVITUDE and bondage;* qui totam Græciam servitute liberaverat.

*To SET, or put;* ponere, statuere. — *things in order;* in certos ordines distribuere. — *one before another;* alteri palmam, præmium, dare, deferre. — *on, i. e. force or put forward;* impellere; Cic. — *on shore;* exponere in terram; Cæs. — *a bondman at liberty;* ad pileum vocare; e vinclis eximere; Cic. vindicta liberare. — *light by;* sasque deque habere; Plant.

*Ferre;* Gell. — *out the walls of a city;* urbem (mœnia) designare aratro. — *up a great shout;* barritum tollere. — *a laugh;* tollere cachinnum; Apul. — *up tents;* tabernacula statuere; Cæs. — *himself to ruin one;* incumbere ad alicujus perniciem; Cic. — *a dog on one;* canem in aliquem instigare; Petron.

*One that SETS another on mischief;* sceleris instigator; Tacit.

*He says I SET him on;* me impulsore hoc factum ait; Ter.

*He SET upon him unawares;* imparatum adortus est; aggressus est; Ter.

*He feared lest he should be SET upon from above;* ne superne incoarseretur timuit; Curt.

*He commanded to SET the houses on fire;* succendi ædificia jussit; Liv.

*When they had SET him on horse-back;* quum illum in equum sustulissent; Cic.

*His servant SET him on his horse;* illum in equum servus imposuit; Macrob.

*Supper is SET on the table;* comæ apponitur; Ter.

*He has SET his heart on;* animum adjecit (appulit) ad; Ter.

*As soon as ever we SET foot on land;* ubi primum terram tetigimus; Plant.

*He SET his soldiers on land;* milites exposuit; Cæs.

*I desired the pilot to SET me any where on the land;* gubernatorem rogavi, ut me

in aliquo littore exponeret; Sen.

*He would have nothing SET on a hillock of earth; super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui; Cic.*

*If you be SET on it; si certum est facere; Ter.*

*We have SET down those things wherein; eas res constituimus quibus; Cic.*

*It is more sincerely SET down; sanctissime perscriptum est; Cic.*

*If it be SET down that; si est ita scriptum, ut; Liv.*

*They are SET down street by street; vicatim conscribuntur; Cic.*

*He SETS down twelve acres a man; duodena in singulos homines jugera describit; Liv.*

*They SET down a certain measure, which none must exceed; adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oportet; Cic.*

*SET your heart at rest; animo otioso esse impero; Ter. —me out so much of your land as; mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum; Cic. —him to do it; huic mandes; Ter. —at with dangers; laceratis periculis; Boët. —open the casement; aperi fenestram. —on fighting; intentus ad pugnam; Cæsa. —somebody to inquire; alicui des negotium qui quærat; Cic.*

*I SET all other things aside; omnes posthabui mihi res; Ter. —the more by him; plaris eum feci, quod; Cic. —much by it; in magno pretio habeo; Sen. —wrought by them; ingrata ea habui, atque irrita; Plaut.*

*I will SET you at one again; redigam vos in gratiam; Ter.*

*By his coming he SET his country at liberty; repub. adventu suo liberavit; Cic.*

*Do you SET so little by me? itane abs te contemnor? Ter.*

*In former times it was much SET by; apud antiquos in pretio fuit; Macrobr.*

*They SET nothing by it; pro nihilo ducant; Cic. Nihili, parvi, aestimant, faciunt, habent, pendunt.*

*He SETS too much by himself; sibi nimium tribuit; Quint.*

*I shall SET much by your letters; magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ; Cic.*

*They SET us together by the ears; committunt nosmet inter nos; Suet.*

*I am sorry you have SET such a man against you; miseret me tui, qui hunc tantum hominem facias inimicum tibi; Ter.*

*This did most of all SET him against her; ea res multo maxime disjunctit illum ab illa; Ter.*

*His mind is SET against marriage;*

*omnino abhorret animas huic a nuptiis; Ter.*

*They think to SET up that town against this; illam urbem huic urbi rursus opponere cogitant; Cic.*

*If he be not mad enough of himself, do you SET him on; si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga; Ter.*

*Men do not SET a net for a hawk; non rete accipitri tenditur; Ter.*

*These were not SET forth by him; non sunt hæc edita ab illo; Ov.*

*They may SET them out lands where they will; iis agros assignent, quibus in locis velint; Cic.*

*She SET up trade; quantum occipit; Ter.*

*They SET up a cry; clamorem sustulere; Curt.*

*They commonly SET them on nine eggs or eleven; ova ad incubandum supponunt plerumque novem, aut undecim; Var. Ova subicere; Plin.*

*To be SET to sale; præconi subjici; Cic.*

*He SETS himself to please the most; ne quam plurimis placere studet; Ter.*

*The names of my ancestors SET me out; me veterum commendant parentum nomina; Ovid.*

*He SET the citizens' goods to sale; civium bona publicavit; Cic. Proscripsit.*

*She had nothing to SET off her beauty; nihil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem; Ter.*

*Would you SET such a servant as that at liberty? emitteresne, necne, eum servum manu? Pl.*

*The sun is SET; sol occidit.*

*About (till) sun-SET; sub (ad) occasum solis; Cæsa.*

*On a certain SET day; stato quodam die; Flor.*

*Yourselves have SET a time when these things shall cease; tute his rebus finem præscripsisti; Ter.*

*Many of these trees were SET with my own hands; multas istarum arborum mea manu sunt, satæ; Cic.*

*A SET speech; meditata oratio; Tac.*

*He SET men in arms at all the passages; ad omnes introitus armatos apponit; Cic.*

*The very place where he last SET his foot; vestigium illud ipsum, in quo pos-tremum institisset; Cic.*

*You were not suffered to SET foot in your province; prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere; Cic.*

*After we were SET; cum consediissemus; Var.*

*Of SET purpose; cogitato; consulto;*

de industria; dedita opera; Cic.

*They SET open their gates; portas aperuerunt; Cæsa. —their ladders to and mount the walls; positis scalis muros ascendunt. —up magazines in the city; armorum officinas in urbe instituerunt. —a great many horse-guards; crebras stationes disponunt equitum. —upon doing wrong; ad injuriam faciendam aggressiuntur; Cic.*

*He SETS each legion to fortify a side of the camp; singula latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munienda; Cæsa.*

*They resolve next day to SET forward by break of day; prima luce postidie constituunt proficisci; Cæsa.*

*He SET so much by one man's life; tantum in unius anima posuit; Cic.*

*On whose life so great a rate was SET; cujus vita tanti estimata est.*

*No man can sufficiently SET it forth in words; nemo verbis potest id exprimere, consequi.*

**SEVERITY; severitas.**

*Very SEVERE; violentior equo.*

*To tame one by SEVERITY; agro, summa cum vi, contentione, comprimere, continere.*

*To SHAKE, act.; quater, &c. —hands; jungere dextas; dextris jungere dextram; Virg. conjungere; Petron. —for fear, neut.; tremere. —off the yoke of bondage; ab imposito servitutis jugo resilire; Flor. —with cold; frigore horrere; Cic.*

*They SHAKE the foundations of the state; labefactant fundamenta reipublicæ; Cic.*

*None have SHAKEN it off but he that; nemo illam excussit nisi qui; Sen.*

*She SHOOK her sides with laughing; risa latera commovit; Petron.*

*The ships were sorely SHAKEN with the tempest; naves afflictabat tempestas; Cæsa.*

*He SHOOK his head; movit illo vultum, caput; Petron.*

**SHAME; pudor, propudium, dedecus, probrium.**

*To be past SHAME; depudere.*

*Very SHAMELESS and impudent; duri puer oris et audax; fronte carens.*

*To get everlasting SHAME; sempiternum sibi dedecus inurere.*

*It were a SHAME for them that; pudendum ipsis quod; Tacit.*

*It is a SHAME for them; turpe est eis; Sen.*

*Have you no SHAME in you? ecquid te pudet? Ter.*

*Every body cries SHAME on it; clement omnes indignissime factum; Ter.*

*I shall quite SHAME myself here to-day; ego me turpius hodie hic dabo; Ter.*

*Phrase.*

*It were a SHAME even to speak of them dictu quoque videantur turpia; Cic.*

*If he have any SHAME in him; si quid in homine pudoris est; Cic.*

*Being quite SHAMED; perustus rubore manifesto; Petr.*

*He has no SHAME in him; habet os.*

*It is no SHAME to eat one's meat; verrecundari neminem apud ipsam decet.*

*Prodigality is a SHAMEFUL vice; prodigalitas turpis; si tuam rem male dissipaveris, perdidideris, consumpseris, in res inanes erogaveris, confeceris, dedecori tibi erit, infamie, ignominie, turpe tibi erit, infamia consequetur.*

*The betraying your own country, or father, is the most SHAMEFUL deed that can be; violare patriam aut parentem scelus turpissimum; nullum est gravius piaculum quam patriam aut parentem violare, quam patrie, aut parenti vim asferre, inferre, manus asferre, injuriam facere, inferre.*

*It is a SHAME so to live as to benefit none but himself; turpe est sibi tantum vivere; seipsum curare, nihil præterea, de seipso tantum, tantam unius causa laborare, sibi uni studere, servire, prospicere, consulere, præterea nemini, turpissimum est, maxime dedecet, indecorum imprimis est, infamie, ignominie, dedecori est, dedecus affert, infamiam parit, turpem famam, opinionem minime commodam, aut optabilem parit; ejusmodi res est, quam summa consequitur infamia, ignominia, turpis infamie nota, dedecus, accusatio, reprehensio, fraudi est, vitio vertitur, tributum, datum, adscribitur, assignatur.*

**SHAMELESS; immodestus; locum in aula Romana non habuit, locus ei non fuit, ob immodestiam, impudentiam, temeritatem, imprudentiam, immoderatam vitæ rationem, quia parum modestus est, non satis modeste vivit, modestia, modo, ratione non utitur, modestiam ignorat, longe abest a modestia, parum modestia est moribus, de modestia nihil laborat, nullam ei modestie studium est, experta est modestie, judicii, prudentie, rationis, temere agit, impudenter, sine ratione, sine modo, immoderate, immodice, inconsiderate, in consulto promissus, sine consilio, qui inconsultus est, temerarius, imprudens, inconsideratus, immoderatus, immodestus, immodicus. Impudens; si aum os haberem, si tuam initerer impudentiam, si eam æque ac tu, pariter ac tu, similiter ac tu, non secus, non aliter ac tu, ita ut tu, uti tu, quemadmodum tu, sicuti tu impudens, ad impudentiam propensus, pudoris experta, ac modestie, aliena a pudore, remotus a modestia, aversus a pudore,**

non immerito impudentissimus haberer; transis verecundias fines, abes procul a pudore, modestiam nullam retines, tueria, colis, non te pudor retinet, non te modestia regit, non verecundia temperat.

*You sin without SHAME*; impudenter peccas; nulli tibi est ad facinus verecundia; nullum tibi peccandi modum verecundia statuit; peccas, abjecta prorsus omni verecundia; omni prorsus pudore es exutus, peccas sine modo; peccas impudentissime; non te pudor ullus, non te modestia deterret, abducit, removet a voluntate, a studio, a consuetudine peccandi.

*To get both SHAME and blame*; probum et pudorem contrahere.

*It is a great SHAME*; datur, ascribitur, imputatur, probro, vitio, crimini; vitio vertitur; dedecori datur; turpe est, vitio confine est; vitio venit, apud Boëth. non abest a vitio; non probatur in vulgus; in crimen vocatur, apud Cic. pro vitio vertitur; flagitium est.

*To make ASHAMED*; pudorem alicui injicere, incutere; aliquem in ruborem cogere, pudore afficere, suffundere.

*Truth itself made me ASHAMED*, and put me to a stand; ipsa mihi veritas manus iniecit, et paulisper consistere, et commemorari coëgit.

*You put me, and yourself, and the mily, to SHAME*; qui me, et te, et familiam, dedecoras.

*I am afraid lest I should make you blush for SHAME*; vereor certe ne violenter illam tuam frontem, testem honoris, sedem verecundiae.

*But you have put yourselves to everlasting SHAME*; vos autem sempiternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subistitis.

*To be put to much SHAME*; gravi flagrare infamia; insigni dedecore cooperiri. — *to everlasting SHAME*; ignominiae labe turpissimae, quam nulla dies diluat, aspergi, notari.

*He has a SHAMELESS forehead*; caninis frontis est.

*But now the barriers of modesty and SHAME being broken down, any thing is done by any person*; nunc autem, refractis pudoris et reverentiae claustris, omnia patent omnibus.

*He has neither SHAME nor honesty*; domum clausam habet pudori et sanctimoniae.

*He cannot be put to SHAME*; qui quid pudere nescit.

*A most SHAMELESS and impudent fellow*; musca impudens.

*To be very SHAME-faced*; fovere pudorem.

*He blushes for SHAME*; pudor subit illum.

*He is put to much SHAME and confusion*

*in his mind*; aestuat ingens in corde pudor.

*A SHARE, or portion*; para, portio, sors, sortitio.

*You should have had a good SHARE in so great a work*; tu quoque magnam partem opere in tanto haberes; Virg.

*They SHARE it among them*; partiantur inter se; Cic. Dividunt; Liv.

*Hetruria fell to Scipio's SHARE*; Scipioni Hetruria obvenit; Liv. Sorte provincia Sicilia Verri obvenit; Cic. At tibi sortito id obtigit; Plaut.

*Let every one have what has fallen to his SHARE*; quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat; Cic.

*He entreated me to bestow my SHARE on him*; orabat ut sibi donarem portionem meam; Plin.

*Accordingly as they are SHARED out to every one*; perinde ut cuique data sunt; Cic.

*SHARP, or keen*; acutus.

*To make SHARP war on one*; gravi bello premere; Patere.

*They sound SHARP*; acute sonant; Cic.

*A SHARP sentence*; aspera censura; Patere.

*SHARP contentions*; acres contentiones; Patere.

*To fight at SHARPS*; dimicare ad certum; versis armis pugnare.

*There was SHARP fighting in the rear of the army*; pugnatur acriter ad novissimum agmen; Cæs.

*When his pains were SHARPEST of all*; cum quasi faces ei doloris admovebantur; Cic.

*A SHEPHERD, &c.*; pastor, opilio, custos gregis. Armentarius, bubulcus. Caprarius. Pastoritiam vitam agere. Oves, greges, armenta, porcos, bestias pascere, curare, custodire. Lanigeras qui ducit oves pastum atque reducit. Qui pascit rure capellas; pascentes servat hædos.

*To SHEW*; ostendere, &c. — *mercy to one*; impartiri misericordiam alicui; Cic. — *the way to a wanderer*; errantiam viam monstrare; Cic. — *plainly, or clearly*; arguere, propalam facere; rem digito propemodum ostendere, designare; velut in tabella ostendere, palam facere; compendiaria ratione, via demonstrare, exhibere; crasso exemplo ostendere.

*You used to make a SHEW*; præ te ferre soles; Cic. — *Præ te fers*; Cic.

*I SHEWED them your manners*; eis mores ostendi tuos; Ter.

*They SHEW themselves what they are*; se aperiunt; Ter.

*He must SHEW some reason why*; reddenda erit ei ratio cur; Patere.

*Herrin there is some SHEW of virtue*;



in hoc aliqua significatio virtutis apparet; Cic.

*He SHewed like one that sought a kingdom*; præbuit speciem regnum sibi potentia; Flor.

*There was a SHew of equity in all*; inerat omnibus species æquitatis; Flor.

*For some little time there was some SHew of a fight*; exiguum temporis aliqua forma pugnae fuit; Liv.

*Why does he make a SHew?* cur simulat? Ter.

*A gallant navy in SHew*; præclara classis in speciem; Cic.

*Under a SHew of friendship*; per simulationem amicitia; Cic. Amici specio. — *of holiness*; obtentu pietatis.

*Under a SHew of help*; sub auxilii specio; Flor.

*You ought to SHew yourself just to me*; te mihi æquum præberere debes; Cic.

*He SHews love to me*; præstat amorem; Ov.

*So great cruelty was SHewed even towards citizens*; extitit etiam in cives tanta crudelitas; Cic.

*I SHewed him all manner of respect (kindness)*; omnibus cum officiis (beneficiis) prosecutus sum; Cic.

*There is a reverence to be SHewed towards men*; adhibenda est quædam reverentia adversus homines; Cic.

*He prayed, that they would SHew their spleen rather on him than*; precatus est, ut in ipsum potius sævirent quam; Patere.

*Let him SHew himself a severe judge of his own faults*; acrem se vitorum suorum judicem præbeat; Cic.

*SHew yourself such a one as*; præsta te eum qui; præbe te talem, qualem; Cic.

*I will SHew you what it is to live like a man*; docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere; Cic.

*If we will SHew ourselves men*; si viri esse volumus; Cic.

*I was resolved to SHew myself very gentle*; constitueram, ut quam lenissimum me præberem; Cic.

*You know what were the rest of the SHews*; nosti reliquos ludos; Cic.

*That SHews it, that*; illud indicium est, quod; Macr.

*Your speech SHewed*; fuit indicio oratio tua; Ter.

*Weapons for SHew*; tela lusoria; exercitoria.

*They SHewed many signs of fear*; multis rebus sui timoris signa miserant; Cms.

*People take a pleasure in fine SHews*; populo ludorum magnificentia voluptati est; Cic.

*We must SHew what we have to say of them in these books*; de illis est nobis his libris explicandum; Cic.

*I desire you to SHew him some favor*; rogo ut hunc suscipias; pro eo, quanti te facio, quanti es apud me, quanta mea est erga te observantia, quantum tibi tribuo, tibi defero, pro mea de te opinione, pro animo, voluntate, studio in te meo, peto a te, ut hominem suscipias, complectare, foveas, in tuis habes.

*I will SHew myself a great friend to you*; probabo me tibi esse amicissimum; nullum erga te officium hominis amantissimi prætermittam, meam in te non mediocre, non vulgarem, eximiam, summam, singularem, incredibilem benevolentiam re declarabo, ostendam, patefaciam; quovis officiorum genere testificabor, testatam apud te relinquam, tibi probabo; sic officiis et studiis illustrabo, ut eam ut tu, et omnes, clarissime cernant, ut ea tibi atque adeo cunctis hominibus clarissime pateat; notior et illustrior meus in te animus erit.

*SHew yourself a good citizen*; bonus civis esto.

*To make a SHew of love*; præ se ferre amorem.

*He can make no SHew, or color, for his slothfulness*; nihil est quod ignaviae suae prætexat.

*He contrives the basest villany under a fair SHew*; specioso titulo facinus omnium turpissimum molitur.

A SHIELD; scutum, clypeus, parma.

God SHIELD; quod dii prohibeant; Ter. Di meliora; Liv. Quod dii omen avertant; Cic. Quod Jupiter omen avertat; Cic.

*To SHIELD from danger*; a periculo defendere; Cic. Solstitium pecori defendite; Virg.

*To receive blows on his SHIELD*; excipere ictus clypeo; Ovid.

*To SHIFT, or change*; mutare, permutare. — *his clothes*; mutare vestem. — *off*; eludere, evitare, differre, detrectare, subterfugere. — *any thing to another*; aliquid alicui obtrudere.

*To make hard SHIFT to do a thing*; ægre conficere.

*To put one to his SHIFTS*; ad incitas redigere.

A SHIFT, or escape; effugium, subterfugium, perfrugium.

*To find out some sudden SHIFT*; aliquid consilium celere reperire.

*Is there no SHIFT for it?* nullone ego pacto effugere potero? Ter.

*There is but this one SHIFT for so many inconveniences*; hoc unum his tot incommodis remedium esse arbitror; Cic.

*There is no other SHIFT to be made*;

neque aliud potest haberi perflugium; Cic. Unum perflugium est; Cic.

*You are undone, except you can find out some sudden SHIRT; nullus es, nisi aliquid tibi consilium celero repereris; Ter.*

*Every man SHIRT for himself; sibi quisque consulabat; Cms.*

*I will now SHIRT for myself; ego jam prospiciam mihi; Ter.*

*SHIRT your clothes; muta vestem; Ter.*

*He made a poor SHIRT to live; pauper cui opera vita erat; Ter. Vitam parce, ac duriter agebat; Ter.*

*Because they can SHIRT her off to nobody else, they come to me; ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest, itur ad me; Ter.*

*I would have made some SHIRT to have kept me from this; aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem; Ter.*

*A business which he can with no credit SHIRT off; negotium, quod honeste subterfugere non potest; Cic. Criminum vim subterfugere non poterat; Cic.*

*I will force you out of all your SHIRTS; praecludam tibi omnia subterfugia.*

*He made as good SHIRT as he could to supply his present need; praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidia tutabatur; Cms.*

*He was put very hard to his SHIRTS; ad inopiam consilii tantum non redactus est.*

*To SHIRT about here and there; hinc atque illuc tergiversari.*

*Lest they should have SHIRTS for their faults; ne diverticula peccatis darentur.*

*To seek SHIRTS; diverticula, effugia, subterfugia, anfractus, et suffugia quorere; Quint.*

*To use all sorts of SHIRTS; in omnes facies et species se vertere.*

*He finds another SHIRT instantly; aliud fraudis atque insidiarum eodem vestigio diverticulum reperit.*

*To put off the whole cause and question by mere SHIRTS; lapore et facetiis causam disputationemque eludere.*

*To SHINE; micare, &c.*

*It SHINES with a borrowed light; lucc lucet aliens; Cic. —with sustained honors; intaminatis fulget honoribus; Hor.*

*As soon as the glittering swords began to SHINE; ut micantes fulsere gladii; Liv.*

*Fresh men in SHINING armor; integri refulgentibus armis; Liv.*

*A SHIP; navis, ratis, puppis, f. navigium, n.*

*To guide a SHIP in a tempest; ventis commotis, aevientibus, minime secundis, mari turbato, metu adverso; tempestate exorta, inquietis, navis gubernacula tractare, clavum tenere; ad clavum, gubernacula sedere; navem in portum dirigere,*

saluti navis prospicere; classem in litum appellere; navis praecipitem cursum clavo dirigere. *Aestu adverso saluti navis prospicere.*

*Not so much as one SHIP was lost; ne una quidem navis amissa est; Flor.*

*He asked the master of the SHIP; rectorem ratis consult; Virg.*

*To take SHIP; go on ship-board; conscendere; navem conscendere; in navem conscendere; Cic.*

*To SHIP away his forces; transportare navibus copias; Cic. —goods; merces navibus transportare.*

*He had not near so many SHIPS; erat multo inferior numero navium; Cms.*

*The SHIPS lay at anchor by an isle; nares ad insulam stationes obtinebant; Cms.*

*They boarded the enemy's SHIPS; in hostium nares transcendebant.*

*To sink SHIPS; nares deprimere.*

*They fought one SHIP to two; singulas binis navibus objiciebant.*

*To make or to suffer SHIP-wreck; naufragari, navem confringere; naufragium, navis jacturam facere, pati. Ad saxa, ad scopulos elidi, impingere, navem frangere, in scopulos incurrere. Adversis procellis, tempestatibus submergi, opprimi, ebrui, navem amittere. Naufragio perire.*

*They all suffered SHIP-wreck; in immenso jactantur corpora pelago; aguntur ventis tabulae, feriantur ab undis; navis moevis acta madescit aquis; disiectae toto aequore classes.*

*He guided a SHIP without credit, or honor; irrisam sine honore ratem agebat.*

*The men's arms and the Trojan treasure are in SHIPS on the sea; arma virum tabulaeque, et Troica gaza per undas natant; Virg.*

*He is near SHIP-wreck; ventis jactatur et undis.*

*To bear the SHOCK; sustinere impetum.*

*They were not able to endure the SHOCK, i. e. to stand a charge; impetum modo ferre non potuerunt; Cms.*

*The SHOE-maker must not go beyond his last; ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

*To put off SHOES; excalcare so.*

*To make one SHOE serve for all feet; eundem calceum omni pedi inducere.*

*To SHOE a horse; affigere equo soles ferreas; calceos ferreos ungulis equi induere; soles ferreis equum induere.*

*To SHOOT, or cast forth, act.; jaculari, emittere, jacere. —arrows out of a bow; arcu sagittas emittere, expellere, excutere. Sagittis petere, configere, conficere, ferire aliquid. Arca alimenta sibi expedire. Arcum curvare, sinuare, la-*

nare, adducere, tendere. Curvo cornu, arcu, certa letifera dextra in aliquem tela, spicula, sagittas dirigere. Arcu curvo cohibere, potere, stringere. Nervo sagittam impellere. —*well*; solerter, perite, bene, dextre, jaculari; jaculandi peritus; sagittam, vel jaculum collimare. —*a dart at one*; telum in aliquem emittere, dirigere. —*at a mark*; oculum in scopum dirigere, intendere. —*a great many darts against the enemy*; vim telorum ingentem in hostes effundere.

*He was SHOT with an arrow*; sagitta ictus est; Curt.

*They were now within SHOT*; jam ad teli jactum pervenerant; Curt.

*It was within reach of SHOT*; intra teli jactum erat; Curt.

*They were within a bow-SHOT of the top*; tantum aberant summo quantum semel iie sagitta missa potest; Ovid.

*He SHOT an arrow over the wall*; murum jaculo trajecit; Cic.

*Any one SHOOTING all day at a mark may hit it once*; quis est qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collimet? Cic.

SHORT; brevis, pusillus, curtus, adj. *To be SHORT with one*; corripere acri-ter.

*A SHORT memory*; infida memoria.

*For a very SHORT while*; ad brevissimum tempus.

*To SHORTEN a journey*; contrahere, vel coarctare iter. —*or abridge*; multa in pauca conferre.

*This is the long and the SHORT of it*; cujus summa est quod; Cic.

*He speaks SHORT of what it is*; infra rem dicit; Plin.

*His writings are far SHORT of what is reported*; ejus scripta infra famam sunt; Quint.

*Far SHORT of Cyrenaicus*; multo infra Cyrenaicum; Plin.

*They will come SHORT of the praises of Pallas*; infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt; Plin.

*Nor came you SHORT of any of yours*; neque tu cuiquam concessisti tuorum; Cic.

*He comes SHORT of none for splendor*; splendore nemini cedit; Cic. —*of his aim*; fine suo excidit; Quint.

*For skill in the civil law he was not SHORT of his master*; in jure civili non inferior quam magister fuit; Cic.

*I am far SHORT of him*; ab eo plurimum absum; Cic.

*They were not far SHORT of our men for valor*; non multum nostris virtute cedebant; Cic.

*He is far SHORT of it as yet*; multum adhuc abest ab eo; Sen.

*Yet would he be somewhat SHORT of the*

*best*; aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset Cic.

SHORT and sweet; in nuce Ilias; grata brevitatis. —*of thirty years old*; minor annis triginta; Cic. —*of eighteen years old*; intra decem et octo annos; Flor.

*They are come SHORT of glory*; deficiuntur gloria; Bez.

*To be SHORT*; compendio agere; ad summum; ad summam; Cic. Quid multis moror? Ter. Ac ne multa; Cic. Ut ad pauca redeam; Ter. Ut in pauca conferam; Cic. Ne multis; ne plura; Cic.

*In SHORT*; summam; Cic. Ad summam; Cic. Summa illa sit; Cic. In brevi; Quint. In summa; Plin. Petr.

*I will only tell you in SHORT*; tantum dicam brevi; Cic. —*for the story is long*; dicam summam, nam perlonga est fabula. —*be short in so plain a case*; non multis agam in re haud obscura. —*be as short as I can*; agam quam brevissime potero; Cic. —*but touch upon the heads*; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.

*It may all be dispatched in SHORT time*; brevi res potest tota confici; Cic.

*I shall not scruple to tell you in SHORT what I think*; non gravabor breviter, quid sentiam dicere; Cic.

*Within a SHORT time I shall see*; brevi tempore sum visurus; Cic. —*after her delivery*; non multo post quam peperit; Gell. —*after he died*; mors brevi consecuta est; Cic. Haud multo post exspiravit; Liv. Postea brevi tempore; Gell.

*To come SHORT*; deficere. —*little or nothing short of one*; alicui non multum aut nihil omnino cedere; Cic.

*We are come SHORT*; sero advenimus; Plaut.

*Where was the SHORTEST cut?* qua proximum erat iter? Cæs.

*A force that lasts but for a SHORT time*; temporaria vis; Plin.

*That place is SHORT of Leucas*; is locus est citra Leucadem; Cic.

*He speaks SHORT*; dimidiata verba tentat; Min. Fel. Incerta voce loquitur; Quint. —*breathes short*; creber anhelitus, ora quatit; Virg.

*A little work done by candle-light now in these SHORT nights*; parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractionibus noctibus; Cic.

*To make things more SHORT, and keep the sense*; brevigare quædam salvo sensu; Quint.

*They SHORTENED the name*; nomina contrahebant; Cic.

*Whilst I could be SHORT, I became obscure*; brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio; Hor.

*Some things are maimed, and as it were,*

but **SHORT**; mutila sunt quaedam, et quasi decurtata; Cic.

For a very **SHORT time**; ad brevissimum tempus; Cic.

How much *sooner* they fly beyond or **SHORT**; quamvis ultra citraque pervolat; Plin.

He gave a **SHORT account** of every thing; iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est; Cic.

In this my friend came **SHORT**; in hoc meus necessarius fuit inferior; Cic.

It continues but a **SHORT time**; durat ad exiguum tempus.

That I may have done **SHORTLY**; ut brevi expediam; paucissimis absolvam; expediam equidem quam potero paucissimis.

Tell me in **SHORT**; age, dic modo tribus verbis. Quin tu uno verbo dic.

That I may be **SHORT**; have done in a word; orationis meae vela contraham; ut rem in pauca conferam; minore ut omnia finirem pomorio.

He will get it done **SHORTLY**, within this day or two; propediem se facturum ait.

I mean to be **SHORT**; complectar brevi; laconica usus breviloquentia.

I will cast up the whole in this **SHORT sum**; morem secutus calculorum, qui ingentes argenti summas brevioribus exprimunt notis, res ego gestas signabo, non loquar.

We will grasp all **SHORTLY** in one gripe; in unum quasi manipulum contrahemus.

Of **SHORT continuance**; una dies aperit, conficit una dies.

Your dissoluteness **SHORTENS** your days; nequitia est quae te non sinit esse senem; Ovid.

To **SHOUT**; conclamare; clamorem tollere.

They gave a cheerful **SHOUT**; alacer clamor est redditus; Curt.

To make a great **SHOUT**; barritum tollere.

Setting up a **SHOUT**; clamore sublato; Cæsar.

A **SHOWER**; imber, nimbus.

To **SHOWER** down; depluere.

It is a **SHOWER**, and will be quickly over; nebula est et pertransibit.

To **SHUN**; fugere, vitare, devitare. — some evil; ratione et prudentia devitare periculum. — vice; animam a vitiis, manum ab omni scelere, abstinere.

To **SHUT**; claudere, obturare.

On this side we are **SHUT** in with a river; hinc claudimur omni; Virg.

**SHUT** up on every side; ex omni aditu clausus; Cic. — out of doors; prohibitus janua; non intrmissus.

I **SHUT** them out; exclusi eos; Cic. — myself in my study; library; abdo me in bibliothecam; Cic.

Now I am **SHUT** out more than any one; nunc adeo ego sum omnium exclusissimus.

All access is **SHUT** up by flatulencies; adulationibus obstructus est omnis aditus.

**SICK**; ægrotus, æger.

To be **SICK**; ægrotare, morbo laborare. — of a fever; febricitare. — a-bed; decumbere. — of the colic, the gout, the stone in the kidneys; ex intestinis, pedibus, tenibus laborare; Cic.

I am **SICK** of it; tædet me.

To be very **SICK**; periculose, graviter, misere, vehementer ægrotare, languescere. Lecto decumbere, desigi. Male valere, se habere. Ægro esse corpore.

Ex gravi morbo infirmus esse. Morbum contrahere; concipere. In morbum accubissimum, in graves morbos incidere, incurrere, delabi. Morbo difficili, magna morbi difficultate laborare. Morbo gravissimo corporis, imbecillitate, infirmitate, ægitudine, valetudine iniqua teneri, tentari, urgeri, affici, affligi, afficiari, conficiari, intabescere, implicari, corripui, impediri, deprimi, opprimi, detineri, debilitari, extruciari. Jacitari febre. Morborum aculeis pungi. Ægrotationibus variis affligi. Vir perditam valetudinem, gravi morbo æger. Affectus, affectusque morbo vires corporis. In morbo esse. Torrentur febribus artus. Tristi languabant corpora morbo. Morbo renes tentantur acuto. Gravi morbo decumbere. Ossa morbo collapsa trahere. — of an incurable disease; morbo ancipiti, immani; mortifero, exitiali, inveterato, firmato, insanabili, deplorato; altius, penitus medullis, intestinis partibus infixæ teneri, exhaustiri, absumi, frangi. Ad medicorum desperationem, mortifere ægrotare. Vincit medicamenta morbi vis. Futurum non est ut ex hoc morbo convalescat. Exitium superabat opem.

To heal the **SICK**; and curandam valetudinem remedium subministrare.

Very **SICKLY**; valetudine infirma, vitrea, imbecilla, adversa, mala, non optima, minus firma, paulo infirmiore, affecta, ad morbos propensa, tenui, incommoda, vitiosa esse, uti. Valetudinarius; infirmior, imbecillior valetudine. Parum validus, corpore non satis firmo. Infirme valere. Valetudinis vitio laborare.

To fall **SICK**; in morbum cadere, incidere, conjici; Cic.

**SICK** in mind; ab animo æger; Plaut. — of a lingering disease; morbo corporis diutino affectus; Gell.

A **SICK** man; homo infirmus. Homō infirma valetudine; Cic.

*He is fallen very Sick*; graviter agrotare cepit; Cic. *Ægra oppressus valetudine decumbit*; Gell.

*It is hurtful to me, or, it makes me Sick*; obest valetudini; igne uti sine valetudinis damno mihi non licet; si ad ignem accedo, obest valetudini, valetudinis cum detrimento sit, damnum facit; infirmatur, incommodo afficitur corpus.

*Unable to study, because of his Sickly body*; ineptus studiis prae imbecilla valetudine; infirmior est, imbecillior est, infirmiore, imbecilliore, tenuiore valetudine, infirmioris, imbecillioris, tenuioris valetudinis est, corpore est infirmiore, imbecilliore, tenuiore, viribus est infirmioribus, imbecillioribus, tenuioribus, quam ut studiorum laborem, grave studiorum onus ferre, perferre, sustinere, possit; minus habet virium, roboris, quam ut &c.; valetudine utitur infirma, imbecilli, sic, ut labor eum studiorum facile possit opprimere; eam illi valetudinem, eas natura vires negavit, quas laboriosa studiorum tractatio, assidua literarum exercitatio, gravissima literarum studia postulant, requirunt, desiderant, exigunt; corporis, valetudinis, virium infirmitas, imbecillitas, tenuitas facit, ut incumbere, quantum res poscit, in studia non queat.

*Sickness taken in a journey*; morbus ex itinere; itineris laborem ita gravem sensit, expertus est, itineris labore ita est affectus, defatigatus, fractus, ut in gravem inciderit morbum, ut morbo sit affectus difficillimo, ut agrotaverit periculose, dubia vite spe; labor itineris ita graviter eum affecit, affixit, ut morbi causam attulerit, et ejus morbi, vitam in discrimen adduceret, in quo de vita prorsus ageretur, vita veniret in dubium.

*To make Sick by too frequent medicines*; crebris pharmacis vires nimium exhaustire.

*To be well in mind, but very Sick in body*; ab animo bene habere, a corpore autem pessime.

*To relapse, or be Sick again*; incidere in morbum de integro; quod vulgo dicitur, recidivari; Cic.

*Too close studies make the head Sick*; studia nimium intensa caput dant ad languorem.

*Your friend Quintus has been a little Sickly*; Quintus tuus perleviter commotus fuit.

*When I was somewhat Sick*; cum ego non belle me haberem.

*Young men use to be more grievously Sick, and they are more difficultly cured*; adolescentes gravius agrotant, tristius curantur; Cic.

*Scipio is Sick*; Scipionem adversa va-

letudo corripuit.

*He was Sick of a fever after his slight hurt*; supervenit febris levi vulnere.

*I, who know my Sickly constitution*; ego, qui meae imbecillitatis mihi sum conscius.

*That is the worst Sickness which follows a relapse*; gravius agrotant, qui cum levati morbo videntur, in eum de integro incident; Cic.

*He has had a fit of the falling Sickness*; deliquium animi passus est.

*Some very easily fall into Sicknesses*; quidam facilius in morbos incident.

*He was always weak and Sickly*; in semper infirma et ægra valetudine fuit.

*Bodies which have been long Sick can scarcely endure sharp medicines*; affecta diuturno morbo corpora sæviorem medicinam ferre non possunt.

*To be extremely Sick of the gout*; podagræ doloribus, ardoribus, ardere, cruciari.

*One very Sick of a most violent, or malignant fever*; ardentissima febri perustus.

*When he was very Sick*; cum gravi morbo agrotaret.

*To recover after, or out of Sickness*; valetudinem, pristinam salutem, recuperare; ad valetudinem propius indies accedere; vires integras recolligere.

*A SIDE*; latus, n.

*To Side with one*; ab aliquo stare, ejus partes tueri.

*To judge on one's Side*; judicare secundum aliquem.

*To play on both Sides*; utrisque partibus favere, studere.

*He was on the same Side that I was*; in eadem causa, in qua ego, fuit; Cic.

*I fear our Side will have the worst of it*; nostrum parti timeo; Ter.

*He Sides with the senate; Sabines; Romans*; ab senatu stat; ab Sabinis; ab Romanis; Liv.

*He is on his Side*; cum illo stat; Ter.

*Many words passing on both Sides*; multis verbis ultro citroque habitis; Cic.

*To produce witnesses on both Sides*; litem contestari.

*This is all on my Side*; hoc totum a me est; Cic.

*He may have the people to Side with him in it*; secundo id populo facere possit; Cic.

*On this Side the Rhine*; cis Rhenum; Tacit.

*On the further Side of the Rhone*; trans Rhodanum; Cæs.

*That place is on this Side Leucas*; in locus est citra Leucadem; Cic.

*On the further Side of the sea*; ultra oceanum; Quintil.

A *SIDE* wind; ventus a latere; A. Gell.

Every cell has six *SIDES*; singula cava cella latera habent; Var.

A gentleman by the mother's *SIDE*; materno generoso ortu; Ovid. Jure maternalis generis; Patarc. Est enim ipse a materno genere municipalis; Cic.

On this, on that, *SIDE*; hinc; ex hac parte. Illinc; ex illa parte; Cic. — either side; ex utralibet parte; in utramque partem; Plin. Cic. —all sides; quaque versus; Cæs. —every side; ex omni parte; undique; Cic. —both sides; ex utraque parte; Cic. Ab utroque latere; Cæs.

From the European *SIDE*; ab Europæ parte; Cic.

Many being killed on both *SIDES*; multis utriusque interfectis; Cæs.

I had great enemies on both *SIDES*; utrobique magnos inimicos habebam; Cic.

Jack on both *SIDES*; ambidexter. Qui utrosque parietes linunt; Petron.

He lies down by the river *SIDE*; propter aquæ rivum procumbit; Virg.

By the way *SIDE*; secus (secundum) viam; Quint. Var.

On one *SIDE* they sound flat, on the other side sharp; ex altera parte graviter, ex altera acute sonant; Cic.

He spoke much on our *SIDE*; multa secundum causam nostram disputavit; Cic.

You speak on my *SIDE*; meam causam agis; Cic.

I give it on your *SIDE*; secundum te litem do; decerno; judico; Cic.

You are trusted on neither *SIDE*; neque in hac, neque in illa parte, fidem habes; Sall.

The voices go on neither *SIDE*; neutro inclinantur sententiæ; Liv.

I will drink on the same *SIDE* with you; qua tu biberis, hac ego parte bibam; Ovid.

I had a mind to fill up this *SIDE*; complere paginam volui; Cic.

It is about the lower end of the *SIDE*; est quasi in extrema pagina; Cic.

I am beginning on a new *SIDE*; altera jam pagella precegit; Cic.

She lies just at the *SIDE* of the bed; extréma in sponda cubat; Hor.

As these are miserable, so on the other *SIDE* those are happy; ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati; Cic.

Lock the door on the in-*SIDE*; obsæra ostium intus; Ter.

Now one *SIDE* had the better, now the other; vario Marte pugnatum est.

On the other *SIDE* of the town; ad alteram oppidi partem; Cæs.

Both *SIDES* thought themselves to have the better of it; se utrique superiores dimicassisse, existimaverunt; Cæs.

To tarry and see which *SIDE* will get the better; eventum belli expectare; Cæs.

When all things run on one's *SIDE*; ubi omnia quadrata currunt; Petron.

To go, or sit *SIDE* by side; claudere latus, sive dextrum, sive sinistrum, sæpe apud Erasm. tegere latus; pro eod. apud Hor. Stipare alicui latus; ire ex latere, esse a latere; adhiærere lateri, aut dextro, aut lævo.

A *SIEGE*; obsidio, f. obsidium, n.

To lay a *SIEGE* to a town; oppugnare, obsidione cingere.

To raise a *SIEGE*; urbem obsidione solvere.

To rise from a *SIEGE*; ab urbe obsæm discedere.

To *SIFT*; cribrare, cernere, excernere. —out a thing; exquirere, pervestigare, eventilare, excutere. —earth in a *sieve*; terram cribro incernere; Cato.

He has *SIFTED* out the business; exquisivit rem omnem; Ter.

*SIFT* out every thing; percontare a terra ad cælum.

To *SIGH*; gemere, ingemere, ingemiscere, suspirare. Suspiria trahere, petere; ducere, haurire, lugere et gemere pro aliquo, desiderio alicujus. Suum malum occulte, graviter gemere. Laboribus, malis, morituro, moriturum ingemere, ingemiscere. Lamentabili gemitu lugere. Altis suspiriis dolere. Ingemit et tacito suspirat pectore; ab imis pectoribus. Gemitus dare ingentes imo de pectore graviter ducere, alto de corde petitos edere. Erupit medullis gemitus. Testari dolore gemitus.

To suppress a deep *SIGH*; magnum gemitum sub imo corde premere.

Their sad hearts *SIGHED* continually; assiduo gemitu pectora mœsta fremunt.

The *SIGHT*, or look; visus, conspectus, aspectus, obtutus.

At first *SIGHT*; primo aspectu, prima facie.

In *SIGHT*; in conspectu, ante oculos; in oculis, sub oculis; ob oculos erat. Sese oculis offerebat, objiciebat, aperiebat. Objiciebatur, obversabatur, exponebatur oculis. Ante oculos versabatur, objacebat. Egregie, omnium oculis patebat. Apertum, manifestum, perspicuum. —of all men; palam.

Out of *SIGHT*; nusquam apparet. Oculos fugit. Nulla ejus extant vestigia. Latet in obscuro, occulto; in tenebris abditum, conditum, tectum, absconditum, ab oculis hominum, e conspectu remotum, subductum.

To bring into *SIGHT*; oculis conspici-

eadum obicere, subicere, proponere. Ante, ob oculos statuere, constituere, ponere, sistere. In conspectum proferre, dare, producere. Videndum, perlustrandum, conspiciendum exhibere, dare. Ex tenebris in lucem traducere.

*To take out of SIGHT*; oculis subducere. Ex hominum conspectu subtrahere. Ab oculis, conspectuque hominum removere. In tenebris abdere. Celare, abscondere.

*Of a very sharp and quick SIGHT*; oculatus admodum; lynceo perspicacior; acutum videns, cernens; Hor. Lynceus habens oculos; lynceum acumine vincens; aquilino oculo cernens; lumina habens aquilinis magis clara, quibus vel lynceus vincere possit.

*All that country was in my SIGHT when I was sitting in my chamber*; tota mihi illa regio in cubiculo meo sedenti erat in conspectu.

*We must obviate so great an evil at the first SIGHT thereof*; huic tanto malo primo ipso impetu et acie occurrendum.

*Death is before my SIGHT*; mihi ob oculos mors versatur; Cic.

*You could get you out of their SIGHT*; ab eorum ore, oculis concederes; Ter. Cic.

*Scared with a sudden SIGHT*; inopino territa visu; Ovid. Obstupuit visu Æneas; Virg. Visis quibusdam nocturnis movebantur; Cic.

*He flies your SIGHT*; tuum conspectum fugitat; Ter.

*Let them be in SIGHT*; in conspectu sint; Var.

*If my eye-SIGHT fail me not*; nisi parum prospiciant oculi; Ter.

*You have your eye-SIGHT*; certe oculis uteris; Plaut.

*He vanished out of SIGHT*; oculis subductus est; Curt.

*I know him by SIGHT*; de facie novi; Cic.

*He was ashamed to come in your SIGHT*; erubuit ora vestra; Cic.

*After the horse were come in SIGHT*; postquam equitatus in conspectum venit; Cms. In conspectum agminis (in sight of) nostri venerunt; Id.

*He cannot abide him out of his SIGHT*; illum in oculis fert; Cic.

*I was never out of their SIGHT*; habitavi in oculis; Cic.

*They were never out of my SIGHT*; nunquam ab oculis meis abfuerunt; Cic.

*A SIGN, or token*; signum, &c.

*A good SIGN*; innotuit hævum.

*The SIGN was given to the soldiers to put them to the sword*; datum militibus signum cædis; Tacit.

*There appeared no SIGN of fear in his*

*countenance*; vultu interrito permansit; Tacit.

*They made SIGNS from the tops of the houses*; ex tectis significabant; Cms.

*Whoever is born under that SIGN*; quisquis nascitur illo signo; Petr.

*To give SIGN or signal to battle*; classicum, bellicum canere; tuba signum dare.

*SILENCE*; silentium, taciturnitas.

*To keep SILENCE*; silere, tacere, reticere, conticere, conticescere, obticere, obmutescere. Silentium agere. Descendere in silentium. Comprime os, linguam, vocem, labra. Linguam frenare, refrænare. Vocem continere. Silentium sibi indicere. Harpocratem agere. Pythagoræ discipulus. Civis Amyclæus; rara Seriphia. Caput sine lingua. Ordo obstratto et obturato. Cum silentio adesse. Digito compece labellum.

*I will keep SILENCE*; non faciam ut dicam; tacitum relinquam, tacitus prætermittam, tacitus pertransibo, tacebo, alebo, silentio involvam, silentio percurram, prorsus hoc omitam, abstinebo, oratione mea non attingam, verbum non faciam, sermonem hac de re nullum habebō.

*Those things which I have heard, and are true, I am very SILENT about*; quæ vera audiui taceo, et continuo optime.

*You seem to be wise because you are SILENT, for your speech would betray your folly*; sapientes videmini, quia continetis vocem indicem stultitiæ vestræ.

*Suddenly put to SILENCE*; scrupulum iniecit mihi; obmutesco. Mutus illico. Nihil habeo quod dicam. Quid respondeam non habeo, non scio. Ne verbum quidem. Ne verbum quidem proloqui possum. Lingua hæret metu. Uno verbo victus labasco, obticeo, obstupesco.

*To put to SILENCE*; alicui silentium indicere; linguam frenare; os obturare, obstruere, obdere; loquentis os opprimere; ori frænum injicere, imponere.

*To pass in SILENCE things necessary*; necessaria tacite prætermittere, præterire. Nullum verbum; nullam mentionem de re ipso facere. Caput rei non attingere, negligenter omittre. Præcipuas partes in medium non proferre. Occitanter de rebus præcipuis cogitare; maxima; tacitis audientium judiciis, cogitationibus relinquere.

*Be SILENT about this*; sed tu hoc tecum clanculum habeo.

*He could not keep his joy SILENT*; tacitum continere gaudium non potuit.

*To make or cause SILENCE*; omnibus publicum silentium indicere. Præconis voce, maiestate manus imperare, facere silentium, monere ut adsint cum silentio.

*Therefore by any means SILENCE is*

necessary; quapropter quoquo modo tacito opus est.

To pass by in SILENCE; sicco pede pertransire, &c.

I would have passed by that in SILENCE; id volueram silentio transire.

Although it should have brought mischief to speak of that matter, yet he could scarcely be SILENT; etai perniciosum esset loqui de hac re, vix tamen se contineret.

To make the angry people SILENT; lumentes compescere populos.

SILENCE being enjoined by the herald; silentio facto per præconem.

To break off the SILENCE; silentium rumpere, abrumper.

He was quite blank, SILENT; obmutuit; obmutuit; oclusi os homini.

I must be SILENT, I dare not tell a word; nil jam mature audeo.

A SILENT, or dumb show; muta persona.—sad, and sour fellow; tacitus interim ac tristis, Charontem quempiam dice-re.

He was SILENT as if he had lost his tongue; ore stabat obturato.

Be sure you be not SILENT, stand not like a cipher; vide ne cum multiloquo, pauciloquus sis.

I will (be SILENT) keep your counsel; quicquid est rei, his tuto depones auribus.—tell nobody; I will promise you (to be SILENT); lapidi, pisci dixeris; in vagina silentii recondam.

More SILENT than a fish; magis mutus quam piscis.—than Pythagoras's scholars; taciturnior Pythagoreis; Pythagorico uti silentio.

They will presently make him SILENT; conferta velut acie, resistantem obruant.

He resolved to be SILENT; silentium destinavit.

I wish you had (been SILENT, and) not spoke that word; utinam isthuc verbi tacuisses.

Let them be SILENT, and tell no living creature; ne effutiant cuiquam mortalium aut immortalium.

He said he would be SILENT; stipulatus est altum silentium.

I would have SILENCED him; quam libens, illi blateroni, os impurum obturasse oieto!

Better to be SILENT; it is not worth the labor to tell; vixdum operæ pretium est referre.

He looked about and was SILENT; circumactis oculis ac tacitus.

What? was he SILENT? did he say nothing? yes, he prated like a parrot; quid ille? mutus ad hæc? imo diceret cicadæ ala correptam.

Two may (be SILENT) keep counsel if

one be away; ubi semel ex honade reddideris dyadem, jam non est tibi in manu, sistere fluxum dyadis.

May I trust your SILENCE with so great a secret? fide tua, et taciturnitate opus est, ad hanc rem.

Tell not me; be SILENT; non est quod me moneas.

If you will be SILENT, and promise not to tell; si dejeris modo to taciturnum.

Little said is soon mended; SILENCE is oftentimes good; nescit vox missa reverti.

SILENCE saves many a man; non ulli tacuisse nocet.—is consent; tacet, utia laudant; qui tacet consentire videtur.

All were SILENT; nobody spoke a word of this; nec quisquam de hac re quicquam dixit.

A matter of worth is better passed over in SILENCE, than with a few words; nam de Carthagine silere melius puto, quam pauca dicere.

He was very SILENT; Harpocratem egit; vocem suppressit illico.

He resolved against being SILENT; silentium ejuravit.

Lest I should be SILENT about so great a civility; quam ne ego benevolentiam silentii nube involverem.

You must be SILENT; est et fideli tota silentio merces.

Be SILENT, all of you, and quiet; linguisque animisque favete.—I pray you, let not a word go out of your mouth; si-leas quæso; ne verbum aliquod effugiat per septum dentium.

He was SILENT a little while; præli- per se intra silentium tenuit.

To be SILENT is as good as to forget; silentium oblivioni simillimum.—as if you did not know; nescire quod scias; dissimulare quasi nescias; quod scias, nescias.

A dumb man cannot be more SILENT of that than he; de hoc mutus citius loquetur, quam ille.

He is very SILENT; his words want wings; they do not fly far abroad; hujus dicta pennis carentia hand longe avolant; libero dixeris, verba sine pennis erant.

They are as dumb and SILENT as stones; vel lapides citius loquentur, quam illi.

To sell SILENCE at a great rate; vendere silentium magna pecunia, dicitur apud Ascon. pro, accipere pecuniam pro silen-tio.

SIMPLE, and without deceit; veritatis cultor; homo antiquæ fidei; simplicis veritatis amans; homo candidus, simplex, apertus; homo simplicis et sinceri ingeni; ab omni fraude abesse, esse alienus; ab arte simulandi remotissimus, avergus;



omni furo vacans; sine fraude et furo; extra omnem doli suspicionem; vir singulari integritate, summa innocentia praeditus; ingenium nectendis, parandis, struendis doli, fraudibus parum assuetum; nihil tecte, callide, astute, facere; aequalem ac parem verbis vitam agere.

To SIN; peccare, delinquere.

To commit a heinous SIN; aliquid nefarie moliri; impie, scelerate, committere; scelere turpissimo, gravissimo se astringere, contaminare, obstringere.

To repent of his SINS; corrigere poenitendo errores suos; sua peccata, maleficia, fastidire, vehementer odisse; poenitentiam agere; admissa lugubriter deplere.

No man without SIN; vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille qui minimis urgetur.

To return to his former SINS; relabi, recidere in praeterita scelera; redire ad vomitum instar canum; retrahi, reduci, revolvi in pristina peccata; instaurare offensas; culpam eandem iterum atque iterum committere; in eadem vitia relabi.

You are guilty of that SIN; huius rei culpa in te haeret, residet, consistit.

Such a heinous SIN is not committed by the barbarians; ne a barbaris quidem facitatum est huiusmodi flagitium.

He who has fallen, or shall fall, into so villanous and heinous a SIN; qui in tam sceleratum et immane crimen inciderit.

That which any one commits, is to be estimated not only by the SIN itself, but also by the manners of him who is guilty of it; quod quisque admisit, non tantum ex crimine ipso, sed ex moribus ejus, qui arguitur, est ponderandum.

But now also we contrive and commit such SINS, as that we surpass the very wild beasts in savageness and cruelty; sed nunc nos etiam ea scelera concipimus, et admittimus, ut belluas etiam ipsas immanitate superemus.

They make SIN and villany their daily food; qui maleficio et scelere quotidie pascuntur.

Although we are guilty of some SIN from human frailty, yet we are free from heinous villany; etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, a scelere tamen liberati sumus.

Although that indeed is a SIN; etsi hoc quidem est in vitio.

To make, or cause, one to SIN; fenestram ad nequitiam alicui aperire.

SINCE; post, (prep). —the morning; ab Aurora. —that time; exin, exinde. —which time; ex quo. —it is so, i. e. whereas; quoniam, quandoquidem.

Not long SINCE; paulo ante, non ita pridem.

Fifteen years SINCE; abhinc annis quindecim.

I. SINCE, signifying because, or seeing that, is rendered by cum, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam, and siquidem: as,

SINCE it is so; isthuc cum ita sint; Ter. Quam cum ita sint; Cic.

SINCE I look not after yours, look not you after mine; quando ego tuum non curo, ne cura meum; Ter. —you commend those orators so much, I could wish; quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, vellem; Cic. —part of those things which were common by nature is become the property of every one; quia suum ejusque sit eorum quae natura fuerant communia; Cic. —all my discourse is to be of duty; quoniam disputatio omnis de officio futura est; Cic. —he was come to Rome that day; siquidem eo die Romam venturus erat; Cic.

II. SINCE, signifying from the, or the time that, is rendered by ut, quod, cum, and postquam: as,

It is now a year SINCE he was put back; est jam annus, ut repulsum tulit; Cic.

This is the third day SINCE I heard it; tertius hic dies est quod audiui; Plin.

It is a long time SINCE you went from home; jamdudum factum est, cum abisti domo; Plaut.

It is now going on seven months SINCE she came to you; postquam ad te venit, mensis hic agitur jam septimus; Ter.

Sometimes in this sense it is rendered by a, ab, ex, and post, with a word denoting the term of time from which the distance or space is understood to be: as,

SINCE his death this is the three-and-thirtieth year; cujus a morte hic tertius et trigesimus annus est; Cic.

It is now a hundred days SINCE the death of Clodius; ab interitu Clodii centesima haec lux est; Cic.

I call into question all that you have done SINCE that day to this; ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti in iudicium voco.

Never SINCE the building of this city had any gown'd man this honor done him before me; qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me memini; Cic. Quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverant; Cic. Ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et viginti regnat; Cic. Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis; Virg.

III. SINCE, put for ago, and having with it long, little, &c. is rendered by some of these particles, ab, hinc, ante, diu, dudum, olim, pridem: as,

He died two years SINCE; abhinc annos duos mortuus est; Cic.

*Now many years SINCE; multis jam ante annis.*

*How long SINCE was it done? quamdiu id (quamdudum istuc) factum est? Plaut.*

*I now remember what she said some while SINCE; nunc mihi in mentem venit, olim quæ locuta est; Ter.*

*How long is it SINCE you ate? quampridem non edisti? Plaut.*

*Note:* Dudum, jamdudum, jamdiu, jampridem, are used with a *preterperfect tense*, if the action be ended; with a *present tense*, if it be yet continuing: jamdudum dixi, iidemque nunc dico; Ter. Nescio quid jamdudum hic audio tumultuari; Ter. Jampridem a me illos abducere Thæstylla orat; Virg.

*I had not heard of what has happened SINCE; ceteriora nondum audiebamus; Cic.*

*She died a while SINCE; mortua est nuper; Ter.*

*It is not yet ten days SINCE; dies nondum decem intercesserunt; Cic.*

**SINCERE**; sincerus, purus, integer.

*When you know me thoroughly, you shall find me SINCERE; cum ingenium meum re perspexeris, cognoveris, expertus sis, usu perspectum habeas, ipsa re cognitum, nihil in me insidiosum aut fallax debes agnoscere, abesse me ab omni dolo, omnique fraude, minime dolosum, astutum, insidiosum, fraudulentum, nec tendis fraudibus, parandis doliis, struendis insidiis assuetum, sinceri animi, simplicis ingenii, apertas voluntatis, rectæ mentis, alienum ab arte simulandi, fraudandi, fallendi, decipiendi.*

*A SINCERE heart; animus sincerus; simplex mihi est animus, directus, apertus, nulla simulatione tectus, aut arte coloratus; simulationem, simulandi studium, mea natura, mea consuetudo respuit; neque libenter, neque facile fingo; simplicem veritatem amo, odi artes, quibus veritas, ut involucri quodam, obtegatur.*

*To SING; canere, cantare, psallere, modulari; carmen, cantilenam, canticum modulari. Cantu, cantibus incitare; mulcere, juvare aures. Ad citharam, tibiam, harmoniam canere. Cantus dare, exercere. Suaves, dulces edere sonos, modos. Percussis sociare, subjungere carmina nervis. Psallere. Celebrare dapas festumque canendo. Animos cantu rapere; Maenonibus modulis retinere. —always one song; eandem canere cantilenam; cuculi carmen canere; sæpius dicta repetere. —musically; servare modum; vincire rem modis; ad numerum canere.*

*To fill the air with sweet SINGING; dulcisono complere æthera cantu.*

*To delight the ears with pleasant SINGING; mulcere blandis modulativis aures.*

*The little birds also SING sweetly in the spring; aviculæ præterea vernant, cantillant.*

*SINGING sweetly out from amongst the leaves of the trees; concentum sævæm resonis e frondibus edens.*

*Pleasing sad hearts with musical SINGING; mulcens tristia pectora modulamine cantus; Virg.*

*To ravish the minds with SINGING; cantu rapere animos.*

*Assuaging cares with sweet SINGING; solans amico cantu curas.*

*To make the buildings resound, and to delight the ears, with SINGING; cantibus sedes personare, aures tenere.*

*To praise God with SINGING; prosequi, concelebrare Deum cantu; concinere sacros hymnos; laudes Deo canere.*

*A bird that can and wont SING, must be made; peraget violenta potestas, quod tranquilla nequit.*

*Who SINGS so merry a note, as he that cannot change a groat? cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.*

*To SINK, act; mergere, deprimerenent; sidere, subsidere. —down; labare. —into one's mind; in animum penetrare. —to the bottom; fundum petere, possum ire. —into languor and inactivity; in molliem et inertiam solvi. —ships in the haven's mouth; naves in faucibus portus suppressere; demergere; Liv. Deprimere; Cæs.*

*Nothing SINKS more into my mind; nihil in animum magis penetrat.*

*They cleanse the SINK; scatinam exauriunt; Cic.*

*When the earth had SUNK a great depth; cum ad infinitam altitudinem terra decedisset; Cic.*

*The ground SUNK in mighty holes; terra ingentibus cavernis consedit; Liv.*

*A SIRE; genitor, pater.*

*Like SRAZ, like son; mali corvi, malum ovum.*

*To SIT; sedere. —on one's skirts; ulationem meditari; memorem iram gerere. —upon life and death on a man; de capite alicujus querere. —above his master at table; superior quam herus accumbere; Plaut.*

*We SAT up talking till it was late at night; sermonem in multam noctem produximus; Cic.*

*He SITS up till day-light; usque ad lucem (ad ipsum mane vigilat); Ter. —down by the bank; prope ripam consedit; Cic. —hard by you; propter te accubax; Cic.*

*I shall SIT down (i. e. to dinner) by*

*myself; decumbam (accumbam) solus; Plaut. Cic.*

*The old man was hardly able to sit on horseback; vix herere in equo senex poterat; Cic. Eum nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit; Cic.*

*When he perceived the consuls would sit about requests; cum explorasset consules postulationibus vacaturos; Plin.*

*You sat judges upon him; vos in illum iudices sedistis; Cic.*

*He sat down before the town; ad oppidum constitit; Cæs.*

*I sat waiting till I was called; expectavi sedens quoad vocarer; Cic.*

*Sitting ill on a horse; equo hærens nescius.*

*The SKY; æther, m.*

*If the sky fall, we shall catch larks; ad eos redis, qui dicunt, quid si cælum ruat?*

*SKILL; peritia, ars. — in the law; consultus juris. — how to govern; regendæ reipubl. scientissimus. — in any thing; artis alicujus peritus; in re aliqua probe versatus, exercitatus. — in warlike affairs; bellicæ artis peritissimus.*

*SKILFULLY; perite.*

*To do any thing SKILFULLY; singulari opere artificioque aliquid exornare.*

*One that has SKILL will observe it; id a sciente animadverti solet; Cic.*

*Men that by experience have acquired SKILL; homines docti, et usa periti; Cic.*

*Having no SKILL in this kind of fight; hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti; Cæs.*

*If we had had but as good SKILL; si par in nobis scienti fuisset; Cic.*

*He must be a man of great SKILL; summæ vir facultatis esse debet; Cic.*

*His SKILL is equal in both; par in utriusque facultate; Cic.*

*He has no SKILL at all in Greek; Græcarum literarum rudis; Cic.*

*To have SKILL in Greek; Græce scire; Cic. — great SKILL in arms; summam scientiam rei militaris habere; Cæs.*

*I tried my SKILL in it; tentavi quid in eo possem; Cic.*

*We have acquired SKILL by experience; usu periti sumus; fabricando sunt fabri.*

*Because he knew him to be very SKILFUL in war; quod virum illum magnum habere usum in re militari sciebat.*

*A man very SKILFUL in learning and experienced in all things; homo abundanti doctrina, et incredibili quadam varietate rerum, et copia.*

*A most SKILFUL orator; consultorum disertissimus; ad permovendos animos instructus et paratus.*

*Work most SKILFULLY and artificially Phrase.*

*made of silver; argentum admodum affabre, et summo artificio, factum.*

*Some have the SKILFUL knack of it; ex hoc genere reperiuntur quidam mire dextri.*

*No man is born a SKILFUL artist; nemo nascitur artifex.*

*A SKIN; pellis, cutis.*

*He is nothing but SKIN and bones; ossa atque pellis totus est.*

*To SKIN over; cicatricem inducere.*

*To SKIRMISH; velitari, dimicare, levibus præliis hostem lacescere, provocare, fatigare; velitum, velitari pugna, prælium auspicari; tentare vires hostium.*

*Those that were behind were continually SKIRMISHING with his troops; nullum tempus intercedebat, quin extremi cum equitibus præliarentur; Cæs.*

*They SKIRMISHED with the forlorn hope; cum antecursoribus prælium commissum est; Cæs.*

*They were often SKIRMISHING one with another; crebro inter se præliis contendebant; Cæs.*

*SLACK; laxus. — or careless; remissus, negligens. — or slow in doing; lentus, segnis, frigidus.*

*To be SLACK in payment; reliquari. — in the requital of kindness; ad referendam gratiam tardiores esse; Cic. — and slow in his business; oscitanter agere partes suas.*

*She SLACKENS her work; remittit opus; Tibul.*

*To SLACKEN one's speed; celeritatem retardare; Cic.*

*Since I have so long been SLACK to do that man respect; quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu; Cic.*

*To SLANDER, or revile; calumniari; aliquem nefandis, fœdissimis, multis, omnibus convitiis, probis, maledictis, calumniis, ignominiiis afficere, invadere, perfundere, insectari, onerare, lædere, proscindere, convellere, concidere, appetere, conscindere, vexare, operire, provocare, lacescere, violare; lingua veneno tinctis, lingua, voce maledica, petulanti, petulantissima, probrosa, vulnerare, agitare, exagitare, confodere; lancinare, impetere, incassare; venenatis, acerrimis maledictionibus, contumeliis, convitiis stimulus, aculeis pungere; verbis male excipere, contumeliose accipere, gravioribus appellare; crudelitate verborum violare; insigni turpitudine afficere; maledice insectari. Alicui probrum, convitium, contumeliam indignam, mirificam, gravem facere, intorquere; probra ad patientiam ingerere; convitio verberare, os contumeliosissime maledicere, convitari; plurimas contumelias imponere; in maledicto, probro aliquid objicere. In aliquem facun-*

diam caninam petulanter exercere; virus acerbissimum evomere; magna verborum libertate, acerbis, contumeliose, asperis, vehementer, graviter invehi, debacchari; calumniis fœdissimis convitia fundere; contumelias infandas edere, jacere, dicere; omnia maledicta conferre, congerere, probra jactare. In laudem, merita, nomen vitam et mores alterius omnia maledicta, maledictorum tela, omnes maledicendi aculeos excutere, conjicere, emittere. Verborum contumeliis optimum virum, atque incesto ore lacerare. Diris incensere probra. Verba canina latrare in aliquem, dicere multa probra alicui. — *privily*; clanculum, a tergo, Cynica petulantia mordere; obscuro odio, morsuque venenare alicujus famam. — *or defame one*; infamiam aspergere; vehementer studeo de mea fama detrahere, meam famam lœdere, detrimento afficere, obesse, nocere, officere, meam famam; id agis, ut æternas mihi infamie notas inuras, ut iis meum nomen sordibus, iis maculis efficias, inficias, inquines, inspergas; eas meo nomini sordes, eas maculas, injicias, inspergas, inferas, quas nulla dies, nulla deinde res possit eluere, abstergere, auferre, delere; tuum consilium, tuum studium illud est, ut me in omne tempus, in omnes annos, in omnes meæ vitæ dies, in perpetuum infamem reddas, infamia notes, infamie tradas; id spectas ut perpetuo male audiam, perpetuam in infamiam adducam, æterna ut infamia flagrem; ut in sordibus infamie nunquam non jaceam, ut perpetua verser in infamia. — *one's life and manners*; notam aliquam vitæ et moribus alicujus inurere; æternas maculas, quas reliqua vita eluere non possit, inurere.

*To be SLANDERED wrongfully*; immerito, nullo sub merito, insons, innocens, immerens, nihil meritis, sine culpa, sine causa, injuste, injuria, præter meritum, ignominia, probra, maledictis, contumeliis affectus est; calumniis, convitio jactatus contra fas et æquum, contra quam meritis est. Commisum ab eo nil est, cur tam ignominiose audiat.

*A common SLANDERER, or railer; a foul-mouthed fellow*; scurra dicacissimus. Maledicta convitiator. Qui non diem dignoscerat hoste. Quolibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus.

*I am sorry you are SLANDERED wrongfully*; angur animo, quod ignominiam tuleris nulla tua culpa.

*You have SLANDERED me*; ignominia sum a te affectus; tuli a te ignominiam, ignominiose sum a te tractatus, mihi ignominiam intulisti, attulisti.

*He was much SLANDERED*; sinistra opiniois fumus eum afflavit.

*Into what gulfs of reproaches are we thrown headlong by contrived SLANDERS!* In quas obloquiorum Scyllas concinnatis calumniis precipitatur!

*Like vipers, under show of fair pretences, to poison with venomous SLANDERS*; viperino more, viperæ ritu, nivo denticulo atrum venenum inspirare.

*They SLANDER virtus bitterly*; qui lingua dentata virtutem vellicant.

*They feel the poisonous bitings of SLANDERS*; colubrinis oblatratorum molares sentiunt.

*Reproach, or SLANDER, spreads far abroad from dark corners*; et procul a cæcis infamia sibilat antia.

*To lie under the vilest stain of SLANDER, which can hardly ever be effaced*; ignominia labe turpissima, quam nulla dies diluat, aspergi.

*SLANDER leaves a scar behind it*; calumniare fortiter, aliquid adhærebit.

*To stain one's glory and fame by evilous SLANDER*; alicujus nominis celebritati invidiam conflare; tenebras splendori offundere; existimationem alicujus minuire.

*He scarcely ever speaks but to reproach and SLANDER*; qui nunquam fere os suum nisi maledictis et calumniis aperit.

*He reproaches and SLANDERS bitterly*; morsum dentis igniti, flammæ et fulminis imprimit.

*To reduce to SLAVERY*; jugo servitutis premere, opprimere; servituti addicere.

*To SLEEP*; dormire, &c. Somno quiescere, requiescere, conquiescere, opprimi, teneri, consopiri, detineri, curare corpus. Somno, lecto, requie nocturna sese, viros suas recreare, reficere; fatigata, membra levare, relevare, alterna requie lassitudinem corporis instaurare. Somnum oculis haurire. Somnum, quietem capere; carpere. Nocturnam requiem capessere. In somnum prolabi, procidere, oculos solvere. Somnos ducere, inire; molles carpere somnos. Agere quietem. — *soundly and securely*; altum dormire; somno gravi, alto, profundo, arcto, arctissimo, altissimo premi, detineri, consopiri. Arcte et graviter, arctius dormire, dormitare. Arctior quam solebat me somnus complexus est. In, ad multam lucem; Eudymionis somnum dormire. Somno indulgere. Frui somno. In dextram aurem, in utranvis aurem, supinus, in utrumque oculum, suaviter, otiose, sine omni cura, sublati pedibus dormire; quasi Lethæo rore soporatus. Continuans se sopor interdiu noctuque. In medios dormire dies. Securos carpere somnos; immodicos sub nullo vindice; pingues exigere. Gravitate somni pressus. — *it*

away; edormire; crapulam obdormiscere. — *under a tree*; fronde sub arborea quietem carpere. — *in a whole skin*; naufragium ex terra intueri; praelium in valle ex monte alto contemplari.

*To go to bed, or lie down to SLEEP*; dormitum, cubitum ire, concedere, conferre se. Adire cubiculum, dormitorium, cubile; se recipere, conferre, proficisci ad dormiendum. In soporem collocari. Ire in somnum. Lecto, toro incubare. Cubare in lecto. Solo, toro, humi, in herba recubare, recumbere. Caput, cervicem, corpus reclinare in grabato, scamno, &c. Lectum ascendere, conscendere. Dormitorio, toro, lectulo se, membra, fessos artus componere, deponere, condere. Somnum petere, capere. Cubare. Somno, quieti se dare, tradere.

*To fall a-SLEEP*; obdormire.

*To be in a drunken SLEEP*; crapulam, vinum edormire; somno profusiore concoquere, exhalare; temulento sopore profligatus; somno vinoque sepultus.

*To cause, or to put one to SLEEP*; sopire, consopire, soporare. Somnum, soporem inducere. Cunas agitando cantillandoque infantum oculos solvere in soporem. Multa frictione somnum elicere, moliri, conciliare, allicere, afferre, concitare.

*To prevent from SLEEPING*; alicui somnum arcere, abigere, excutere, expellere, fugare, adimere, discutere, avertere, abducere. Alicujus quietem turbare, impedire; somnum infestare, perturbare. Nullam dare quietem, requiem. Nullam partem quietis neque diurnas neque nocturnas impertire. Obstreperere dormituri-enti. Strepitu et clamoribus prohibere somno; morari quietem, quiescentem, dormitutum. Multo clamore obstreperere dormituro. Prohibet somnum dolor. Removent soporem vigiles curæ. Privare somno. Cura removente soporem.

*To awake from SLEEP*; expergiisci, expergeferi. Somnum excutere, fugare. Marcidum soporem, Morpheï tenebras discutere. Ex somno corpora moliri. Cubitu surgat primus familias pater. Ex, e somno se colligere; corpus corripere. Segnes somnos pellere, expellere. Excitior somno. Somno excitus. Reliquit me somnus.

*Unable to SLEEP*; insomnia. Somnus abit, fugit me, eripitur. Insomnia laborare. Perpetua vigilia torqueri. Noctes ducere insomnes. Nec fruitur somno, vigilantibus excita curis.

*In his SLEEP*; inter dormiendum.

*SLEEPY, or drowsy*; somnolentus; somniculosus, vternosus, somni plenus. Somno languidus, gravis. Oculis gravibus, conviventibus, in somnum propensis. Oscitare. Somnolento capite natare. Obrepat somnus oculi. Reluctantem inva-

dit sopor. Sopore languens, plenus.

*To forbear SLEEP*; totam noctem pervigilare; diei noctem conjungere pervigilem.

*I have SLEPT very well*; placide dormivi.

*To fall a-SLEEP*; in somnum labi, delabi; decidere; Petron.

*He is in a sound SLEEP*; arcte, altum, in utramvis aurem dormit; Cic. Juv. Ter.

*You get no SLEEP in the night*; vigilas tu de nocte; Cic. Noctu vigilias agis.

*He has somewhat to break his SLEEP for*; habet propter quod rumpere somnum debeat; Juv.

*To be taken SLEEPING*; dormientes opprimi; Cic. — *in a fast sleep*; stertere; alto somno obdormire; Petron. — *feign SLEEP*; malo dormire; somnum fingere; Petr. Just.

*I SLEPT all night long*; quievi noctem perpetem; Plaut.

*To get some SLEEP*; somnum capere; Plaut.

*The girl fell a SLEEP*; somnus virginem opprimat; Ter.

*Not to be able to get any SLEEP*; somnum capere non posse; Cic.

*I get no SLEEP*; nihil est enim somni; Cic. Att.

*To be awakened out of his SLEEP*; somno excitari; Cic.

*To waken one out of his SLEEP*; e somno aliquem suscitare; Cic. Sopitum excitare; Petr.

*Let him but get one good SLEEP*; mane dum edormiscat unum somnum; Plaut.

*To see something in his SLEEP*; aliquid in quiete (secundum quietem) videre; Cic.

*Have you a mind to SLEEP*? etiam dormire vobis in mente est? Petr.

*I could not SLEEP the whole night*; somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis; Ter. Insomnia laborare; somnum hac nocte nunquam vidi, oculis nunquam vidi meis, capere nunquam potui; somnus hac nocte meos oculos effugit, abfuit a meis oculis, nunquam se obtulit oculis meis, refugit a meis oculis; noctem insomnia duxi, insomnia laboravi; perpetua vigilia sum vexatus; spatium noctis universum pervigilavi, soporem nunquam gustavi; nunquam quievi; quies nunquam data est; omnes mihi noctis partes vacuæ somno, expertes somni, sine somno fuerunt.

*They lay themselves down to SLEEP under a high tree*; corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ.

*To bring to SLEEP by slight rubbing of the head*; caput levi tactu fricando somnum elicere.

*My hand is a-SLEEP*; manus obtorpuit.

*Afterwards, when we went to bed, I fell into a sounder SLEEP than I usually do*; deinde, ut cubitum discessimus, me arctior quam solebat somnus complexus est.

*The city has the SLEEPY disease*; veteris civitatem occupavit.

*We scarcely could keep from SLEEPING in that place*; somnum isto loco vix tenebamus.

*Unless we had thought to SLEEP soundly*; nisi jucundissimis nos somni usuros putassemus.

*That letter was so sharp, that it kept me from SLEEPING*; epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit; Cic.

*To arise from SLEEP*; corpus e somno corripere.

*I SLEEP like a pig*; dormio suaviter.

*I dreamed in my SLEEP*; imago mihi secundum quietem obversata est.

*He was in a deep and long SLEEP*; somno obdormiit profundo pariter ac prolixo.

*I was fast a-SLEEP*; altum dormiebam.

*I settle myself to SLEEP, my hands across my breast*; compono me ad somnum, brachiis ita transversim, seu decussatim complicatis, ut pectus muniant.

*To drive away SLEEP and drowsiness*; profigere soporem.

*We SLEEP as soundly as if we had gone drunk to bed last night*; stertimus, indomitum quod despumare Falernum, sufficiat; Pers.

*A sweet slumbering SLEEP came creeping on me*; blandus quidem obrepait mihi somnus.

*You say you take a nap, but it is a SLEEP of a night long*; Endymionis somnum dormis.

*He SLEPT not a whit all night*; totam eam noctem egit insomnem.

*SLEEP steals upon one softly*; fur oculi somnus invitans otia.—*came stealing on*; dulces natans oculis, udis adverbatur alis, somnus.

*Tell not me the sun is up*; I mean to lie down and SLEEP a little longer; per me quidem, soli liberum est vel media nocte surgere, modo mihi liceat ad satietatem usque dormire.

*I loze to SLEEP in the morning*; nullus est somnus mihi suavior, quam post exortum solem.

*You are yet a-SLEEP*; tuis oculis multa adhuc nox est.

*SLEEP yourself sober*; edormi crapulam et exhalat; Cic.

*To SLIGHT*; contemnere, spernere, flocci facere, susque deque habere.

*Do you SLIGHT me so?* itane contemnas abs te? Ter. Plaut. Hic ego illum contempai prae me; Ter.

*How he SLIGHTED it!* ut contempnit, ac pro nihilo putavit! Cic.

*To SLING*; mittere, torquere; funda petere; funda lapillos, glandes plumbeas torquere, vibrare. Teretes vertere fundas.

*To SLIP, or slide*; labi, fluere. — *away*; se furtim subducere.

*If we let SLIP this opportunity*; si indormierimus huic tempori; Cic.

*He seldom SLIPS*; i. e. mistakes; non fere labitur; Cic.

*Ordinary things easily SLIP out of our memory*; usitatae res facile e memoria elabuntur; Cic.

*He gave the watchmen the SLIP*; custodias elapsus est; Tacit.

*He gave me the SLIP*; se subterdixit mihi; Plaut.

*He does what he can to SLIP his collar*; vincula pugnat exuere sibi; Ovid.

*To let his booty SLIP out of his hands*; praedam ex manibus dimittere; Cæs.

*To let SLIP a word*; temere proferre.—*an opportunity*; occasionem amittere, omittere; Ter. Cic. Amittere e manibus.

*I have SLIPPED my time*; occasionem dimisi.

**SLOTHFUL**; piger, segnis, desidiosus, ignavus.

*To be SLOTHFUL*; torpere, obtorpere; pigritia, torpore, torpedine segnitie, ocitatione, otio, desidia, ignavia, inertia, socordia detineri, opprimi, marcescere, diffuere, torpescere, tabescere, languescere.—*Otio, desidia indulgere, dedit*. Nullos labores, molestias perferre, suscipere. Otio et somno vitam transmittere. Curam, laborem omnem remittere, refugere, aversari. Compressis manibus sedere. Pingues ferias agere. Otiosi, desidere, dormitare, oscitari, torpere, plane cessare. Languori, desidiæque se dedere. Homo iners, piger, otiosus, lautus, vetemerosus, deses, desidiosus, languidus, ignavus, socors, segnis, torpidus, oscitans, ipsa ignavia ignavior, cujus ingenium incultu et socordia torpescit.

*This was said to be done by his SLOTHFULNESS*; hoc illi tribuebatur ignavie; commissum hoc ex ignavia homines interpretabantur; causam huiusmodi facti in ignaviam conferebant; hoc ad ignaviam, inertiam, desidiam, languorem referebant, ascribebant ignavie, assignabant ignavie, ignavia hominis case aiebant.

**SMALL**; exiguus, &c.

*He put them into no SMALL fear*; non minimum terroris incussit illis; Flor.

For so SMALL a matter; tam ob parvulam rem; Ter.

That is a SMALL matter; id leve est; Ter.

They are angry for SMALL fault; pro levis noxiis iras gerunt; Ter.

To compare great things with SMALL; parvis componere magna; Virg.

He has but a SMALL remuneration for teaching; docet vill.

They are of SMALL worth; jacent pretia eorum; Cic.

It would be of SMALL authority; parum esset auctoritatis; Cic.

He needed but SMALL invitation to come; illius ego vix tetigi penulam tamen remansit.

Men of SMALL means; tenuis census homines; proletarii.

They make them as SMALL as bulrushes; reddunt (eas) curatura junceras; Ter.

To SMART; urere, &c.

No remedies so SMART as those which heal; nulla remedia tam faciant dolorem, quam quæ sunt salutaria; Cic.

He has SMARTED for his folly; pœnas dedit vecordiae; Flor.

You should SMART for it; ferres infortunium; Ter.

A SMART speaker; satis vehemens orator; Gell.

To SMELL, act.; odorari, olfacere. — neut.; olere. — *very sweet*; fragrare, odorem suavem, jucundum, gratum, fragrantem reddere, expirare. Bene, jucunde, suaviter olere. Suavitates effundere. Naribus adblandiri. Unguenta, odores Arabicos olere. Divinum odorem spiravere comæ. — *of wine*; vinum redolere; Cic.

To have an ill SMELL; male, graviter, olere.

It has an ill SMELL; male olet; Cic.

I am afraid your hands should SMELL of money; metuo ne oleant argentum manus; Plaut.

My wife SMELLS out my plot; subolet jam hoc uxori, quod ego machinor; Plaut. Nunquid patri subolet? Ter.

They so SMELT out every thing; ita odorabantur omnia, et pervestigabant; Cic.

I should have SMELT it out six whole months beforehand; sex totis mensibus prius offecissam; Ter.

I quickly SMELT it out; statim intellexi quid esset; Petron.

It SMELLS of the lamp; lucernam olet.

To SMOKE, neut.; fumare. — *a business*; persentiscere.

To dry in the SMOKE; infumare.

No SMOKE without some fire; non

est fumus absque igne; fumus omnis ab igne fumifico.

A SNACK; pars, portio.

To put in for a SNACK; portionem sibi asserere.

SO; sic, ita, tam.

I. So, in the latter clause of a sentence answering to as in the former, is rendered by sic, or ita: as,

As that was painful, So this is pleasant; ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum; Cic.

As you wished, So is it fallen out; ut optasti, ita est; Cic. Quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum, sit animatus; Cic. Utenim de sensibus hesterno sermone vidistis, item faciunt de reliquis; Cic. Ut vos hic, itidem illic apud vos servatur filius; Plaut.

II. So, in the former clause of a sentence, answered by as, or that, in the latter, is rendered by tam, adeo, ita, perinde, sic: as,

I should not be So uncivil as —; non essem tam inurbanus ut —; Cic.

Did you think me So unjust as to be angry with you? adeone me injustum esse existimasti, ut tibi irascerer? Cic.

I am So afflicted as never man was; ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam; Cic.

I So maintained it, as if I had made use of it; quod ego perinde tuebar, ac si usus essem; Cic.

They are So hindered by their studies that —; suis studiis sic impediuntur, ut —; Cic.

Note: So great, so many, &c. as they are rendered by magnus or multus, with ita, &c. so also by tantus and tot, &c. Ita ita magnæ sunt inter eos, ut; Ter. Hæc beneficia æque magna non sunt habenda, atque ea, quæ; Cic. Tanta (so great) vis prohibitæ est, ut etiam in hoste diligamus; Cic.

III. So, with ever, in these and such like compounded particles, whatsoever, howsoever, &c. either is rendered by adding cunque to the Latin of the foregoing word; or else by doubling that word itself: as,

Whatsoever it shall be, of whatsoever thing, of whatsoever kind; quicquid erit, quacunque de re, quocunque de genere; Cic.

But Howsoever things be; sed utcunque aderunt res; Cic.

But Howsoever the matter be, mind your health; sed utut est, indulge valetudini; Cic. Quisquis fuit ille deorum; Ovid. Quemcunque casum fortuna dederit, aut quacunque fortuna erit oblata; Cic. Sed hæc et his similia, utcunque animadversa aut æstimata erunt, hæc in magno equidem ponam discrimine; Liv. Utut hæc sunt, tamen hoc faciam; Ter.

Quomodocunque sese res habebat, pugnare tamen se velle clamabant; Cic. Ubiqueque es, in eadem es navi; Cic.

IV. *So is sometimes put for this, that, the same thing, and is respectively rendered by hoc, id, and idem: as,*

*Nobody thinks So beside myself; hoc nemini præter me videtur; Cic.*

*Nobody said So but Cicero; nemo id dixit præterquam Cicero.*

*He thinks he may do So; idem sibi arbitratur licere; Cic. Quis id ait? Ter. Quod si tu idem faceres; Ter. Dixin' hoc fore?*

*Did I not say it would prove So? Nam si easet unde id fieret (to do So with) faceremus; Ter. Etiam si id sit; Cic. Alter si fecisset idem; Juv.*

V. *So, both with and without that, is often put for on condition or supposition, and then it is rendered by modo, dum, dummodo, ut, si tamen, ita si: as,*

*I am sure he will, So she be but a citizen; volet certo scio civis modo hæc sit; Ter.*

*So the things be the same, let them intent words at their pleasure; dum res maneat, verba fingant arbitrato suo; Cic.*

*So that there be but a wall between us; dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit; Cic.*

*I will do what I can, yet So that I be not undutiful to my father; quod potero faciam, tamen ut pietatem colam; Ter.*

*A book is read sometimes though friends be by, So that they be not against it; liber legitur, interdum etiam præsentibus amicis, si tamen illi non gravantur; Plin.*

*If I could prevail with you to acquit Milo, So P. Clodius were alive again; si possim efficere, ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita si P. Clodius revixerit; Cic. Sed hæc tu melius; modo stet vobis illud una vivere in studiis nostris; Cic. Id quoque possim ferre, si modo reddat; Ter. Modo ut sciam quanti indicet; Plaut. Modo ne summa turpitudine sequatur, virtus vetat spectare fortunam, dum præstetur fides; Cic. Dum ne reducam; Ter.*

VI. *So, with then, is a note of inference (when something is concluded from what went before) and is rendered by quare, quocirca, quapropter, and quomobrem: as,*

*So then there was no need for your desiring to have him to be your companion; quare quod socium tibi eum velles adungere nihil erat; Cic. —well was it ordered by the senate in the days of our forefathers; quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit; Cic. —you have*

*no reason to fear that I will intent any thing of myself; quapropter nihil est quod metus nequid mecum fingam; Cic. —as I have no argument left me to urdide on, I will use; quomobrem quoniam mihi nullum scribendi argumentum relictum est, utar; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*If it be So that; si est ut; sin est ut; Ter.*

*So be it; fiat; Ter.*

*Grant it be So; fac ita esse; Cic.*

*Do you deal So? siccine agis? Ter.*

*Is it So? itane est? Cic.*

*That is not So; id secus est; Cic.*

*And why So, I pray? quidum? quomobrem tandem? Ter.*

*If ever I do So again; si aliam unquam admisero (culpam) ullam; Ter.*

*So came we to know it; inde est cognitio facta; Ter. —comes Ligarius to be in fault; hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur; Cic. —it be no trouble to you; quod commodum tuo facere poterit; sine molestia tua fiat; Cic. —unable was he to be without rule; usque eo imperio carere non potuit; Cic. —as I told you yesterday; ita ut heri tibi narraui; Cic.*

*It is even So in truth; id est profecto; Ter.*

*I am not So strong as either of you; minus habeo virium quam vestram utrovis; Cic.*

*Nor are you So strong as T. Pontius; nec vos T. Pontii vires habetis; Cic.*

*Others perhaps do not think So; alii fortasse non item videtur; Cic.*

*I was So vexed I could not think of danger; pejus vexabar, quam ut periculum mihi succurreret; Sen.*

*If any be grown So insolent; si quis eo insolentia processerit; Plin.*

*If it had been done (So courteous are you) you would have written it; et si easet factum (quod tua est humanitas) accipissem; Cic. Sed (quæ facilitas tua) hoc magis dabis veniam, quod se non mereri fatentur; Plin.*

*You were So young you could not bear it; cui per ætatem non interfuisi; Plin.*

*So as it had never been before; quod alias nunquam; Flor.*

*They are So fat they swim on the top of the water; in summa aqua præ pinguitudine fluitant; Macrob.*

*Not So often as he could have wished; minus sæpe quam vellet; Cic. —so large as was looked for; non pro expectatione magnum; Petron.*

*He is So drunk, he is hardly able to hold his eyes open; præ vino vix sustinet palpebras; Macrob.*



*So, or after such sort* ; taliter, in hunc modum.

*And So forth* ; et cetera.

*Let it be So* ; pone esse : *as*, Pone esse victum eum, apud Ter. donemus, demus hoc ; hoc mihi detur ; fac ita esse factum ; fac ita esse ; pro quo barbari, cape, seu pone casum.

**SOBER** ; sobrius.

*In SOBER sadness* ; serio, extra jocum. Factum, non fabula.

*What SOBERNESS conceals, drunkenness reveals* ; quod est in corde sobrii est in ore ebrui.

*To be SOBER* ; a nimio vino sibi temperare. Frequentibus poculis abstinere. A luxuria intemperantiae nimii potus, vini, animum abstinere, abducere, aversum habere ; abhorere ; se inhibere, coercere, reprimere. Se ad normam sobrietatis comparare, componere, conformare. Modicis conviviis delectari. Sobrie, honeste, temperate interesse conviviis.

*A rare example of the ancient SOBRIETY* ; rarum quoddam veteris parsimoniae exemplum.

*Whether do these things seem to you the counsels of SOBER men, or the dreams of the drunken* ? utrum hæc vobis videntur consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum aomnia ? Ubi, siccus, apud Cic. ponitur pro, sobrius.

*To live too SOBERLY* ; in abstinence nimis acerba vivere. — *the most part of his life soberly* ; in abstinence maximam vitam partem degere ; in tota fere vita sua injicere frenâ intemperantiae.

*To weaken a disease by SOBRIETY* ; morbum abstinence frangere.

*A SOBER man is contented with little* ; vir sobrius minimis ultimisque contentus est.

**SOCIABLE** ; socialis, &c.

*To keep familiar SOCIETY with* ; lateri aliquis adherere, domi bellicque simul vivere.

**SOFT** ; mollis, &c. — *vox will take any impression* ; argilla quidvis imitaberis uia. — *fire makes sweet malt* ; sat cito, si sat bene. — *I pray* ; bona verba, queso. — *and fair goes far* ; Romanus cedendo vicit ; Fabius cunctando restituit rem.

*Go as SOFTLY as foot can fall* ; suspensio græda ito.

*He that goes SOFTLY, goes safely* ; melior est consulta tarditas, quam temeraria celeritas.

*Fair and SOFT* ; festina lente.

*To be SOLD* ; venire (from venio).

*He SOLD them for slaves* ; illos sub corona vendidit.

**A SOLDIER** ; miles.

*To be a SOLDIER* ; militare ; stipendia

in bello merere, mereri, facere, capere, accipere. Inter legiones ; mercede, sub signis, vexillis ; sub Cæsare militare. Arma ferre. In castra, in militie disciplinam proficisci, conferre se. Belli assiduas dimicationes, ancipites eventus subire. Militie nomen dare. Miles, homo militaris. In castris militare. Militiam colere.

*To muster SOLDIERS* ; conscribere milites.

*To press a SOLDIER, give him his oath* ; auctorare.

*To turn a SOLDIER out of pay* ; expungere.

*To cashier or disband SOLDIERS* ; exauctorare.

*An excellent SOLDIER* ; vir manu promptus, strenuus, et bellator illustris ; egregius, fortissimus, acerrimus ; bellica virtute clarissimus ; qui ita fortem et strenuam operam navavit in bellis, ut magnam ex eo laudem tulerit ; bellicam rem fortiter ac strenue gessit. Invicta bello dextra. Fortia bello pectora.

*Hannibal was a very excellent SOLDIER* ; Hannibal bellicæ artis peritissimus ; Hannibal in re bellica, in rei militaris scientia, in gerendis bellis callidissimus, vaferissimus, versutissimus, astutissimus fuit omnium Pænorum ; vafrities, calliditate, versutia, astutiis, astu, arte, vicit, anteivit, antecessit omnes Pænos, præstitit, antecelluit, superior fuit omnibus Pænis ; excelluit inter Pænos, parem habuit Pænorum neminem ; vafrities, calliditate, versutia, astutiis, astu, arte, omnium Pænorum nemo cum Hannibale, conferendus, comparandus, æquandus, componendus ; ad eam calliditatem, vafritiem, artem, qua gerendis bellis Hannibal excelluit, aspirare ex omnibus Pænis nemo potuit ; in bellicis astutiis, atque artibus aspirare ad Hannibalem ex Pænis nemo potuit.

*A valiant SOLDIER* ; miles fortis ; in bellis ostendit se, probavit, præbuit, præstitit acrem et fortem virum ; ita fortem, ac strenuam operam navavit, ut magnam ex ea laudem tulerit ; rem bellicam fortiter ac strenue tractavit, gessit, administravit.

*SOLDIERS discharged, or put out of wages* ; milites in ordinem redacti, eradiati ; exauctorati. — *dismissed from service because of old age* ; milites dimissi ab officio, qui jam ob senium impetrarunt missionem.

*To SOLICIT* ; sollicitare, &c. — *the soldiers to do a thing for money and reward* ; spe et pretio milites ad aliquid faciendum sollicitare.

**SOLITARY** ; solitarius, &c.

*To live SOLITARILY at home* ; domi se abdere, continere ; domi apud se latitare, delitescere.

*To seek SOLITUDINES*; latebras, recessus querere; ab oculis, consuetudine hominum se recipere, longius diffugere; ab hominum cœtu, societate, se removere.

*To go live SOLITARY in the wilderness*; in desertum se detrudere; in solitudinem se recipere.

*I took him SOLITARY, and told him my mind*; conveni hominem privatim.

*He is altogether SOLITARY*; ne musca quidem apud eum intus est.

*We are SOLITARY here*; nobody is by; arbiter omnis abest.

*To hide himself SOLITARILY*; in tenebras, in angulos se abdere; in aperto esse, in occulto esse.

*When I would be SOLITARY, I slip away*; ego jam turbæ satur memet ab illis suffuror.

**SOME**; quidam, aliquis, nonnullus, adj. —one; unusquispiam. —*fifteen men were of Curio's opinion*; homines ad quindecim Curioni assenserunt; Cic. —*one of them*; unus eorum aliquis; Plaut. —*commend, others dispraise it*; laudator ab his, culpator ab illis; Hor. —*of them are of such sort, that* —; eorum autem ipsorum partim ejusmodi sunt, ut —; Cic. —*do not like it*; nonnullis non placet; Col. —*gave themselves to poetry, others to music*; alii se ad pœtas, alii ad musicos contulerunt; Cic. —*think one thing best, others another*; aliud aliis videtur optimum; Cic. —*where thereabout*; in istis locis uspiam; Cic. —*perhaps will think it rather hard*; hoc videbitur fortasse cuiquam durius; Cic. —*body, I know not who, whispered me in the ear*; mihi nescio quis in aurem insusurravit; Plin. —*years, days, before*; superioribus annis, diebus; Cœs.

*In SOME measure*; quadamtenus.

*At SOME other time*; alias.

*There are SOME years passed since*; aliquot anni sunt, cum; Cic.

*Having gotten SOME thirty horse*; nactus equites circiter triginta; Cœs.

*You must take hellebore SOME twenty days*; helleborum potandum est aliquos viginti dies; Plaut.

*Let them take heed that they do not offend SOME whilst they would help others*; animadvertant, cum juvare alios velint, ne quos offendant; Cic.

*I will send SOME along the shores*; per littora certos dimittam; Virg.

*There is SOME reason for it*; non sine causa; Cic.

*Believe me there is SOME reason for it*; aliquid credito esse causæ; Ter.

*What if SOME God would have it so?* quid si hoc quispiam voluit Deus? Ter.

*From SOME such thing*; ex hujusmodi re quapiam; Ter.

*It is SOME comfort to me*; nonnihil me

consolatur; Cic.

*For SOME time*; aliquando, aliquandiu; Cic. Plin. Propter quom aliquando civitas non fuit; Cic. Magis miraberis, si scieris illum aliquandiu causas non actitasse; Plin.

*Let us give over in SOME time*; aliquando desistamus; Cic.

*I remember now what she said SOME time since*; nunc mihi in mentem venit olim quæ locuta est; Ter.

*It will stand you in SOME stead*; e re tua; in rem tuam erit; Ter.

*You make SOME-body of me*; me velis esse aliquem; Cic.

*I must send him away SOME-where*; aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus; Ter.

*I will go SOME-where else*; alio me conferam; Cic.

*Give him SOME little matter in hand*; hinc aliquid paulum præ manu dederis; Ter.

*To forego SOMEWHAT of his right*; paulum de jure suo decedere; Cic.

*If a man be SOMEWHAT lively*; si quis est paulo erectior; Cic.

*He is SOMEWHAT too much given to pleasures*; est paulo ad voluptates propensior; Cic.

*There is SOMEWHAT in it*; non hoc de nihilo est; Ter.

*It is SOMEWHAT that he says*; neque nihil neque omnia hæc sunt quæ dicit; Ter.

*There is SOMEWHAT else that is of more concern to him*; habet aliud magis ex sese, et majus; Ter.

*They think they have attained to SOMEWHAT*; aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos; Cic.

*I suppose she has SOME friend*; arbitror esse aliquem amicum ei; Ter.

*Without a man had SOME-body to rejoice at it*; nisi haberet (quis) qui illis (sc. prosperis rebus) gauderet; Cic.

*I entreat you to provide him with SOME abode*; peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes; Cic.

*My wife will hear of it by SOME means or other*; aliqua uxor mea resciet; Ter.

*In SOME places the water was up to the navel, in some scarcely up to the knees*; alibi umbilico trinus aqua erat, alibi vix genua superabat; Liv.

*There is SOMETHING in it*; non temere est; Ter.

*He said he had forgot SOMEWHAT*; se oblitum nescio quid dixit; Cic.

*Birds SOMEWHAT less than pigeons*; aves paulum infra columbas magnitudinis; Plin.

*They encamp themselves SOME fifteen miles off from him*; castra a millibus passuum quindecim ponunt; Cœs.

*He spoke briefly, and* SOMEWHAT *darkly*; breviter et subobscure dixit; Gell.

*There was* SOME *striving too with the senate*; cum senatu quoque certatum est; Flor.

*They look as if they would do* SOME *hurt*; nocitura videntur; Cic.

*We shall find* SOMEWHAT *to eat*; inveniemus quod manducemus; unde saturi sumus; Petron.

SOMETHING, or nothing; Cæsar aut nullus.

*I must talk of* SOMETHING *else*; oratio alio demutanda est mea.

*To do* SOMETIMES *this, and sometimes that*; tum hoc, tum illud agere; ubi, tum, apud Cic. est pro, aliquando; sic et, alias hoc, alias illud agere, apud Gell.

SOON; cito, &c. —*in the evening*; sub vesperam; vesperi. —*ripe, soon rotten*; odī paerum præcoci ingenio.

*As* SOON *as may be*; quantum potest; Ter. Quam primum; Sen. Ut primum; Cic. —*as she came I was gone from you*; ut venit abii abs te; Ter. —*as I saw you*; simul ac te aspexi; Cic. —*as he comes back*; simul ac redierit; Cic. —*as erer*; cum primum; Virg. Ut primum; Cic. Ubi primum; Plaut. Statim ut; Cic. Simul atque; Cic. Simul ac primum; Cic.

*I will* SOON *be here again*; redibo actutum; Plaut.

*That* SOON *will be long too*; id actutum diu est; Plaut.

*Sooner than you think*; prius opinione; Plaut. —*than they had intended*; maturius quam constituerant; Cæs.

*How* SOON *the women have overtaken us*! quam cito sunt consecutæ mulieres! Ter. Hui tam cito! Ter.

*I never go out so* SOON *in a morning, but* —; nunquam tam mane egredior, quin —; Ter. Tam multo mane.

*Whilst I look how* SOON *he may come, that* —; dum expecto quam mox veniat, qui —; Ter.

*A people's good-will is* SOON *acquired*; conciliatur facile benevolentia multitudinis; Cic.

*He will let him have her so much the* SOONER; tanto magis dabit; Ter.

*He makes no doubt but* Troy *would* SOON *be at an end*; non dubitat quin brevi Troja sit peritura; Cic.

*You are come too* SOON; nimium advenisti cito; Plaut.

*Let it be done as* SOON *as it can be*; effice id primo quoque tempore.

*To use* SOOTHSAYING; augurari, ominari; ex ostentis portendere. Auspicium, augurium agere. Ex prodigio atque responso ab impendentibus periculis præmonere. Volatibus avium et cantibus

declarare futuras res. Ex alitis volatū, ex cantu sinistro oscinis, ex tripudiis, solistimis, aut somnis augurari. Extorum inspectione hariolari. Ex astris divinare.

A SOOTHSAYER; augur, vates, hariolus, aruspex, auspex, conjector. Astrologus, mathematicus, ominator, somniorum interpres. Fatidicus, pius vates et Phœbo digna locutus. Præscia venturi vates.

*I am* SORE *afraid*; male timen. *I have had many a* SORE *bout with*; magnum sæpe certamen certavi cum; Boëth.

*He endures* SORE *brunts*. charges; magnos impetus sustinet; Cæs.

*I was* SORE *afraid you had been gone*; nimis metuebam male ne abiisses; Plaut. SORE *wounded*; compluribus confectus vulneribus; Cæs.

*To heal* SORES; curare ulcera; Cels.

*It is a* SORE *place*; ulcus est; Cic. Quicquid horum attigerit, ulcus est; Cic.

*To rub one's* SORES; tangere ulcus; Ter.

*The storm lay* SORE *on the ships*; naves afflictabat tempestas; Cæs.

*The Suevians lay* SORE *on them*; graviter ab Suevis premebantur; Cæs.

*They were* SORE *put to it*; res ad triarios rediit.

SORROW; dolor, &c.

A SORRY *bargain*; pactum poenitendum.

*To be extremely* SORRY; angī animo; discruciarī animo; in magnam ægritudinem cadere. Præter modum dolere, &c.

*To make one* SORROWFUL; aliquem anxium reddere; scrupulum et sollicitudinem alicui ingerere.

*To look* SORROWFULLY; mæstitia vultus animi dolorem indicare, prodere, &c.

*To comfort in* Sorrow; in summam miseriam redactos consolari.

*Time assuages* Sorrow; mitigantur vetustate dolores; doloris vis cum tempore languescit.

*To renew* Sorrow; compositum bene dolorem movere, sopitum suscitare.

*To frign* Sorrow; flectere os in mæstitiam.

*You are* SORRY *for her*; illius vicem doles; Cic.

*I am* SORRY *you were so long away*; ego te absuisse tam diu doleo; Cic. —*for you*; miseret me tui; Ter. doleo vicem tuam. —*for it*; nollem factum; Ter. Id me ægre habet. —*to hear it*; mala hercle narras; Cic. —*for your sake*; doleo propter te; tua causa doleo; dolor meus a te est, provenit, proficiscitur, manat, fluit; tu paris dolorem meum; tua causa sit, ut doleam. —*for the ruin of my country*; doleo exitio patriæ; nemini concedo qui majorem ex pernicie et peste.

patris molestiam traxerit; exitio patrie ita doleo, ut nemo magis, ut nemini concedam; tam doleo patriam interitum, quam qui maxime; angor, torqueor, crucior, sollicitor, afficior, perniciis patrie, sic ut nemo unquam ex ullo casu, aut ulla omnino calamitate plus hauserit acerbis, gravior doluerit, majorem dolorem ceperit, majorem in sollicitudinem inciderit, deveniret, adductus sit. —*for your distress*; dolores tui mihi sunt acerbi; tuæ me calamitates graviter afficiunt; tua mihi nimis adversa fortuna gravissima; tua me torquent infortunia; tuis angor, excrucior, affligor, sollicitor, vexor malis; miserrimum tuæ vitæ statum iniquissime fero; ex tuis miseris dolorem haurio acerbissimum; tuæ me miseris miserrimum faciunt; miser sum tua miseria; dolor meus ex tuo dolore pendet; tuis doloribus doleo, angoribus angor. —*that I did it*; piget me fecisse.

*Sorrow for the death of a friend*; tristitia ex morte amici; magnum mihi dolorem, gravem sollicitudinem, acerbis multum attulit, peperit epistola tua de interitu parentis tui; magno me dolore affecerunt literæ tuæ, valde me perturbaverunt, afflexerunt, commoverunt; acerbum affectus literis tuis; molestia plurimum, doloris, sollicitudinis, acerbis cepti, accepi, suscepi, tuli, contrari, hausi; legi magno cum dolore, molestissime literas tuas.

*To Sorrow and mourn for the commonwealth*; luctus a publico malo; luges reipub. tempora; tuus fletus exoritur, existit, manat, proficiacitur a publicis malis; luctandi causam affert adversa fortuna reipublicæ; calamitas publica, publica mala, te ad fletum impellunt; miseris tibi publicæ lacrymas excutunt, exprimunt.

*Your Sorrow grieves me as much as it does you*; dolor ex alterius dolore; doleo dolorem tuum; dolore tuo mæreo; socius ægritudinis tuæ sum; particeps sum mæroris tui; de tuo dolore communico; communis, par, simillimus, idem utriusque dolor est; pariter, æque, similiter, non aliter, non secus, idem ut tu, nihilo levius quam tu, doleo, dolorem suscipio, capio, traho, haurio.

*To be consumed with Sorrow and pain*; dolore extingui; dolore contabesco, consumo, conficior, perimor, exanimor; me dolor interimit, perdit; mihi dolor vitæ finem facit.

*I am overwhelmed with Sorrow*: dolores nimios sustineo; tantum doloris, sollicitudinis, acerbis sustineo, quantum ferri vix possit; ferendo dolori non sum; impar dolori sum, impares dolori vires meæ sunt, ad dolorem infirmæ; dolore franguntur, vim doloris minime sustinent,

roboris in me tantum non est, ut acerbis tatem tam gravem queam perpetui.

*An immoderate Sorrow and pain*; dolor immodicus; dolorem sustineo, patior, fero, gravem, acerbum, ejusmodi, qui ferri vix possit; dolorem incredibilem capio, suscipio, haurio, traho; dolore angor, conficior, excrucior, torqueor, affligor, vexor, perturbor, frangor; omnes mentis meæ partes dolor exagitat, divexat, perturbat, afficit; vexor acerbissima sollicitudine, dolore disruciore, divellor, dirumpor, perimor, interimor, exanimor, contabesco, opprimor, perdo; concidit animus meus ictu doloris, vi curarum ac sollicitudinis, concursu molestiarum labefactatus, atque convulsus; ita cecidit animus meus dolore percussus, ut nulla res eum ad æquitatem possit extollere; jaceo in mœore ac sordibus; curis maceror; ægritudine contabesco; ægritudine animi ita laboro, ut sanari vix possim, vel potius plane non possim, ut spem salutis amiserim, salutem desperem, de salute desperem, spes salutis nulla omnino supersit; versor in summo dolore, acerbis sollicitudine, gravi cura, molestia, ægritudine, angore, mœora.

*Sorrow renewed*; dolor renovatus; dolorem meum refricasti; sopitum excitasti dolorem meum, quem dies jam pæne sanaverat. —*will wear away in time*; dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus.

*A lessening of Sorrow*; levatio luctus; hæc te non mediocriter cogitatio confirmabit; hæc tibi propones, apud animum tuum propones, animo agitabis, animo spectabis, levabis tuum luctum, levabis te luctu, ægritudine, sollicitudine, cura, sanabis vulnus doloris tui, ipse te lenies.

*To SORT things*; digerere, describere, distribuere.

*After a Sort*; quodammodo, quadamtenus, adv. —*the same sort*; itidem, similiter, pariter. —*what sort*? quomodo? adv.

*In such Sort*; usque adeo, adv. —*like sort*; pari ratione; Cic.

*Of what Sort*? cujusmodi, qualis? —*this sort*; hujusmodi. —*that sort*; ejusmodi, istiusmodi. —*all sorts*; omnimodis. —*one sort*; unimodus, uniusmodi, adj. —*the same sort*; congener, homogeneus, ejusdem farinae. —*diverse sorts*; multiplex, multimodus, multijugus.

*More of that Sort*; plura id genus.

*You may judge by others of what Sort every one of them is*; non est incommodum quale quodque eorum sit ex aliis judicare; Cic.

*There are two Sorts of beauty*; pulchritudinis duo genera sunt; Cic.

*Whatever is of such Sort*; quicquid ejusmodi est; Cic. *So illiusmodi, istiusmodi, hujusmodi*; Ter. Cic.

*Of like Sort is the pointing out of private possessions*; similis est privatarum possessionum descriptio; Cic.

*If they feared me after that Sort*; si me isto pacto metuerent; Cic.

*Panætius did it after the same Sort*; id eodem modo fecit Panætius; Cic.

*We speak here as the common Sort do*; ut vulgus ita nos hoc loco loquimur; Cic.

*One Sort we call manly, another good, and another prudent*; alios fortes, alios bonos viros, alios prudentes esse dicimus; Cic.

*All question about duty is of two Sorts*; omnis de officio duplex est quaestio; Cic.

*He Sorts his books by rows and shelves*; libros per forulos et cuneos digerit.

*Their counsels were approved of by all the better Sort*; consilia eorum optimo cuique probabantur; Cic.

*Our case was not equal in any Sort*; nullo genere par erat causa nostra; Petron.

*All of the elder Sort*; omnes etiam gravioris ætatis; Cæs.

*My mistress is one of this Sort*; ex hac nota domina est mea; Petron.

*He stored them with all Sorts of things necessary*; omne genus necessariis eos instruxit.

*A SOT, or fool*; excors, c. g.

*He is a Sor, who has neither birth nor breeding*; nec genium habet, nec ingenium.

*If the Sor had but a dram of wit*; si modo vel unciam haberet sanæ mentis.

*A very Sor, &c.*; archimorita; neque arbitrator in tota Arcadia esse ullum asinum usque adeo asinum, quin hic dignior sit qui fœno pascatur, quam ille.

*I could not think him such a Sor*; existimabam illum non desipuisse adeo, &c.

*He is no wiser than a Sor*; nihilo sapientior est ille quam asinus.

*He is so SOTTISH he knows not chalk from cheese*; nec sapit ille, nec sentit.

*The Sor must be sent to Bedlam to recover his wits*; Romam, ad templum bonæ mentis demittendus.

*Drink be-Sots him*; mentis (ut ita dicam) præstringit oculos ebrietas.

*Who is so SOTTISH, so wretched, and so unblest*? quis tam fatuus, tam miser, tam neglectus, quis tam duro fato, et in penam genitus?

*The SOUL*; anima, -s, f.

*To SOUND*, neut.; sonare. — *a trumpet*, act.; clangere, tubam inflare. — *an alarm*; tuba signum dare; ad arma conclamare; classicum, bellicum canere. — *the depth of water*; explorare profundita-

tem maris; bolide profunditatem exquirere; altitudinem explorare. — *a march*; vasa conclamare; Cæs. — *a retreat*; receptui signum dare; Curt. — *one's mind*; alicujus periclitari animum; Plaut. Tentare sententiam; Ter. Sensus exquirere; Tacit. Periclitari quid animi quis habeat; Plaut.

*A SOUND sleep*; arctus somnus.

*To sleep SOUNDLY*; arcte, in utramque aurem, altum dormire.

*To beat one SOUNDLY*; acriter verberare.

*The trumpets SOUND*; litui strepunt; Hor. — *sounded*; tubam cecinerunt; Liv.

*On one side they SOUND flat, on the other sharp*; ex altera parte graviter, ex altera acute sonant; Cic.

*It SOUNDS ill*; sonat vitium; Pers.

*Safe and SOUND*; salvus atque validus; Ter.

*To keep, deliver, safe and SOUND*; sartum tectum conservare; tradere; Cic.

*The charge was just going to be SOUND*-ED; jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat; Ovid.

*The trumpet SOUNDED a retreat*; cecinit inflata recessus buccina; Ovid.

*He went into the tub to see if it was SOUND*; descendit in dolium soliditatem ejus probaturus; Ap.

*He is in a SOUND sleep*; dormit arcte et graviter; altum; in utramvis aurem; Cic. Juv. Ter.

*As SOUND as a fish*; sanior pisce; Juven.

*So that it SOUNDED again*; ut id resonaret; Cic.

*They were not able to hear the trumpet SOUND*; nec tubam sustinere potuerunt; Flor.

*To SOW*; seminare; semen spargere; serere. Serere terram frugibus. Sementem facere. In agris, in humum semen jacere, jactare, spargere. Terræ, humo, solo, agris, arvis semina mandare, tradere. Disserere semina in areas. Semine fruges alere. Fœcundis committere semina glebis; committere semina sulcis aratri; jactare Cereferem in arvis; mandare hordea sulcis; exponere semina sulcis; credenda Ceres arvis est feracibus; sementes quam maximas facere. — *a field with lupines or beans*; agrum lupino, vel faba conserere; Colum.

*They Sow dissensions*; lites, discordias serunt; Liv. Plaut. — *neither sow nor mow for me there*; mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur; Plaut.

*His wild oats are Sown*; defervit adolescentia; Ter.

*Few of them Sow any corn*; plerique frumenta non serunt; Cæs.

*Barley must be Sown after the equinox*;

seminari debet hordeum post æquinoci-  
tum; Colum.

*That field must be SOWN under furrow;*  
sub sulco talis ager seminandus est; Co-  
lum.

*What a man Sows, that he shall also*  
reap; ut sementem feceris, ita metes.

*The seed is SOWN in the ploughed lands;*  
venit sub terras semen aratas.

*Time brings the seeds SOWN into stalks*  
of corn; tempus perducit semina in  
aristas.

*The earth pays well for the seed SOWN;*  
terra persolvit semina; ager semina red-  
dit.

*To SWOON;* animo deficere. Animi,  
animæ deliquium, defectum pati, susti-  
nere. Animæ deliquio, syncope, syntexi,  
lipothymia, lipopsychia, præcipiti virium  
omnium lapsu; animosæ, vitalis facultat-  
is, vel spirituum vitalium defectione la-  
borare. Spiritu sensuque oppresso, sup-  
presso, ad tempus labascere, concidere,  
mortui speciem præ se ferre; exsanguis  
concidere.

*He seemed to have fallen into a SWOON;*  
quem spiritus jam visus est defecisse, de-  
liquisse.

*A SPACE;* spatium, locus.

*For the SPACE of two furlongs;* per  
stadia duo; Plin. —*of twenty years;*  
per viginti annos; Quint. —*of seventeen*  
*hundred years they held the empire;* im-  
perium obtinuerant annis mille septingen-  
tis; Paterc. —*of two years he fought with*  
*variable success;* biennio cum varia for-  
tuna confixit; Paterc.

*He was never at Rome above three days'*  
*SPACE;* neque unquam Romæ plus triduo  
fuit; Cic.

*I can scarcely believe that so great a*  
*city could grow up in so short a SPACE of*  
*time;* vix crediderim tam mature tantam  
urbem crevisse; Paterc.

*Mercury goes no farther from the sun*  
*than the SPACE of one sign;* neque Mer-  
curius a sole longius quam unius signi in-  
tervallo discedit; Cic.

*This is the first time after a long SPACE*  
*that I see you a little cheerful;* longo in-  
tervallo modo primum te paulo hilariorē  
video; Cic.

*To restrain within the SPACE of half an*  
*hour;* in senihoræ curriculum cogere;  
Cic.

*To SPARE, or forgive;* parcere, con-  
donare. —*forbear;* abstinere, temperare.  
—*or lay up;* reservare. —*cost;* sumptum  
effugere, sumptibus parcere; impendio  
parcere; rationem habere sumptuum,  
consulere expendendis; exigue sumptum  
præbere.

*Can you SPARE this a little while?* po-  
tesne hoc aliquantisper carere?

*Enough and to SPARE;* satis superque.

*Better SPARE at the brim than at the*  
*bottom;* sera est in fundo parsimonia;  
Sen.

*If he have any SPARE time;* quicquid  
illi vacat; Petr.

*We mind those things at SPARE times;*  
subsecivis temporibus ista curamus; Plin.

*A SPARE horse;* equus desultorius.

*I had no SPARE time;* vacui temporis  
nihil habebam; Cic.

*All the time I had to SPARE, I spent in*  
*that;* quod datum est temporis nobis, in  
eo consumpsimus; Cic.

*You know what a SPARE man he is;*  
nosti quam sit gracili corpore; Turpil.

*He was a man of a SPARE diet;* cibi  
erat minimi et fere vulgaris; Suet.

*SPARE yourself a little;* aliquantum  
tibi parce; Ter.

*They have bread enough and to SPARE;*  
redundant panibus; Luc. Hier. Aban-  
dant; Cæs.

*He made no SPARE;* nil pepercit;  
Ter. —*of wax;* ceræ quidem hand par-  
cit; Plaut.

*I cannot SPARE her;* ego illa carere non  
possum; Ter.

*SPARE to speak and spare to speed;* ti-  
midi nunquam statuerunt tropæum.

*And if God SPARE me life;* quod si  
vita suppeditet; Tac.

*Sometimes a penny is better spent than*  
*SPARED;* pecuniam in loco negligere  
maximum interdum est lucrum; Ter.

*SPARING, from poverty;* parcus ob  
egestatem; parcus es in conferendis mu-  
neribus, quia copiæ tibi non suppetunt;  
angusta est tua liberalitas pro tenuitate  
copiarum; ideo benignus et liberalis valde  
non es, quia non valde abundas, non valde  
copiosus es; qui potest esse proluxa atque  
ampla tua liberalitas, cum angusta sit res  
tua familiaris? largiris tenuiter, infra mo-  
dum potius, quam supra modum, quia non  
satis a copiis paratus es; ideo large non  
das, quia quod des, non habes.

*Before the troubles of the commonwealth*  
*he was liberal, but now he is too SPAR-*  
*ING;* salva republica liberalis, nunc nimis  
parcus; salvis rebus, rebus nondum per-  
ditis, cum salvi eramus, ante publica mala,  
dum reipubl. salus erat integra, incolomi  
republ. stante republ. vigente republ. cum  
republ. suum jus obtineret, sui juris esset,  
suum jus possideret, suo jure uteretur,  
cum optimus esset reipubl. status, ante  
casum reipubl. antequam republ. concideret,  
occideret, periret, liberalitate ute-  
baris, eos quibuscum tibi res esset libera-  
liter tractabas; nunc in omni re frugaliter,  
parce, tenuiter, restricte, infra modum,  
potius quam supra modum, sumptum facis,  
in faciendo sumptu parcus es, et illiberalis;

satis moderate, vel angusta potius impensam facis; tuos sumptus nimis ad frugalitatem revocas, nimis accurata frugalitatis regula metiris.

**To SPEAK, talk, or say;** loqui, fari, dicere, affari, profari, eloqui, proloqui. Aio, inquit, inquam. Verba facere, habere. Animi sensa voce, verbis, ore significare, exprimere, exponere. Vocem, sermonem animi indicem edere, proferre, expromere. Verbis agere. Tacitus non præterire. — *a word*; proferre verbum. — *a speech*; perorare. — *fatr*; verbis molliissimis blandiri. Blande, blanda loqui. Verborum blanditiis delinire. Verbis blandioribus aures, animum alicujus demulcere, permulcere; auribus dare, servire; invitare ad propensionem. Ad voluptatem, voluntatem, animum, arbitrium eorum qui audiunt, ad gratiam conciliandam, colligendam, orationem suam fingere, accommodare. Dulcia dicta dare. Blandis vocibus morari. — *freely, boldly*; audacter, libere, ingenue, aperte, intrepide, animo præsentii loqui, dicere, effari. Nullius supercilio, vultu, minis retineri, detineri, contineri, impediri, prohiberi, quo minus veritati testimonio sit; ea quæ sentit, quæ novit, libere voce proloquatur. Magna verborum, loquendi libertate uti. Nihil timide, verecundia, metu cujusquam reticere; silentio tegere; præterire. — *not a word*; tacere, conticere, obmutescere. — *well of a man*; aliquem verbis cohonestare, ornare. De aliquo honorifice loqui; nihil non honorificum et cum laude conjunctum; omnia bona dicere. In aliquem laudes et ornamenta verborum conferre. Mea semper de te honorifica fuit oratio. — *plainly to you*; ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler; Ter. — *one's mind freely*; libera verba animi proferre; Juv. id quod quis sentit eloqui; Cic. Quod quis sentit non reticere; Id. — *in return to a salutation*; resalutare; quam benignus resalutare; Petron. — *barbarously*; sermone barbaro, rudi, agresti, uti. — *eloquently*; tonare, et fulgurare; dicere ad persuadendum accommodare; troporum cultu orationi lucem dare. — *extempore*; subito, extempore, verba facere. — *at large*; pandere orationis vela; fusiore filo contexere orationem. — *evil of*; maledice aliquem insectari; diris incessere probris; dicere multa probra alicui. — *the truth*; veritati litare; ab omni mendacio abstinere. — *through the nose*; pronuntiatione nasi sermonem frangere; per nares imperfecte loqui. — *openly*; rotundo ore loqui. — *what pleases one*; desiderii alicujus inservire; aurea verba loqui, i. e. placentia dicere. — *proudly, sharply*; affari voce superba, acerba. — *what comes uppermost*; quicquid in pectore cundi-

Phrase.

tam, in apertum proferre. Quicquid in linguam venerit, quicquid forte fortuna in animum incidit, effundere. — *little to the purpose*; ad rem non pertinentia commemorare. — *false Latin*; illatino loqui, et inepte; Latinitatem, tanquam ollas, frangere; loqui coquinariorum, culinariorum, popinarii modo; culinaria elegantia uti. — *without reason*; dare vel reddere sine mente sonum; nulla in loquendo ratione uti; abjecta omni moderatione et rationis temperamento, loqui; verba carent ponderare; quid memorem? onero varis tua pectora dictis; contra fumum ora repandere. — *no worse*; ut molliissime dicam; ne quid dicam gravius. — *before the council*; verba facere apud senatum. — *like magpies or parrots*; picarum aut psittacorum more garrire. — *much about one and the same thing*; pluribus verbis in una aliqua re commorari; rem aliquam multis sermonibus aptare. — *to you plainly what I think*; equidem, ut ingenue quod res est fatear. — *face to face*; coram loqui. — *low*; voce loqui pressiore. — *hurriedly*; præcipitare sermonem. — *with circum-spection*; cogitare verba facere; Plaut.

**To be ill-SPOKEN of**; male audire.

**To desire to SPEAK with one**; cupere aliquem conventum.

**Let me SPEAK with you**; paucis te volo. Alloqui paucis te volo. Licetne paucis, paucis? Liceat paucis, non multis apud te agere; morari te, compellare. Animum mihi paulisper copiam fac.

**One that cannot SPEAK, or is dumb**; mutus, elinguis; captus lingua. Cui vox omnis, et usus linguae, verborum deest; lingua penitus obmutescit. Qui nullam vocem edere aut verbum proloqui potest. Magis mutus quam piscis. Rama Seriphia. Acanthia cicada. Caput sine lingua. Status taciturnior. Ora quidem sed muta gerens. Cui vocem natura negavit.

**To become SPEECHLESS**; obmutescere.

**He of whom I was just now SPEAKING**; is quem modo dixi; Cic. Is cujus modo mentionem feci; Cic.

**I SPEAK with Cornelius**; ego cum Cornelio locutus sum; Cic. — *of that before*; cujus rei antea mentionem feci. — *much of*; multa feci verba de; Cic.

**He loved to SPEAK out**; nec schemata loquebatur; Petr.

**It were a shame to SPEAK of them**; dictu quoque videantur turpia; Cic. Ita sunt tetra ut ea fugiat oratio; Cic. — *need not be spoken of*; non est opus prolato hoc; Ter.

**To be short, that I may not SPEAK of every one**; ad summam, ne agam de singulis; Cic.

**He SPEAK these words aloud**; tales effundit ad æthera voces. — *often often*

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words; apud quem soepe hæc oratio usurpata est, —*never a word to any of us*; nunquam enim cuiquam nostrum verbum fecit. —*these things too peremptorily*; dictatorie nimium, et prorsus arroganter, ista pronuntiavit. —*to him in these words*; quem aggressus est his verbis. —*with a grace*; cum quadam Venere dictum ab illo fuit; Suadem medulla. —*much for our side*; multa secundum causam nostram disputavit; Cic.

*It is ill SPOKEN of*; male audit; Ter.

*I will go now and SPEAK with Chremes*; nunc Chremum conveniam; Ter.

*You SPEAK on my side*; meam causam agis; Cic. —*too late*; mortua re verba nunc facis. —*like a mouse in a cheese*; cur rava est vox? —*reason*; perpulchre tu quidem philosopharis. —*hard words*; cerebrum excutiant mihi tua dicta, lapidea loqueris. —*of a king of great taste*; elegantem regem narras; Plaut.

*He has a mind to SPEAK with me*; me convenientiam esse expetit; Ter.

*What does she say when you SPEAK of me?* quid ait, ubi me nominas? Ter.

*I must get somebody to SPEAK for me*; ad precatorem adeam credo, qui mihi oret; Ter.

*If he ever do so again, I will never SPEAK for him more*; ceterum posthac si quicquam, nihil precor; Ter.

*What good did they do you to SPEAK of?* quid tantum fecere boni tibi? Mart.

*There was nothing done to SPEAK of*; nihil dictu satis dignum fecerunt; Liv.

*What profit would there be to SPEAK of?* quis esset tantus fructus, nisi? Cic. —*should I SPEAK of first?* quid commemorem primum? Ter.

*It is he I was SPEAKING of*; ipse est de quo agebam; mentionem faciebam; Ter. Lupus in fabula; Ter.

*Thence we all SPEAK him wise*; exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus; Plaut.

*Scarcely had he thus spoken, when*; vix ea fatus erat, cum; Virg.

*If you SPEAK another word*; verbum si addideris; Ter.

*Who would SPEAK with me?* quis me vult? Ter.

*I may SPEAK to you in verses*; licet versibus mihi affari te; Cic.

*Before there was ever a word SPOKEN of it*; ante quam omnino mentio ulla de ea re est facta; Cic.

*While you are yet SPEAKING*; dum loqueris; Petron.

*Whenever I can get to SPEAK with you*; quocunque tempore mihi potestas presentia tui fuerit; Cic.

*If you can get to SPEAK with him yourself*; si ipse coram congrédi potueris; Cic.

*I will SPEAK from my heart*; dicam ex animo; Cic.

*Tell him I wish to SPEAK with him*; voca verbis meis; Plaut.

*To be condemned without being heard to SPEAK*; indicta causa condemnari; Cic.

*He SPEAKS Latin exceedingly well*; optime utitur lingua Latina; Cic. —*fringingly*; verba nullo pondere cadunt. —*much, but to little purpose*; verbosus est, non nervosus. —*too, something to us*; nec is elinguis nos excipit. —*what he thinks*; nec haberet in ore, nisi esset in pectore. —*too finely*; sublimis loquitur stylo nimis. —*to the same purpose*; in eandem sententiam loquitur; Cæs.

*To get free leave to SPEAK one with another*; liberam nancisci colloquiorum facultatem; Cæs.

*I was not able to SPEAK a word*; nulum potui verbum emittere; Petron.

*To answer those that come to SPEAK with one*; consultoribus suis respondere; Cic.

*He began SPEAKING about that*; in eum sermonem incidit; Cic.

*To conclude a SPEECH*; finem dicendi facere; Petron.

*I wrote you word what a kind of SPEECH it was*; concio qualis fuisset scripsi ad te; Cic.

*A far-fetched SPEECH*; alte repetita oratio; Cic.

*To make a SPEECH*; pro concione loqui. —*to the people*; agere, verba facere, apud populum.

*He makes a SPEECH to the soldiers*; apud milites concionatur; Cæs.

*He that SPEAKS lavishly, shall hear as knavishly*; si mihi pergit quæ vult dicere, ea, quæ non vult, audiet.

*No man is to be SPOKEN ill of*; nemini maledicendum; conviciu cuiquam facere non debemus; male cuiquam dicere non decet; dicere conviciu cuiquam, jacere conviciu, conferre conviciu in quenquam, conviciis quenquam afficere, vexare, exagitare, jactare, turpe est, laudis non est, laudi non est.

*I cannot bear to SPEAK with him*; colloqui, cum ipso non possum; ut illum adeam, ad illum accedam, ad illum me conferam, illum alloquar, sermonem cum illo habeam, illius vultum subeam, adduci nunquam potero, impetrare a me, mihi, non potero, persuadere mihi ipse non potero, neque adduci mea sponte, neque ulla impelli ratione potero; nihil mihi difficilius, laboriosius, molestius, nihil majoris negotii, quam ut cum illo sermonem jungam.

*To spend the whole night in SPEAKING*; totam trahere sermonibus noctem.

*By SPEAKING they made the way short*



and pleasant; vario viam sermone levabant.

*When I could not give great gifts, I SPOKE fair words; cum dare non possem munera, verba dedi.*

*To abuse the liberty of SPEAKING; nimis loquendi abuti licentia.*

*I can SPEAK no more; vox faucibus hæret; verba deficiunt; fari nequeo; voce destitutor; vox penitus elanguet.*

*I cannot SPEAK for fear; lingua hæret metu, loquela intercipitur strictis pavore faucibus. —for weeping, grief; prælacrymis loqui non possum; Cic. Vox dolore concluditur.*

*SPEAK on; fare age. —out; eloquere; dic clare; Ter. Cur adeo submurmuras? —when you are spoken to; interrogatus responde; ad consilium ne accesseris antequam voceris. —no more of this; enough said; de his satis superque; de his satis ac supra; hæc de istis dixisse sufficiat; de his hæcenus; hæc sufficit paucis attigisse, grandius nobis saxum volvendum restat; alias latius hisce de rebus; satis habeo dictum; Cic. Facessant procul istiusmodi.*

*The native or familiar SPEECH of any people; gentis alicujus domesticus nativusque sermo.*

*Sometimes I SPEAK what I think; erumpit enim aliquando ex me vera vox, edico quid sentio.*

*But lest I should SPEAK any thing amiss; sed ne quod ex ore meo contra quam deceat verbum exciderit.*

*I have SPOKEN to you now all that I thought; effudi vobis jam omnia quæ sentiebam.*

*When he had SPOKEN to, or told me that he intended to visit Asia; cum mihi in sermonem injecisset, se velle Asiam visere.*

*When we came to meet and SPEAK with him; cum in ejus congressum colloquiumque venerimus.*

*Let us SPEAK of somewhat else; sermonem alio transferamus.*

*But for what should I SPEAK much of that? nam quid ego ad id longam orationem comparem?*

*We happened to SPEAK of that, which then was the common discourse of all; in eum sermonem incidimus, qui tunc fore omnibus erat in ore.*

*The eloquence of your SPEECH may greatly refresh and satisfy us; oris tui facultas luculento poterit affata sitim nostram rigare.*

*We spent all that day in SPEAKING much of one thing or another; multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, totus ille nobis consumptus est dies.*

*They SPOKE much and often together;*

*multa inter sese vario sermone forebant; crebra inter se colloquia habebant. —thundering words; qui styli quodam quasi fulmine intonabant grandius.*

*Silence being obtained, he SPOKE to this purpose; silentio facto tali oratione est usus; talia voce refert; Virg.*

*I cannot SPEAK sufficiently of the greatness of that civility; beneficii istius magnitudinem oratione complecti non possum.*

*I was to SPEAK with you to-day; hodie te conventum volebam.*

*There is one at the door would SPEAK with you; quidam pro foribus te conventum expetit.*

*I would SPEAK a word with you; tribus te verbis volo.*

*It is not worth my SPEAKING; your hearing; ineptius est quam quod audiat.*

*I will briefly SPEAK of some; ego generatim attingam aliquot.*

*Pardon the freedom of my SPEECH; abait verbo invidia.*

*He has a bad name; every one SPEAKS ill of him; turpissima ignominia labe, quam aqua nulla diluat, aspergitur.*

*When he had ended his SPEECH; qui cum peroraverat, &c.*

*It is grown a proverb or common SPEECH; in proverbii consuetudinem venit.*

*I cannot but SPEAK of that; tacitus nullo modo præterire possum.*

*Is it true what you SPEAK? satin' te serio hæc affirmas?*

*He would SPEAK a word with you; paucis te velit.*

*I saw how slowly, deliberately, he SPOKE, &c.; siccam esse et sobriam illius advertebam orationem.*

*A well-penned SPEECH; numerosa et suaviter accidens ad aures oratio.*

*Every one SPEAKS well of him; consono totius orbis ore celebratur.*

*I need SPEAK no more of, &c.; nec est quod ego fusiùs commemorem.*

*A mere trifling SPEECH; tota dictio enervis, sine sanguine, sine colore.*

*I used to SPEAK often, and with delight, of that; soleo sæpe ante oculos ponere, idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus.*

*It began to be much SPOKEN of by all; res percrebuit, in ore atque sermone omnium caput esse.*

*I will be no more silent; I will SPEAK freely now; silentium ecce ejuro et locutellius flo.*

*If brutes, stones, and trees, &c. could SPEAK, then, &c.; hiscere si animantia muta possent; si in linguarum nostrarum facilitatem solvi; si arbores, glebas, saxa*

sensu epinata vitali vocis equitum quirent at verborum articulos integrare.

*They SPEAK first; ab his sermo oritur; Cic.*

*To SPEED, or to make speed; accelerare, festinare, properare. —act.; deproperare, expedire, precipitare, maturare. —ment.; i. e. meet with success; succedere; prosperis successibus uti, ad optatos exitus provehi.*

*Run with all SPEED to; curre propere ad; Ter.*

*With all SPEED; velis equisque quam celerissime; quam primum; quantum potest; Ter. Manibus pedibusque; velis remisque; cum dicto; passis velis.*

*Unless you make SPEED; nisi properas; Ter.*

*He advises me to make what SPEED I can with the wedding; is mihi suadet, nuptias, quantum queam, ut maturem; Ter.*

*God SPEED us well; Dii vortant bene; Ter. —you; Deus vertat bene; bene sit tibi. Prosperos tibi successus largiatur Deus. —him well; i. e. farewell to him; valent.*

*He was afraid he should not SPEED; timuit ne non succederet; Hor.*

*If it SPEED according to my mind; si ex sententia successerit; Cic.*

*You should have made the greater SPEED; eo tibi celerius agendum erat; Cic.*

*We shall SPEED well; intonuit laevum.*

*Hither they made what SPEED they could to run; huc magno cursu contendunt; Cæs.*

*This business SPEEDS well under our hands; lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium; Plaut.*

*It has SPD well; hoc bene successit; Ter.*

*Away with all SPEED; te quantum potes, abi; Ter.*

*To put his horse to his full SPEED; incitare equum; Cæs.*

*With what SPEED he could; cum primum potest; Cæs.*

*To stop his horse on his full SPEED; incitatum equum sustinere; Cæs.*

*Let it be done with what SPEED it may; effice id primo quoque tempore.*

*He will come with all SPEED to their relief; celeriter subsidio venturus est; Cæs.*

*He bids them run with all the SPEED they could, and take this hill; hunc montem magna cursu incitatos iubet occupare; Cæs.*

*They run with full SPEED down into the valley; incitato cursu sese in vallem demittunt; Cæs.*

*I will do the business SPEEDILY; rem*

*aggrediar sine mora, absque mora, statim, confestim, e vestigio, nulla mora facta.*

*I wish you good SPEED, utterance, delivery; precor tibi præsentem Mercurium.*

*I wish I may SPEED in my message; legationem bene fortunet meam Mercurius.*

*I will come with all SPEED; alatis ad te pedibus veniam.*

*Fear made him run with SPEED; pen-nificat formido gradus.*

*As swift and SPEEDY as the mind; celeri mentis ala.*

*This will do the deed; SPEED the business; hoc illud nobis effectum dabit.*

*He vanished SPEEDILY; cum vestigio evanuit.*

*As SPEEDILY as ever I could; si me Dædaleis aut Pegasus tulissem remigiis.*

*A SPEEDY journey; rapidum iter ac præceps velut uno spiritu.*

*SPEEDILY made rich; per somnium divites facti.*

*Fly as SPEEDILY as you can, you cannot escape the danger; quadrigas si nunc incendendas Jovis, atque hinc fugias, ita vix poteris effugere infortunium.*

*Return very SPEEDILY; Pegasæo gradu et vorans viam redi.*

*To SPELL; conjungere syllabas; syllabarum literas ordinare; syllabas in literas parti; literas in syllabas colligere.*

*A SPELL; carmen magicum, incantamentum.*

*To give one a SPELL; vices laborandi præbere.*

*To SPEND, or waste; consumere, conficere, exhaustire, profundere. —time; tempus conterere. —or lay out money; erogare, impendere, expendere. —or defray charges; sumptum, expensas, magnam pecuniam vim in aliqua re, ad aliquam rem impendere. Impendia, sumptus, expensas, impensas facere, conferre, præstare, suggerere, suppeditare, tolerare, sustinere, erogare. In rem, in rei alicujus impensas, sumptum prolixum, largiter, sumptus amplios magnificosque facere; opes suas absumere; aurum, pecuniam præclaram profundere; thesaurum, rerarium effundere, exhaustire. —riotously; sumptuose, luxuriose, vivere, epulari. —the time well; bonas horas bene et utiliter collocare. —ill; tempus illudere; totas dies otio dare, per inertiam perdere. —according to his means; pro modulo facultatum, pro quantum sumptum facere. Suo se pede, suis facultatibus; sumptus quotidianos redditibus metiri. Messe tanus propria vivere. Pro tenuitate copiam liberalis. —labor in vain; conterere*

operam frustra; operam lodere; Ter. —*one's time in study*; statem in rebus discendis terere; Cic. Tempus studiis impartire; Plin. Tota vita literis assidere; Plin. Tempus studiis impendere; Cic. —*all the day in tipping*; sorbillando producere diem; Ter. —*pains in things*; operam conferre in res; Cic. Studium; Id. —*out of pride and ostentation*; res profundere superbis ac ostentationis causa. —*another man's money*; marium alterius effundere, exhaurire pro evacuo, apud Cic. —*his money on physicians*; in medicos magnam pecunie vim, totum profundere aurum. —*very largely*; prolixum facere sumptum. —*and squander money away by dribblets*; pecuniam disperdere frustulatum et dissipare. —*all*; in diem vivere.

*He SPENT his time in idleness*; vitam egit in otio; Ter.

*The greatest part of the day was SPENT*; dies magna ex parte consumptus est; Cic.

*The day SPENDS*; it dies; Plant.

*When night was far SPENT*; ubi plenitudo noctis processit; Sall.

*Let us SPEND this day merrily*; hilarem hanc sumamus diem; Ter.

*We SPENT that day in discoursing of this and that*; multis verbis alio citroque habitis ille nobis consumptus est dies; Cic.

*Summer was almost SPENT*; exigua pars æstatis reliqua erat; prope exacta jam æstas erat; Cæs.

*He is SPENT with care and cost*; cura et sumpta absumitur; Ter.

*You SPENT a good deal on her*; sumptus fecisti in eam; Ter.

*He has SPENT our thirty pounds*; dilapidavit nostras triginta minas; Ter.

*He let him SPEND what he would*; quantum velit impendere permisit; Liv.

*SPEND some time in thinking of this too*; aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi; Cic.

*When all their provisions were SPENT*; consumptis longe lateque frumentis; Cæs.

*Not a farthing was SPENT on any body*; nullus teruncius insumptus est in ququam; Cic.

*Do not SPEND your forces on me*; parce tuas in me perdere opes; Ovid.

*If I should SPEND my life*; si vitam profundam; Cic.

*I have SPENT my time in that study; employment*; in eo studio statem consumpsi; Cic. Quod datum est temporis, in eo consumpsimus; Id.

*To allow one wherewithal to SPEND*; alicui sumptum suggerere; Ter.

*Three days were SPENT in debates*; in gyrum versari. —*out time*; protra-

triduum disputationibus extrahitur; Cæs.

*When his honor was well nigh SPENT*; honore affecto; Cic.

*They SPEND their time in that*; in eo occupati sunt; Cic.

*Ill got, ill SPENT*; male parva, male dilabuntur.

*Let not SPENDING be above your getting*; ne sumptus quantum superet; ne ultra quantum sumptus prodeat.

*Do not SPEND beyond your ability*; ne extra modum, sumptum facias.

*He is most covetous in getting by violence, and yet most profuse in SPENDING*; quis in rapacitate avarior, quis in largitione effusior?

*Their estate was first SPENT, and afterwards their credit*; res eorum primum, fides eorum postea, defecit, &c.

*He has SPENT all his means*; rem in prodigit familiarem.

*When the SPEND-thrift had spent that money also, &c.*; cum hanc quoque pecuniam decoxisset, &c.

*He SPENT without any discretion*; neque sumptui, neque modestiam pepercit sum.

*You are the greatest SPEND-thrift I ever knew*; vix unquam vidi hominem te perditum prodigum.

*They must SPEND that mean to get*; sumptum facere oportet, qui querit lucrum.

*He has SPENT his estate, and done himself*; opes ille suas deartuavit.

*He SPENDS as fast, as if his money burnt his purse*; cui pecunia tudibrio videtur fuisse et oneri.

*SPEND all*; gurges et vorago patrimonii; exhausta est res.

*He never ceased drinking, till he had drunk himself out of doors, by SPENDING all he had*; devoravit agros suos, absorpsit pecora, integras domos epotavit, omnem abligurivit suppellectilem.

*He would SPEND all, had he all to spend*; is vel Herculis conterere quantum quibat; Hercules autem quantum pro magnis impendiis, dixit Plautus in Mœtellarum; inquiens, Dapilæ sumptus facit: perdidit patrem: unus istic servus est sacerrimus Tranio: is vel Herculi conterere quantum posset; ubi quantum appellat facere, quasi Hercules suum favorem vendiderit.

*Do you remember that when hardly fourteen years of age, you had SPENT all your property*? tenesne memoria protectatum te decoxisse? Cic.

*To continue and SPEND the whole of the next day*; obducere posterum diem diei priori; Cic.

*To SPIN*; nere; —*neut.*; as a top does; in gyrum versari. —*out time*; protra-

hæc tempus. —and card; nate; lanæ rudes trahere, ducere, carpere, mollire, excolere. Lana ac tela, lanificio victum querere. Ex colo fusoque vivere; operose Minervæ studium exercere.

*To live by SPINNING; colo vitam tolerare.*

*He bade them SPIN out the business till his coming; extrahi rem in suum adventum jussit; Liv.*

*They SPUN out the time with lingering; cunctando extraxerant diem; Id.*

*They SPIN as they go; ambulantes torquent fuso; Plin.*

*I SPUN it with my own hands; quod nostræ nevere manus; Sil.*

*She SPUN neatly; teretem versabat pollice fusum; suis devolvebat mollia pensa.*

*SPIN out the threads; percurro stamina.*

*She came to me SPINNING; ad me venit cum colo et lana.*

*A woman SPINS yarn with the distaff; mulier e bacillo pensa trahit; filum e colo ducit nendo.*

**SPITE**; malevolentia, invidia, similitas.

*In SPITE of their teeth; velint, nolint; ingratis, adv.*

*Very SPITEFUL and envious; homo malignus et invidus, amarulentus; animus in aliquem malignus, iniquissimus, alienissimus, malevolus, infestus, infensus inimicus. Qui obsecro odio morsuque venenato alterius famam, odio in aliquem ita incenditur, et ardet, ut omnes nocendi ansas querat, arripit; omnes calumniandi occasiones avide capiet, virulento et venenoso animo et pre vindictam et ultionem anhelet, spiret; qui omnia tempora observat, aucupatur, expectat, nullum tempus prætermittit, quo inimicum damno maleve afficiat; qui implet amaritudinem inimici. Exercet memores plusquam civiliter iras. Et si non aliqua nocuisset mortuus esset. Lædere gaudet.*

*In SPITE of you all; invidis omnibus; Ter.*

*If this be not SPITE, I know not what is; quid est, si non hæc contamelia est? Ter.*

*He took it away in SPITE of me; me invito abduxit; Ter.*

*You may make him do it in SPITE of his teeth; etiam si nolit, cogas; Ter. velit, nolit; Petron.*

*He was forced to fight in SPITE of his teeth; ingratis ad depugnandum cogebatur; Corn. Nep.*

*In SPITE of you both; vobis invitis, atque amborum ingratis; Plaut.*

*He could do me but little harm, yet*

*the wretch did me all the SPITE he could; debilitata vi nocere; fractam illam, et debilitatam vim suam in me contulit; pro suarum virium infirmitate, imbecillitate, tenuitate nihil non egit, mihi ut incommo- daret, obesset, damnum inferret, affligeret, crearet, cunctis viribus, quæ illi supererant exigum, infirmæ, imbecillæ, ad meum perniciem incubuit, usus est; vires illas, quæ illi reliquæ, erant imbecillæ, infirmæ, parum firmæ, non satis firmæ, collegit et contulit omnes ad me opprimendum, evertendum, affligendum, perdedendum, ad exitium, ad perniciem, ad meam summam calamitatem.*

*To SPOIL, waste, or destroy; spoliare, populari, devastare. —or rob; spoliare, expilare, diripere. —or mar; corrumpere, disperdere. —or ruin a man; aliquem rapinis exhaustire, affligere, perdere; omnibus bonis, fortuneis, opibus, facultatibus, vitæ præsiidiis exuere, spoliare, privare, nudare, exturbare, ejicere, expellere, dajicere. Ex fortuneis alterius prædam optimam capere. In alienam pecuniam plenam, præclaram; in alienas possessiones nullo jure invadere, involare, irumpere, irruere avide, sitienter, furenter, temere. Naufragium bonis alicujus inferre, in fortunas latrocinium immittere; de bonis prædari. Aliquem possessionibus pellere, de fortuneis omnibus detorbare, e patrimonio, tanquam e naufragio, nudum expellere; pecuniis omnibus emungere. In copias alicujus se ingurgitare. —a country; prædas ex hostico maximas agere; provinciam rapinis exinascire. —the fields; vastare agros; Cæs. —one of his inheritances by violence; hæreditatem alicui eripere vi et armis.*

*To be SPOILED, or plundered; rei familiaris, bonorum omnium, substantiam universæ jacturam, naufragium facere. Bonis patriis, omnibus fortuneis extorbare, &c. Opes omnes, facultates, divitias rapinis et latrocinii amittere. Omnes meæ fortune, res, opes, a latronibus afflictæ sunt, attenuatæ, profligatæ ac perditæ, prorsus averse. Mearum pecuniarum, fortunearum spoliis alii locupletantur, ornati sæctique discedunt. Ad extremam isopiam, egestatem aliorum latrocinio redactus sum.*

*To obtain from SPOL and robbery; alienum nihil ad prædam rapere.*

*He SPOILS his son; filium suum corrumpit; Plaut.*

*You SPOIL your eyes with crying; lacrymis corrupis oculos; Ov.*

*Why do you SPOIL my young man? cur perdis adolescentem nobis? Ter.*

*Dinner to SPOILED; prandium corrumpitur; Ter.*

*He made SPOL of the state's mo-*

ivy; publicum dilapidabat pecuniam; Cic.

*He SPOILED them of all they had; quibus iste nihil reliqui fecerat.*

*He waits to SPOIL you of your estates; qui in vestras fortunas imminet.*

*They think that liberty cannot be purchased but by SPOILING first the estates of the nobles; existimant libertatem parari non posse, nisi concussis magnatum et nobilium fortunis.*

*He has endeavored to SPOIL his friend and kinman of his fame and fortunes; qui amicum, affinem, socium, fama et fortunis spoliare conatus est.*

*You have SPOILED and thrust him out of his inheritance, as naked as by shipwreck; quem tu e patrimonio, tanquam e naufragio, nudum expulisti.*

*Therefore he prophesied that Greece should be SPOILED or robbed of their blood or lives in less than thirty days; itaque vatisinatus est maledictum iri minus triginta diebus Græciam sanguine.*

*The innocent man was SPOILED; ab aris fociisque innocens projiciebatur.*

*A SPOKE of a wheel; radia, m.*

*You have put a SPOKE in my cart; scrupulum injectum mihi.*

*To SPORT; ludere, jocari. —himself in the sun; apricari.*

*To make SPORT; ridiculi causa; Plaut.; ludibrio caso, jus delectamento haberi.*

*What SPORT would he have made me! quos mihi ludos redderet! Ter.*

*I am not able to tell what SPORT you made; non possum satis narrare, quos ludos præbueris; Ter.*

*You shall see pretty SPORT; videbis lusus festivissimos.*

*This is our constant SPORT; hunc continuum ludum ludimus; Boëth.*

*To entertain with variety of SPORTS; spectaculis varii generis delectare.*

*A SPOT; labeo, macula. —of ground; area.*

*To SPOT, or stain with blots; lituris aspergere.*

*He paid the money down on the SPOT; argentum adnumeravit illico; Ter.*

*To drop a SPOT on one; alicui labem aspergere; Cic.*

*To wash, or to get out a SPOT; maculam eluere; Cic.*

*To SPREAD, or scatter; spargere, dispergere. —or lay open; pandere, expandere, explicare, aperire. —or stretch out; extendere, distendere. —the cloth; internere mensam. —a report; vulgare, divulgare, rumorem spargere. —oil; deducere carbasa. —abroad the branches; diffundere ramos; frondes explicare omnes. —the arms; brachia tendere.*

*It is SPREAD far and wide; longe in teque funditur; Plin.*

*Pompey's praise is SPREAD abroad far and wide; Pompeii late longeque diffusa laus; Cic.*

*They are far SPREAD abroad; late patent; Cic.*

*This mischief will SPREAD farther; serpet hoc malum longius; Cic.*

*The mischief SPREAD farther; emanabat latius malum; Flor.*

*The conspiracy had SPREAD far; manaverat late conjuratio; Flor.*

*To be carried with sails wide SPREAD; passis velis pervehi; Cic.*

*This report SPREADS abroad; serpit hic rumor; Cic.*

*It SPREADS, or stretches out, the root as deep as hell; radicem in Tartara tendit.*

*He gave order to SPRING a mine; agi cuniculos jussit; Cic.*

*It SPRINGS from some one of four parts; id quatuor partium oritur ex aliqua; Cic.*

*To draw from the SPRING; haurire a fonte; Cic.*

*SPRING water; aqua fontana; Plin.*

*All these things have one and the same SPRING; ex eodem fonte hæc omnia fluxerunt (manarunt); Cic.*

*The SPRING draws on; ver appetit; Cat.*

*In the beginning of the SPRING; vere incunte; incipiente; primo; novo; Cic. Plin. Virg.*

*In the SPRING time; verso tempore; Cic.*

*To SPRING a leak; rimas agere; per rimas aquam admittere.*

*To SPUR a horse; equo calcaria, stimulos admoveo, adhibere, subdere. Equum stimulis, calcaribus, impellere, concitare, agitare, incitare. —a free horse; currentem incitare. —on one; calcaria alicui adhibere; Cic. —on those that are forward enough of themselves; precipitantes impellere; Cic. Optime voluntati calcar admoveo; Sym.*

*Not to SPUR; parcere stimulis.*

*I SPURRED him on; currentem incitavi; Cic.*

*To be on the SPUR; omnibus modis festinare; Sall.*

*Out of SQUARE, or rule; enormis, adj. enormiter, adv.*

*They are wrought up SQUARE; dolentur in quadrum; Col.*

*Bring it into SQUARE; in quadrum redigas; Cic.*

*They are SQUARED exactly; ad unguem quadrantur; Cic.*

*Feet SQUARE beams; pedalia ligna; Cms.*

*Beams a foot and a half SQUARE; tegna sesquipedalia; Cæs.*

*To SQUINT; limis tueri; strabum esse, vel strabonem; oculis retortis videre; straba intueri; oblique inspicere; limis aspicere, vel limulis; detorquere oculos; item, pretum esse; sed levius est quam, strabonem esse; collinare pro, obliquis oculis aspicere, apud Plaut.*

*A STAOX-player; histrio, ludio.*

*To act STAOX-plays; ludos scenicos, comosdian, tragediam, fabulam agere, acitare, populo exhibere. Histriones, ludii, ludiones, actores, artifices scenici hodie in theatrum, in scenam prodeunt: to profess stage-playing; histrioniam, histrionicam exercere.*

*To bring on the STAOX; in scenam producere; Plin.*

*To STAIN; decolorare, inquinare, co-inquinare, commaculare, contaminare.*

*Lest they should so STAIN the Claudian family, that he, or it might seem, &c.; ne Claudie genti eam inustam maculam vellent, ut videretur, &c.*

*Lest the STAIN of such a blot should be prejudicial to his glory also; ne talis notæ contagio, ad ipsius quoque gloriæ sugillationem penetraret.*

*He was STAINED for being put by the prætorship; repulsa prætura sugillatus est.*

*A man STAINED with crimes of the blackest die; homo deterrimus.*

*A STAKE, or wager; pignus, depositum, n.*

*I will STAKE this heifer; ego hanc vitulum depono; Virg.*

*I STAKE my cloak, he staked his ring against it; pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposivit; Plaut.*

*As if their honor lay at STAKE; quasi suus honor agatur; Cic.*

*To tie one to a STAKE; ad palum alligare; Cic.*

*STALE, or old; exoletus, part. Vestustus, vetus, adj.*

*The business is grown STALE; refrizit res; Ter.*

*Your letters are grown STALE; tue litteræ jam nimis veteres sunt; Cic.*

*To STAND; stare. —his ground; subsistere, tueri locum. —the shock; sustinere impetum. —still in one place; in eodem loco, vestigio stare, hære, manere, permanere, subsistere, consistere, resistere, persistere, pedem figere, defigere. Gradum, cursum, gressum, progressum, incessum sustinere, sistere, premere, reprimere, comprimere, contineri; non promovere, nusquam vestigio se movere, promovere. Non ultra tendere. Vestigia premere. Sistere properantem gradam. —to what one has said; dictis manere;*

*Virg. promissis stare; Cic. —to one's bargain; stare conventis; Cic. conditione atque pacto manere; Id. —to the verdict of the court; rem ratam habere. —in defence of; defendere; Cæs. —for the consulship; potere consulatum; Cic. —hard in buying; multis verbis licitare. —in place of; supplere locum, vice fungi.*

*To be at a STAND; hæsitare, in bivio esse.*

*To keep at a STAND in growth, proficiency, &c.; manere in eodem statu.*

*I am at a STAND; hæreo; Plaut. Mihi aqua hæret; Cic. Animus pendet; Ter. Hæsito; Pedian.*

*He was a great while at a STAND; dia secum multumque dubitavit; Cic.*

*He thinks that all things STAND still; omnia stare censet; Cic.*

*They STAND with their drawn swords before the senate; stant cum gladiis in conspectu senatus; Cic. —now on one foot, now on another; alternis pedibus insistant; Plin.*

*The girl STANDS by her father; juxta genitorem astat virgo; Virg.*

*The walls of the city STAND and remain; parietes urbis stant et manent; Cic.*

*They take their STAND; locum capiunt; Virg.*

*He STANDS to it that it was so; ille instat factum; Ter. —for both parties; in commune consulit; Ter. —on his hinder feet; se in posteriores pedes erigit. —in his own light; ipse sibi est injurias; Ter. —to his tackling; non deserit sese; Cæs. —for the consulship; consulatum petit.*

*I fear he will not be able to STAND him; metuo, ut substat; Ter.*

*They make a STAND; sistant gradum; Curt.*

*If you will STAND to what you hold; si tibi constare vis; Cic.*

*Hard by Afranius's camp he makes a STAND; sub castris Afranii consistit; Cæs.*

*She STOOD to it that she had heard nothing; nihil se audivisse adseveravit; Tacit.*

*The rest that STOOD out had the news of; ceteris qui resistebant nuntiabatur; Flor.*

*As every one STANDS most in need of help; ut quisque maxime opis indigeat; Cic.*

*We do not all STAND alike in need of it; ea non pariter æque omnes egemus; Cic.*

*I will say that you STAND in need of it; tibi opus esse dixero; Ter.*

*I hope it STANDS not in any need of witnesses; spero non egere testibus; Cic.*

*Why STAND I on many things? quid resultis moror? Ter.*

*How STANDS your mind to it? ut sensu habet ad id animus tuus? Ter.*

*Which way sweter your mind STANDS; quocunque vestras mentes inclinant; Cic.*

*He said he perceived how the senate STOOD affected; quid senatus sentiret, se intelligere dixit; Cic.*

*How STAND you affected towards him? qua es in illum voluntate? Cic.*

*I STAND in fear; danger; in metu, periculo sum; Ter.*

*It will STAND you in some stead; e res tua, in rem tuam erit; Ter.*

*As far as it may STAND with your health; quod commodo valetudinis tum fiat; Cic. Quod cum salute tua fiat; Ter.*

*So far as it may STAND with your convenience; quod sine tua molestia fiat; quod commodo tuo fiat; facere poteris; Cic.*

*It STANDS not with his honor; non sum dignitatis est; Cæs.*

*I think you have heard how they STOOD about me; credo te audisse at me circumstiterint; Cic.*

*In so little charge did it STAND; tantulo impendio stetit; Curt.*

*They did not STAND above four fingers out; non amplius quatuor digitis eminuerunt; Cæs.*

*According as the wind STANDS; utcunque est ventus; Plaut.*

*In that war he STOOD neuter; in eo bello medius fuit animo; Paterc.*

*He had been a madman had he STOOD against them; quos amentissimus fuisset, si oppugnasset; Cic.*

*One that STANDS for the consulship; candidatus consulatus; Paterc.*

*As I perceive the case to STAND; ut rem hanc natam esse intelligo; Plaut.*

*You ought to STAND thus affected towards us; hoc animo in nos esse debetis; Cic.*

*As times then STOOD; ut tum erant tempora; C. Nep.*

*He STOOD for the senate against the commons; a sensu contra cives stetit; Cic.*

*STAND here by him; hic propter hunc assiste; Ter.*

*Do not STAND on it, i. e. think much to do it; ne gravere; Ter.*

*They were not able to STAND a charge; impetum modo ferre non potuerunt; Cæs.*

*Tears STAND in his eyes; oculi fletibus undant; Buëth.*

*One thing STOOD them in good stead; una erat magno usui res; Cæs.*

*He promises to STAND to the senate;*

*senatori se non desaturum pollicetur; Cæs.*

*When he knew how the soldiers STOOD affected; cognita militum voluntate; Cic.*

*They STOOD fighting hand to hand a long time; cominus diu steterunt; Cæs. —the shock of our men; nostrorum impetum sustinebant; Cæs. —over against ours; in nostris (navibus) adversum constituerunt; Cæs. —sentinel; erant in statione; Cæs. —all stood mighty well affected towards him; omnium erat illorum optima erga ipsum voluntas; Id. —both stood to his award; eo utrique, quod statuit, contenti fuerant; Cæs.*

*In the higher ground they make a STAND; in locis superioribus consistunt.*

*So far was their horse from STANDING them in any stead, that —; tantum ab equitum suorum auxiliis aberant, ut —; Cæs.*

*Whilst things STOOD well; re integra; Cic.*

*Both sides STOOD stoutly to it; pugnatum est ab utroque acriter; Cæs.*

*STAND up; consurgo; da te in pedes. —still; tarry a little; manedum paulisper; expecta paululum; siate gradum, pedem, subsiste.*

*It STANDS me in so much; tanti mihi constat. —for your true name; veri nominis loco est; Ovid. —not with his dignity; ejus non patitur dignitas, ut; Cæs.*

*I will not STAND with you; non obtemperabo me; concedo.*

*STANDERS-by see more than gamesters; plus in alieno, quam in suo negotio vident homines.*

*To STARE, or look on; aspectare; patentibus et intentis oculis spectare. —with the eyes; oculis attonitis et immotis stupere.*

*There is difference betwixt STARNING and stark mad; est inter Tanaim medium socrumque Vitelli.*

*STARK (adv.); penitus, ultra modum. —and staring mad; admodum insanus, maniacus. —naught; deterimus, nequissimus. —blind; talpa caecior.*

*If he were not STARK mad; si non acerrime fureret; Cic.*

*He had been STARK mad if —; amentissimus fuisset si —; Cic.*

*To START, neut.; exilire, micare, trepidare. —a hare; leporem excitare.*

*To get the START of one; praevertere.*

*He will START at a feather; ad lunam motæ trepidabit arundinis umbra.*

*The horse STARTED; equus p[er] pavore resiliit.*

*To get the START; prior exilire. To be STARVED; fame necari; Cic.*

*He was afraid he should be STARVED;*

ne se penuria victus opprimeret, metuebat; Hor.

A STATE, or condition; status, -us, m. conditio, f.

To take STATE on him; magnifice se ostentare, tollere cristas.

It is an honor to the STATE; reipublicæ est ornamento; Cic.

In the same STATE; eodem loci; Suet.

Why does he take such STATE on him? cur ita fastidit? Plaut.

If the STATE of the commonwealth stand thus; si status hic reipublicæ maneat; Cic.

The safety of the STATE is concerned in it; salutis communis interest; Cic.

Ambassadors came to him from the STATES; a civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt; Cæs.

The STATE of the case is thus; in hoc statu res est; rei status hic est; res ita se habet; ita res habet; ejusmodi res est; hæc in re sunt; in causa sunt; hoc loco res est.

My STATE is altered; alius est rerum meorum status.

To sit in STATE; in solio se, in throno regio, Augusto, specioso, spectabili, ad maiestatem, ad gloriam, venerationem captandam, augendam, componere, collocare.

To STAY, neut.; manere, permanere, commorari. —the enemy from flying; hostium fugam reprimere; Cæs. —or keep within compass; continere se; velim te cohibeas; velim te colligas; velim te ad modum revoces, ad rectam rationem reducas, intra rationis gyrum revoces, traducas; homo est a cupiditate omni longe remotus.

They STAYED with him of their own mind; sua voluntate apud eum remanserunt; Cæs.

STAY for me there; ibi me opperire; Ter.

Shall we STAY for you at home? visne domi opperiamur? Ter. Domi certum est obsidere usque donec; Ter.

Write me word if there be any thing you STAY for; scribas ad me velim, si quid erit, quod opperiri; Cic.

He left one to desire us to STAY for him; nos ut expectaremus se, reliquit qui rogaret; Var.

He STAYED till nine o'clock; ad horam nonam expectavit; Cæs.

I am seeing how long he will STAY before he comes back; expecto quam mox recipiat esse; Ter.

Whom STAY you for here? quem prestolare hic? Ter.

I was STAYING for you; te ecastor prestolabar; Plaut. Ut in Formiano tibi prestolare usque 8 Non. Mai.; Cic.

Why do you STAY? quid cessas? Ter.

Odious cessas; Ter.

Why did you STAY so long there? quid illic tam diu commorabare? Ter.

Shall I go or STAY? abeone an maneo? Ter.

Thinking it was no time to STAY; nihil cunctandum ratus; Flor.

Without longer STAY; nec longius moratus; Ovid. Nulla interposita mora; Cæs. Nullo inhibente; Ovid.

Making no STAY at all; nihil cunctatus; Flor.

There is no STAYING any longer; expectari diutius non oportet; Cæs.

He cannot STAY till grace is said; sacra haud immolata devorat.

You are the STAY of our house; nostrum es columen familiæ; Ter.

They cannot otherwise be STAYED; aliter teneri non possunt; Cic.

You have STAYED me a great while; diu me estis demorati; Plaut.

He never STAYS in any place; nec uno loco consistit; Petron.

They tried to STAY the stream with their hands and targets; retinere amnem manibus et clypeis tentarunt; Flor.

His stomach is STAYED; exempta fames et amor est compressus edendi.

Not so much as my letters are STAYED; ne litteræ quidem meæ impediuntur; Cic.

After I had STAYED my weeping I began to speak; fletu represso loqui coepi; Cic.

The state was brought to a weak STAY; respublica erat ad tenuem deducta; Macrobr.

If the state of the commonwealth stand at this STAY; si status hic reipublicæ maneat; Cic.

He stood at a STAY; diu secum multumque dubitavit; Cic.

He commanded the blood to be STAYED; sanguinem suppressi jussit; Curt.

Fetch the midwife that we may not STAY for her; obstetricem accerso, ne in mora nobis siet; Ter.

You are at the same STAY; in eodem luto hæsitas; Ter.

I am brought to that STAY, that —; in id redactus sum loci, ut —; Ter.

I will tell them that they shall not STAY for us; illis dicam nullam esse in nobis moram; Ter. In me mora non erit ulla; Virg. Faxo haud quicquam sit mora; Plaut.

A pine-tree STAYS him; pinus tenet; Virg.

They STAY travellers by force whether they will or no; viatores etiam invitos consistere cogunt; Cæs.

He was our only STAY; in eo nostra spes, opesque omnes site erant; Ter.

She is mad with me for STAYING so long; furit ob moram meam.



*You lurk, or STAY, at home; domi lates; nunquam exis, nunquam egrederis cubiculo; pedem e limine cubuli nunquam effers; extra cubiculum nemo te nunquam videt, perpetua tibi sedes cubiculum est; nunquam evolas e tuo illo nido.*

*STAY, and defer the matter as long as you can; moram adhibe; rem austine, suspende, quoad licet moram interpone; rem ducas, producas, proroges, protrahas.*

*The civil tumult is STAYED; civilis discordia sopita; longius etiam civilis discordia manasset, processisset, progressa esset, gravior esset facta, nisi senatus eam compressisset, repressisset, nisi senatus ei occurisset, obviam ivisset, impedimenta objecisset, impedimento fuisset; præclarum exemplum in posterum vindicandæ seditionis de republica austulisti.*

*I will STAY till you come; expectabodum veneris. —for you at home; ego te opperiar domi.*

*He STAYED at home purposely; consulto se domi continebat; domo se tenebat.*

*They STAY their march, and keep their forces within the camp; iter supprimunt, copiasque in castris comprimunt.*

*STAY, or stand still, and get you gone out of our sight; siste gradum teque aspersione subtrahe nostra.*

*In-STEAD; loco, vice.*

*To be in no STEAD; nulli usui esse.*

*It will stand you in some STEAD; e res tua; in rem tuam erit; Ter.*

*I shall serve in-STEAD of a whetstone; fungar vice cotis; Hor.*

*They have ambrosia in-STEAD of grass; ambrosiam pro gramine habent; Ovid.*

*Let him set young trees in the room or STEAD thereof; in vicem novellam sobolem substituat; Colum.*

*I will grind in your STEAD; ego pro te molam; Ter.*

*They stood our men in good STEAD; ea res magno usui nostris fuit; Cæs.*

*A little jaw-bone will sometimes serve in-STEAD of a great club; hæc maxilla asini præbebit vicem clavæ.*

*To look STEADILY; oculis immotis intrueri.*

*To STEAL; furari et clam alicui eripere; furtim, furto accipere, surripere, ex alterius bonis aliquid usurpare; fortunas aliorum vexare; alterum violare ut ipse aliquid commodi capiat; aliorum domesticas, privatas res ingurgitare, aliorum opibus insidiari; spoliis inhiare, commodis incubare; aliorum utilitates ad se rapere; aliena ad rem suam convertere, ad prædam revocare, ad se transferre. Furtum facere, designare. Furti se alligare, astringere. Alienis bonis manus furtivas inji-*

*cere, afferre. Aliena depeculari, suppi-lare, suffurari, convasare, expilare, compi-lare, surripere; clam auferre, subtrahere, subducere, abigere, detrahere, adimere. Furtis quæstum facere. In omni genere furandi versari. Fur, prædator; homo trium literarum; avarus et furax. —over; furtim transire; Cæs. —from, or pick, a chest; scrinium alicujus compilare.*

*He STOLE to the door; furtim se foribus admovit; Petron. —away from me; se subterdixit mihi; Plaut. —thence; sese illinc subduxit; Ter.*

*He STEALS the prætor's tablecloth; prætori mappam surripit; Mart.*

*He is taken STEALING; manifesto furtu pressus; manifesti furti; Gell.*

*Presently after you had STOLEN away from me; ut surripuisti to mihi dudum; Plaut.*

*I STOLE away conveniently; opportune subduxi me; Petron.*

*They STOLE out of the camp; paulatim ex castris discedebant; Cæs.*

*He STEALS now and then; viscato interdum ad aliquid mittere solet digitos.*

*How durst you to STEAL any thing with sacrilegious hands out of so sacred and ancient a temple? illi tu templo tam antiquo, tam religioso, tam sancto, manus impias, aut sacrilegas afferre conatus es?*

*To enlarge his estate by STEALING; per furtum et latrocinium res suas familiares augere, amplificare.*

*He who STEALS any thing sacred is a wicked parricide; sacrum, sacrore commendatum, qui clepsit rapueritque, parricida esto.*

*To be accustomed to all kinds of STEALING, cheating, and robbing; in omni genere fraudandi atque prædandi versari.*

*From lurking or lying in ambush, he betook himself to open STEALING and robbing; ex insidiis coniecit se in apertum latrocinium.*

*Wickedness easily STEALS into our minds; sensim pernicies allabitur in animos.*

*A STEP; gradus, passus, gressus, —us, m.*

*To STEP, or go by steps; gradi. —aside; digredi.*

*We have traced your STEPS; vestigia odorantes ingressus tuos persecuti sumus; Cic.*

*To go STEP by step; pedetentim ingredi; Cic.*

*I have an intention to take a STEP out thither; destino enim excurrere isto; Plin. Puteolos excurrere; Cic.*

*He has not got one STEP forward; illa cubitum nullum processit; Cic.*

*I STEPPED back; redoxi gradum; Petron.*

*Take care lest anger should cause you to make a false STEP; verum vido, ne impulsus ira prave insistas; Ter.*

*To STICK, (act.) or thrust; figere. — neut.; hærere.*

*To STRICK at a thing; hæsitare, addubitare.*

*Never STRICK at it; ne gravere; Ter.*

*He did not STRICK at any danger for my sake; nullum periculum pro me adire dubitavit; Cic. — to say; non dubitavit dicere; Cic.*

*They did not STRICK to break out; non dubitaverunt crumpere; Flor.*

*My mind STRICKS betwixt hope and fear; animus in spe atque in timore attentus est; Ter.*

*You STRICK in the same mire; in eodem luto hæsitas; Ter.*

*We STRICK not to bestow our kindnesses on them; in eos non dubitamus officia conferre; Cic.*

*He will STRICK to justice and honesty; iustitiam honestatque adhaerescet; Cic. Ad columnam adhaerescunt; Cic. Ad saxa adhaerescit; Id.*

*To support the tender plants with a STRICK; bacillo plantas fulcire tremantes.*

*To go with a STRICK, or staff; scipione, fuste, gradum fulcire.*

*To lean on a weak STRICK; inniti baculo arundineo; quod etiam significat, in caducum inclinare parietem.*

*STIFF-necked, untractable, unruly; refractarius, contumax; ferreus, ahenus; ferreum habens animum; dura gerens præcordia mentis; dura silæ et Marpesia cautes; silices circa præcordia, vel pectus habens, gestans; ferrum, adamantem, cornua, in pectore gestans; cui cornea fibra, apud Pers. omni duritate atque immunitate teterrimus; illiberalis, apud Cic. exoratu difficilis, truculentus, crudelis, inhumatus, omnis humanitatis expers, barbarus; aspectu horribilis; torvus oculis.*

*STILL, or quiet; tacitus, tranquillus, quietus. — or incessantly (adv.); assidue. — for yet; adhuc, etiamnum. — he thought this nothing grievous to him; neque illud visum est illi nequitiam grave; Ter. — these words both agree; conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba; Plaut. — it is inquired after, who; quaeritur etiamnum, quis; Cic.*

*Are you standing here STILL? etiam nunc hic stas? Ter.*

*They STILL desire more; plus semper appetunt; Cic.*

*He thinks that all things stand STILL; omnia stare censet; Cic.*

*So as STILL the son succeeded his*

*father in his kingdom; ita ut semper successor regni paterni filius foret; Patere.*

*Do you STILL prate? pergin' argutier? Plaut.*

*Nevertheless STILL go on to do as you do; tu tamen idem perge facere, ut facis; Ter.*

*When his partner sat STILL he withstood Flaminius; collega quiescente Flaminius restitit; Cic.*

*To remain STILL in the same place; eodem remanere vestigio; Cæs.*

*To sit STILL and do nothing; nihil agere; Petron.*

*I will STILL your noise, i. e. make you hold your tongue; ego tibi istam comprimam linguam; Plaut.*

*Let me know whether you be of the same mind STILL; hoc mihi explices velim maneatne in sententia; Cic. In sententia permanere; Cic.*

*To STING; pungere, fodicare.*

*Bees, being hurt, leave poisonous STINGS fixed in the veins; apes læsæ venenum moribus inspirant, et spicula cæca relinquunt affixa in venis.*

*They have sharp STINGS; pungunt quasi aculeis.*

*The scruple STINGS me day and night; hic scrupulus me dies noctesque pangit, ac stimulat.*

*That STINGS him; hoc eum stimulat.*

*He STINGS the horse; stimulus equum fodit.*

*Hunger STINGS sharply; fames stimulat homines.*

*To STINK grievously; male, graviter, deterius, pessime olere. Odorem fædum, fætidum, gravem, ingratum, tetrum, inimicum, insuavem, acrem, aggravantem capiti, fætozem, putorem spirare, redolere, edere, reddere, afflare, espirare, exhalare, emittere. Odore tetro, intolerabili odoris fæditate inficere. — of onions, or garlic, &c.; obolere cepas, aut allium.*

*All dirt STINKS; male olet omne cænum; cœni gravis est odor.*

*A STINKING breath; odor teterrimus oris et corporis, quem ne bestis quidem ferre possent. Fætidum os; fætidus, gravis odor, anhelitus oris; oris graveolentia.*

*To STINT, or. bound, act.; limitare, finire.*

*You STINTED me to a certain price; præfinsi, quo ne plus emerem; Cic.*

*To set a STINT to a thing; desinere modum alicui rei; Cic. Rei modus adhibere; statuere; præscribere; Cic.*

*We must STINT ourselves in our play, lest; ludendi est etiam quidam modus retinendus, ne; Cic.*

*To go beyond his STINT; extra numerum*

modumque facere aliquid; Mor. Prothre; Cic.

• To STIR, act.; movere, commovere.

—or *provoke*; lactare, prurire, urgere.

—*in a business*; rei alicui operam dare.

—*a stinking puddle*; camerinam movere.

—*the sleeping wolf*; sopitum excitare

somno; sopitum excitare ignem; tumultum;

dormientem, excitare, vellicare,

pungere, stimulare; octipedem excitare;

commotam petere bestiam; potentum in se

perniciem provocare; ignem gladio fodere;

leonem stimulare, pungere; quiescentem bellum, crabrones, anem irritare;

fumantem ursi nasum tentare. —*up the mind or minds*; igauculos in animo excitare;

aculeos in animis audientium relinquere. —*to virtue*; suos hortando ad virtutem

arrigere, inflammare; subdere alicui calcar ad virtutem.

To *make a STIR*; ciere turbas.

He *makes a great STIR*; excitat togatiam. —*to no purpose*; magna conatu

magnum nugas agit; Ter.

What *STIR is that*? quid istuc turbæ est? Ter.

She *STIRS up the fire*; ignes suscitât; Ovid.

This *STIR was kept about you*; turba hæc propter te est facta; Ter.

If you *make any STIR here*; si quicquam hodie hic turbæ coeperis; Ter.

I have *heard a STIR kept here a long time*; nescio quid jamdudum hic audio tumultuari; Ter.

All the *STIR was about this*; hoc solum item faciebat; Petr.

Hardly *was the former STIR ended*, but; vix prior tumultus conficuerat, cum; Liv.

He *will end the STIR*; seditionem in tranquillum conferet; Plant.

That they *might be the better able to STIR about it*; quo essent ad id expeditiones; Cms.

They were *STIRRED up to hope for new booty*; ad spem novarum prædæ incitabantur; Cic.

He is not *STIRRED a whit*; ne iratus quidem est; Ter.

My books have *STIRRED up many to write*; libri nostri complures ad scribendum studium excitaverunt; Cic.

They are *STIRRED up by the wisdom and virtue of excellent men*; virorum præstantium sapientia et virtute excitantur; Cic.

Let him not *STIR a foot any where*; ne quoquam efferat pedem; Plaut.

He *STIRS not a foot from her*; ab ista non pedem discedit; Plaut. —*space, but makes no ground*; movet fornicium gradum.

We have not *STIRRED a foot out of the Phrase*.

village yet; pedem a villa adhuc egressi non sumus; Cic.

Do not you *STIR from thence till you are better*; ne te movem istinc tam infirma valetudine; Cic.

You had *best not STIR a finger's, a nail's, breadth from that place*; cave ex isto loco tuo digitum transversum, vel unguem latum discederis; Plaut.

Not to *STIR a foot*; eodem remanere vestigio; Cms.

He is said to have *made a great STIR in the camp*; maximas in castris turbas fecisse dicitur; Cic.

They were not *able to STIR from their place*; se loco movere non poterant; Cms.

A *great deal of STIR about nothing*; mira de lente.

They *STIR not at all*; dormiunt.

The more you *STIR it*, the more it will *stink*; plus latent stereora mota.

Your *severity is very sharp when the accuser has STIRRED it up*; quos aculeos habet vestra severitas, cum eos accusator crexerit?

They *STIR me up to the hazard of a better fortune*; me ad sortis aleam movent et hortantur.

He is *made a laughing-STOCK of*; ludibrio habitus est; Ter.

We are *made a laughing-STOCK*; fabulam sumus; Ter.

If it be a *rich STOCK*; si fecundus sit alvus; Varr.

Of a *low STOCK, or lineage*; obscuro, humili loco natus; nam locus pro genere etiam ponitur.

Of a *good STOCK, or lineage*; ex honesto, clare, non infimo loco natus.

To *preserve a STOCK, or family, which is brought very low*; familiam, progeniem, ad paucos reduci, ab interitu vindicare.

The *STOMACH*; stomachus, ventriculus, m. alvus, f. pectus, n.

That has a *good STOMACH*; appetens cibi.

To *turn one's STOMACH*; movere nauseam.

Of a *weak STOMACH*; stomachus mihi debilis, infirmus est, languet; male ac habet, laborat. Stomachi virtus languet, jacet, infirma, imbecilla est, immixta, nulla prorsus; suo muneri minus apta; idonea. Languente stomacho sum, infirmo, imbecillo, male constituto. Vitiis stomachi laboro. Cruditas stomachi permultos conficit.

He has a *STOMACH like a horse*; milvinam habet appetentiam.

He *walks to get a STOMACH*; famem ambulando opponat.

To *get a good STOMACH*; stomachum acueri, exacuere, irritare, stimulare languidum; vellere, atque excitare stomachum.

3 S

machum, e appetentiam non sinere de-  
lassari; facere ut rabida surgat Oresis;  
magis ac magis urgeri edendi aviditate;  
palatum juvare, excitare, sicut Plin. avi-  
dam appetentiam cibi facere de lactucia; a  
stomacho fastidium auferunt, discutiunt;  
provocare, seu excitare comedendi, edendi  
appetentiam; valere ad ciborum appeten-  
tiam provocandam; Oresin prolicere; ex-  
stimulare appetentiam, non appetitione sed  
impetu ferri ad primas dapes; contra,  
tollere appetentiam, aviditatem, potionis  
et cibi.

*My Stomach is but weak;* stomachus  
mibi non est, qualem digerendi ratio requi-  
rit, qualem optima valetudo postulat.

*To STONE to death;* lapidare; saxis,  
lapidibus petere, appetere, obruere, coope-  
rire, cedere. Imbre: quodam lapideo,  
saxeo, affligere, opprimere. Frequenti la-  
pidum jactu, ictu interficere, trucidare,  
necem inferre. Fit magna lapidatio.  
Saxa in caput alicujus congerere. Mole  
saxorum more grandinis pulsare, obruere.  
Tunica lapidea indutus est. Saxa intor-  
quere, rotare, ingerere, jactu lapidum in-  
coscere. Imber saxens ingruit. Vos tur-  
ba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens con-  
tundet.

*As times then STOOD;* ut tum erant  
tempora. *See To Stand.*

*To STOP, or stay, act.;* morari, &c. —  
hindere; impedire, prohibere, inhibere,  
obstare. — *the way;* vias insidere, ob-  
sidere; transitum interdicerere; facere ne  
aditus, transitus pateat, &c. — *one's jour-  
ney;* iter alicui claudere; Ov. — *his horae  
in his career;* incitatum equum sustinere;  
Cms. — *two gaps with one bush;* unica  
silia duos parare generos. — *two months  
with one morrel;* duos parietes eadem de-  
labare fidelia. — *up gaps with great  
stones;* efforcire intervalla grandibus in  
fronte saxis, apud Cms. — *the ears;* aures  
obturare. — *chinks in a wall;* rimas delu-  
tare, oblinere luto. — *another man's pros-  
pect, or light;* officere, obstruere lumini-  
bus, apud Cic. pro, structura propiore lu-  
minis alicui tollere. Officere luminibus vi-  
cini, pro eodem a Justiniano positur;  
quod postremum Budens posuit, pro, glo-  
riam alterius obscurare, et minuire.

*It Stopped blood;* sanguinem fluentem  
arrestat; Plin.

*I will Stop that mouth of yours;* ego  
tibi istam compinam linguam; Plaut.

*The way is STOPPED up;* obsepta est  
via; Plaut.

*Without Stop or stay;* nullo inhiben-  
as; Ov. Nullo prohibente, aut iter de-  
morante.

*To give a Stop to a grief;* aegritudinem  
supprimere; Cic.

*All the avenues shall be STOPPED;*

omnes clauduntur aditus; Cic.

*He came not at the day, because the way  
was STOPPED him;* ad diem non venit,  
quod eum aquae interclusissent; Cic.

*He Stops up the gates;* portas obstruit;  
Cms.

*They are STOPPED by the rivers;* inter-  
cluduntur fluminibus; Id.

*All these did the rivers Stop;* hos om-  
nes flumina continebant.

*They Stop their march;* iter suppri-  
munt; Cms.

*He had STOPPED the enemy from get-  
ting any forage;* re frumentaria adver-  
sarios interclusisset; Cms.

*The height of glory and fortune does  
not Stop the eyes of a wise man's mind;*  
in sapiente nec altitudo fortuna et gloriae  
mentis quasi lunimibus officit.

*Great STORE of;* vis, numerus.

*To have STORE of;* abundare, affluere.

*To have STORE of necessities;* eorum  
quibus usus est quotidianus, nihil abest,  
deest.

*They have good STORE of;* his rebus  
circumstant; abundant; Cic. Cujus rei  
summam facultatem habent; Cms.

*STORE of good things;* abundantia bo-  
norum; Cic. — *of those things which are  
necessary;* earum rerum copia, quae sunt  
necessariae; Cic.

*There is so great STORE of all other  
things;* omnis alia sic abunde adsunt, ut;  
Cic.

*They had STORE of all things;* illi om-  
nium rerum copia abundarunt; Cms.

*You have good STORE of servants;*  
servos habes complures; Ter.

*If they cannot have good STORE of it;*  
nisi potest affatim praeberi; Col.

*To STORE one with knowledge;* aliquem  
scientia augere; Cic.

*They lay in STORE of provisions in the  
good towns;* frumenta ex agris in oppida  
comportant; Cms.

*There was good STORE of provender;*  
magna copia pabuli suppetebat illis; Cms.

*To STORM, or chase;* irasci vehemen-  
ter; ira exsternare. — *a town;* oppugnare,  
invadere; assultare moribus.

*After a STORM comes a calm;* post na-  
bila Phaebus.

*It broke out like a STORM;* tanquam  
nimbus erupit; Flor.

*The town was taken by STORM;* vi et  
virtute militum victum atque expugnatum  
oppidum est; Plaut.

*Have I STORMED at you, and not you  
rather against me?* egon debacchatus  
sum autem, an tu in me? Ter.

*A STORM arose;* tempestas coorta est;  
Virg.

*The STORM lay sore upon the ships;*  
naves afflictabat tempestas; Cms. —

*settled*; resedit tempestas; Stat.

*There is a terrible STORM at sea*; mare procellis ac fluctibus inhorrescit; Boëth.

*To lay a STORM*; tempestatem lenire; sedare; Plin.

*When the STORM was over*; ubi deferebuit mare, et ardor ille periculi deflagavit; Gell.

*They dare not go out for the STORMS*; tempestatibus detinebantur; Cæs.

**STOUT**, or *valiant*; inviolabili virtute animi præditus; vir præter ceteros magnanimus.

*You are not so STOUT, but I am a match for you*; si Lucretia es, Tarquinium invenisti.

*He is STOUT enough to do any thing*; ad quodvis facinus promptus est, mortem ipsam non timens præsentem; magno animo est et erecto; præsentem et infracto animo atque constanti.

**STRAIGHT**; rectus.

*He goes STRAIGHT to the old woman*; ad anum recta pergit; Ter.

*He comes STRAIGHT to me*; ad me recta adit; Plant.

*They row with a STRAIGHT course through the bays*; hi recto cursu per sinus impellunt; Plin.

*I go STRAIGHT thither*; ego recta quidem via illuc; Ter.

*It is carried STRAIGHT down*; directo decursu fertur; Cic.

*STRAIGHT down by a line*; directa ad perpendicularium; Cæs.

*Stand up STRAIGHT now*; sta jam rectus.

*They march STRAIGHT on to the Ebro*; recto ad Iberum itinere contendunt; Cæs.

*Go STRAIGHT on*; tenere viam, quam instituisti, perge.

*To STRAIN hard*; stringere, restringere, restringere, pressare, coarctare. — *the voice*; vocem intendere, contendere, extendere, elevare. — *a joint*; luxare. — *liquor*; colare. — *the strings*; chordas intendere.

*A STRAIN of music*; modulus, modulamen.

*A high STRAIN of speech*; magniloquentia, cothurnus.

*He talks all in a high STRAIN*; omnia magna loquitur; Hor. Serm.

*The pegs STRAIN the strings higher*; chordas intendunt verticilla (epitonis).

*He has STRAINED his leg*; sibi crura distorsit; Hor.

**STRAIT**, or *narrow*; angustus, arctus, strictus.

**Mightily STRAIGHTENED**; ad incitas redactus.

*He is in great STRAITS*; angustiis premitur; Cæs.

*He is brought into a very great STRAIT*;

in summas est angustias adductus; Cic.

*They are brought into a STRAIT*; in angustum coguntur; Ter.

*They were driven to those STRAITS, that —*; eo necessitatum compulsi, ut —; Flor.

*Being STRAIGHTENED with famine*; sterilitate frugum compulsi; Patere.

*They were sent for as far as from the STRAIT of Sicily*; accersebantur ab usque freto Siculo; Macrobr.

*It is pent up in a narrow and STRAIT room*; in exiguum angustumque concluditur; Cic.

*He rides with his navy in the STRAIT of Sicily*; cum classe navium freto Siciliæ provelitur; Cæs.

*He began to STRAIGHTEN the port*; exitus administrationesque portus impedire instituit; Cæs.

*He beat the garrison from the STRAIT*; præsidium ex saltu dejecit; Cæs.

*The forces are very much STRAIGHTENED*; in arctum coguntur copie; urgentur angustiis.

*Into a great STRAIT*; in impeditum et inextricabilem labyrinthum.

*I kept myself within those STRAITS of words, and within the smallest bounds of art*; in has verborum angustias, artisque perexiguos cancellos me compegi.

*To charge one STRAIGHTLY*; vehementer, graviter interminari.

*To be in a STRAIT*; in angustum; in parvum et angustum locum, in labyrinthum impeditum, inextricabilem, cogi, conjici, claudi, concludi, deducti, venire, coarctari, compingi, constringi, contrahi. In angustum meum coguntur copie. In summas angustias, in extremum discrimen abduci, detrudi, dejici, deturbari, prolabi. Coarctari, coangustari, angustiis urgeri. In scopuloso difficilique loco vernari. Locum ubi consistat reperire non posse. Maximis, plurimis malis, periculis, curis, calamitatibus implicari, involvi. In saebris hærrere. In saebras incidere. Summa rerum omnium difficultate premi, ut quo vertat se nesciat, non habet. Undique laborare. Maximis difficultatibus et molestiis confictari, urgeri. In extremas difficultates incidere, delabi. In angusto esse. Quo redactus sum? Nunc ego inter sacrum et saxum sto, nec quid faciam scio. Lupem auribus teneo. Quibus sollicitor rebus? Tot res me circumvallant, unde emergere nequeo, emergi non potest. Nec consilii locum habeo, nec remedium copiam. De filo, de pilo pendere. Tempus in ultimum deductus. Ne desilias in arctum, unde pedem referre pudor vetet.

**STRANGE**; mirus, novus, inauditus, rarus, insolitus, mirabilia.

*Brought out of a STRANGER country;* apoticus, adj.

A *STRANGER* or *wonderful thing*; mirum quoddam est; mirabile, inusitatum, inauditum, mirificum, prodigiosum, novum, insolitum, admirabile, rarum, portentosum, incredibile, rari exempli; prodigii, portentosi simile; opinione majus. Permirum videtur. Mirationem, admirationem magnam avertit, commovet, facit. Homines stupore percellit; perculsoe, perturbatoe, exanimatoe reddit. Fidem superat. Ascipites avertit cogitationes. Nihil ex omni saeculorum memoria tale contigit, Ausus in tegulia. Quid hoc monstrum est? Præter consuetudinem et opinionem omnem omnium. Rara avis in terra nigroque similissima cygno.

*Not STRANGER;* desinit mirari. Ne cuiquam sit mirum. Non est admiratione dignum. Vulgare, tritum, usitatum, quotidianum. Vidi sapias usu venire, contingere. Nil habet quod miremur, eorum dominetur quis. Res perquam familiaris et frequens.

*It is one of the STRANGEST things;* mirificissimum est; Ter. —so strange a thing, that —; adeo res miraculo fuit, ut —; Plor. —very strange to me; hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet. Nimirum; vehementer admiror; permirum mihi videtur; Cic. —not strange at all; minime mirum est; Ter. Haud mirabile est; Id.

*O STRANGER!* papa! Ter.

*What STRANGER thing is this?* quid hoc monstrum est?

*You are a mere STRANGER to me;* neque te, quis sis homo, scio.

A *STREAM, or river;* amnis.

*To swim against the STREAM;* natare contra aquam, vel, adversa aqua; adversus flumen navigare; Plaut. Brachia contra torrentem dirigere; Juv.

*He goes down the STREAM;* secundo descendit amni; Virg. Amne descendit; Curt.

*He is carried down the STREAM;* prona fertur aqua; Virg.

*There ran STREAMS of milk and honey (nectar);* flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant; Ovid.

*Carried away with the STREAM;* vi summis abraptoe; Cæsar.

A *STREET;* vicius, m. platea, via strata, compitum.

*They are set down STREET by street;* vicibus conseribuntur; Cic.

*She dwelt in this STREET;* in hac habitavit platea; Ter.

*She called out of the STREET to them within;* illis que sunt intus clamat de via; Ter.

*I will tumble him into the midst of the*

*STREET;* ego hunc median in viam provolvam; Ter.

*He walks up the STREETS and lanes;* vicos plateasque incedit; Cæsar.

*STRENGTH of body;* robur, n. firmitas, f. vires, pl. f. —of mind; fortitudo, f. vigor, m.

*To gather STRENGTH;* convalescere, convalescere.

*Great STRENGTH of body;* gladiatoria totius corporis firmitas; item brachium pro fortitudine, in sacra scriptura sæpe.

*Anger causes STRENGTH;* vim suscitavit.

*Fear takes away STRENGTH;* vires timor abstulit.

*We have lost all the STRENGTH and rigor of the republic;* amissus omnem suorum et sanguinem civitatis; Cic.

*To STRIDE;* varicare, varicari, divaricare, crura diducere.

*A long STRIDE;* gradus gladiatoria.

*What STRIDES you take!* ut in gradibus grandibus! Plaut.

*To take over long STRIDES;* varicare supra modum; Quint.

*To make STRIFE;* tumultum civitatis injicere, in concione miscere, rixas excitare.

*To STRIKE;* percutere, ferire, tendere. —as a clock; sonare. —his breast; plangere pectus. —a league; bargain; foedus icere; ferire; percutere, cum aliquo; Cic. —at the head; caput petere; Cic.

*It struck me to the heart;* percussit mihi animum; Ter.

*Well STRICKEN in years;* etate provectus; Cic.

*It is good to have two STRINGS to one's bow;* etatem uni cubili mus nequam committit suam.

*He has the world in a STRAND;* hinc omnia quadrata currunt.

*To STRING a lute;* barbiton fidibus contendere.

*To STRIVE;* niti, conari, contendere, certare. —or quarrel; litigare, altercari, rixari. —for every trifle; de nihilo, de lana caprina, de asini umbra (quod aient) altercari, contendere, decertare. —and; pro virili parte annti; Liv. Summa niti opum vi; Virg. —with words; verbis invicem altercari; dictis dimicare pluribus; funiculum contentionum verbis ducere, —not only with words, but with blows; non solum lingua, sed et ligno, rem agere.

*He STRIVES against the stream;* contra torrentem brachia dirigit; Juvenc.

*Though they shall STRIVE with me;* etiamsi mecum contendunt; Cic.

*I will not STRIVE with you;* non contendam adversus te; Cic.

*Whilst I STRIVE to please you; dum studeo obsequi tibi; Ter.*

*They STRIVE for life; pro se quisque viri nitantur; Virg.*

*There was some STRIVING with the senate too; cum senatu quoque certatum est; Flor.*

*They only STROVE which could outrun the other; erat in celeritate omne positum certamen; Cms.*

*That STRIFE lasted till night; hæc usque ad noctem ducta controversia est.*

*The brothers STRIVE together unworthily; iudicii turpibus fratres conflictantur.*

*The person's unworthiness will excuse me if I STRIVE with him a little the more eagerly; si paulo liberius in eum invectus sum, vindicabit me personæ turpitudine.*

*Your father STROVE more eagerly than ever; pater tuus ita contendit, ut nihil unquam magis.*

*I think I have some reason to STRIVE, or contend with you; locus videtur esse tecum expostulandi, de te querendi, tui accusandi.*

*You STROVE and contended eagerly with me; singulari studio contendisti in me.*

*Cæsar afterward had a very great STRIFE and contention; Cæsaris postea mira contentio est consecuta.*

*Cæsar STROVE as much as he could; quo maxime potuit studio Cæsar incubuit, enixus est, laboravit.*

*STRIVE not with those that are stronger than yourself; non contendendum est cum fortioribus; contendere, certare, pugnare, altercari cum valentioribus non debemus; adversus valentiores, firmiores, robustiores, paratiores a viribus, suscipienda contentio non est.*

*Let not brothers STRIVE together; noli pati litigare fratres.*

*Children STRIVE together for trifles; pueri inter se pro levibus noxis iras gerunt.*

*While at length the peace being broken off, they came to STRIVE and fight with arms; donec, infecta pace, ad arma desilirent.*

*To have the STRIFE against one determined; litem contestatam cum aliquo habere.*

*To be troubled with unpleasant STRIFES and contentions; dissidiis inamensis conflictari, coucuti.*

*To do all things with STRIFE and contention; omnia contentione agere.*

**STRONG;** validus, robustus, firmus, nervosus. —*drink;* potus inebrians.

*A STRONG man; homo robustus, strenuus, nervosus, validus, robustus et valens; nervosi robustique corporis; insigni corporis robore præditus; valens, invictus*

*viribus; robore viribusque invictis; corpore valido, firmo, robusto, viribus magna et Hercules corporis firmitate roboreque pollens, firmitate virium præstans.*

*He was so STRONG a man that —; ta bonis viribus fuit ut —; Cic.*

*I am not so STRONG as; minus habeo virium quam; Cic. Non sum iis viribus, quibus.*

*We are STRONG in horse; equitatu valemus; Cms.*

*To be STRONG in shipping; plurimum navibus posse; Cms.*

*They were so STRONG; tanta erat in his firmitudo; Cms.*

*They fortified the hill with STRONG works; tumulum magna operibus munierunt; Cms.*

*A STRONG guard; firmum præsidium; Cms.*

*My STRENGTH is not fully recovered; valetudo nondum confirmata; nondum vires colligere potui; nondum satis firme sum corpore; nondum satis pristina mihi restituta valetudo est; confirmatus a morbo nondum omnino sum; non plane convaleui; quas morbus mihi vires ademitt, abstulit, eripuit, nondum prorsus recuperavi, revocavi; pristinam valetudinem nondum satis mihi videor assecutus; paulo adhuc deterius, aliquanto deterius quam solebam, valeo; nondum utor pristina valetudine; pristinas vires quadam ex parte desidero.*

*STRONG, or of great strength; robore præstans; neminem cognovi fortiores, validiores, in quo plus roboris, firmitatis, virium, inesset, qui firmior esset a viribus, qui virium firmitate præstaret, qui robore corporis illum antiret, qui viribus magis valeret, cujus esset præstantior fortitudo.*

*You are STRONG; tam firmus es, tam validus, tam fortis, tam robustus quam qui maxime, ita paratus es a viribus, ut nemo magis; viribus vales, nemo tibi viribus superior est, præstat, antecellit; superiorem viribus neminem habes, paucos pares; firmitate corporis excellis, vires in te sunt firmissimæ; virium, roboris, nervorum in te plurimum est; egregie robustus es, validus, firmus, fortis.*

*Made STRONG by virtue against fortune; virtute contra fortunam munitus; fortunæ vim tuæ virtutis amplitudo vincit; munisti te virtute contra fortunam; sepius es virtutis præsidio adversus impetus fortunæ; nihil tibi nocere, incommodare, obesse, cum virtute viventi, virtutem colenti, fortuna potest; tutus es a fortunæ injuriis, securam vitam ducere tibi licet, quia cum virtute vivis; non tibi vari casus humanæ vitæ impendunt, qui virtute excellas, quem virtus tueatur, tegat, protegat, muniat.*

*A STURNO body*; corpus durum patiensque laborum.

*A man STURNO both in body and mind*; insignis tum corporis, tum animi robore praeditus; cui vigor mentis, solidumque robur; cui maxima vis est tam animi quam corporis, apud Hom.

*He is very STURNO in body*; praevalidae sunt in ejus corpore vires.

*To be STUBBORN*; obfirmare animum.

*A STUBBORN fellow*; homo contumax, praeposterus et perversus, offensus, pervicax, obstinatus, pertinax, diffidit et morosus, refractarius, rigidus, praefractus, durus, asper, ferox, illiberalis, indomitus, cervicosus; durus, rigidus, indomitae cervicis; ingenii perversi, contumacis, indomiti; contumaciae summae, pervicaciae, non ferendae; qui contumaciter spernit, detrectat imperia superiorum; mandatis egre, minime obsequitur, non morigeratur; suo more, suis moribus tantum vivere, obtinavit animo; suo tantum iudicio stat; non est verbis rogandus, sed togendus fastidios; pervicaciae morbo tota laborat cervix, improbus, vir duri oris.

*To be very STUBBORN*; obstinato esse animo, se praefracte gerere.

*To grow STUBBORN*; perdurescere, se obfirmare.

*To STUDY*; studere, meditari, studiose investigare; in studia incumbere; literis operam dare. — *or take great pains in a thing*; evigilare.

*To STUDY earnestly*; literis bonis, optimis artibus, disciplinis studere, invigilare, operam dare, navare, et in iis elaborare, evigilare, operam ponere, impendere, involvere se literis; in literis se abdere. Studiis bonarum artium, literarum, contemplationi rerum vacare, se totum dare, dicare, devovere, dedere, consecrare, ut ab iis nullo tempore, aut commodo abstrahi, aut voluptate avocari, aut somno retardari possit. Ad artes praeparare; ad artium optimarum, literarum, musarum studia se adjungere, conferre; animum appellere, applicare, adjicere. In literis abdere, involvere se, omne tempus, otium ponere, consumere, conterere. In veteribus scriptis studio se voltare. Musarum sacris operari. Sacris musarum studiis se penitus addicere, animum adjungere. In optimis literarum studiis suavisime otari, coniescere, vitae curriculum conficere. In studia doctrinae incumbere. Cum musis rationem habere. Studiorum liberalium rationem ingredi, suscipere. In scientia et cognitione rerum se totum collocare. Bonarum artium candidatus, studiosus. Librorum heluo; in quo in exhausta est aviditas legendi. — *too hard*;

nimio plus operam in studiis ponere, collocare. — *philosophy*; ad studia philosophiae rapi, conferre se. Rerum naturam studiose intueri, contemplari. In rerum naturalium, in naturae inquisitione, indagatione, investigatione, contemplatione, consideratione versari diligenter. Philosophiae intimam, abstrusam cognitionem indagare, investigare. Admirabili quod ad philosophandum studio concitari, doceri, excitari. Philosophiae ex omni parte frugiferae, fructuosae operam navare sedulam. Recondita philosophiae studia, praeccepta, mysteria e tenebris eruere; in lacum vindicare, aperire, explicare. Totum se in contemplandi rebus perficiendisque ponere. Arcem mentis, acumen ingenii, sapientiae humanae studium intrudere. — *toys*; studere rebus levibus; rebus levioribus tuum studium das, tibi placent levitates; contemplaris, sequeris, amas inaniam; consulis tuum studium ad res inanes; colis ea, quae non consistunt, nihil habent firmitudinis, nihil gravitatis, nihil ponderis, infirma, minime solida; amas ea quae solidum nihil habent. Versari in re levi; tenui mercede, levi quaestu, exiguo lucro das operam in scriptura, operam navas iis, qui vectigalia, vectigalibus. — *virtue, to prosper in all goodness*; colere virtutem; dare operam virtuti; adolescere et grandescere quotidianis virtutum auctibus; proficere de virtute in virtutem; magna indies bonae frugis carpere incrementa; incrementum et vires accipere; eximiam ad rectam vitam instituta progressionem facere; exercitamentis virtutum multum fructus referre; vitam virtute excolere; omnem operam ac studium ponere in virtute colenda; se propere virtutis ad fastigium; proficere in mentem bonam salutemque; pectus virtutum ornare nitellis; ingenuis virtutibus mentem ornare; in ea vitam impendere studia, quae vera certissimaque ad virtutem ducunt via.

*In a brown STUDY*; meditabundus, cogitabundus.

*A very STUDIOUS and learned man*; omnigena eruditione clarus, conspicuus; in omni doctrinae genere ita versatus, ut cum primis certare possit, &c.

*Unable, too weak, to STUDY*; affectus valetudo corporis, viresque imbecillae non patiuntur, non ferunt, non sinunt cum studiis operam dare quam par fuit; prohibent ne se totum, penitus literis, studiis addicat; impediunt quo minus immensas studiorum labores exantlare, sustinere, perferre possit. Infirmitas, imbecillior est, tenuiore valetudine, corpore languidiore, debilioribus viribus, valetudinis infirmioris, infirmiore valetudine; minus habet virium, quam ut studiorum grave onus



ferendo sit, laboribus impensis par esse possit. Adeo virium vitio laborat, imbecilla utitur valetudine; tanta est corporis imbecillitate, ut in studia incumbens laborum ipsa moles facile possit opprimere. Ea valetudine non fruitur; eam corporis firmitatem natura non dedit; eas negavit ei vires, quas literarum laboriosa tractatio, assidua commentatio, gravissima studia postulant, requirunt, exigunt, desiderant. Corporis, virium, valetudinis infirmitas, debilitas, tenuitas, imbecillitas facit, ut studiis ei vel abstinendum sit, vel immoriendum necessario. Non mihi respondent veteres in carmina vires.

*To forsake his STUDIES; studia literarum quibus assueverat remittere, emittere, aversari, derelinquere, desecere, &c.* Studia atque literis nuntiam remittere, ultimum valedicere. A consuetudine studiorum sejungere se. A studiis atque literis operam suam et industriam alio tradere, transferre, conferre. Literarum me tedium atque fastidium cepit. Librorum nausea quamdam teneor. A studiis melioribus aversus, alienatus; exigua, pertenui pramiorum spe, rebus rusticis vacat, artibus questuarius operam dat.

*To return to his STUDIES; pristina literarum studia, artes quibus a pueritia deditus fuit ad tempus depositas repetere, recolare.* Ad studia priora rursus conferre, revocare, vindicare se. Redire in gratiam cum studiis. Reddere studiis operam intermissam. Ad studiorum consuetudinem atque usum redire. Retuli me ad ea studia que reuera animo, remissam temporibus, longo intervallo intermissem, revocavi.

*I am STUDYING for it; id quero; Ter.*

*I would have you STUDY how to requite him; velim cogites quemadmodum gratiam referas; Cic.*

*He STUDIES as he goes his journey; in itinere secum ipse meditatatur; Cic. — how to make requital; studet par referre; Ter. — oratory; eloquentiam dat operam; Cic.*

*They are so hindered by their STUDIES; studiis suis sic impediuntur; Cic.*

*This is their chief STUDY; nihil prius meditantur; Petron.*

*You are in a brown STUDY; vigilans somnias.*

*You STUDY mischief; pestem machinaris.*

*Sickness contracted by excessive STUDY; a studiis morbus contractus; egrotabat ex labore studiorum; jacebat ob studiorum labores; morbo languebat ex intemperantia studiorum; male se habebat, incidit in morbum, quod immoderate studiis uteretur, quod ei studiorum modus erat*

nullus, quia minime sibi parceret in studiis; affectus graviter, valetudine utitur adversa, decumbit oppressus morbo, laborat morbo, valet pessime ex nimia studiorum consuetudine, ex immoderato usu.

*Cicero is my whole STUDY; ad Cicero nem me contuli; uni Ciceroni meam studium dicavi; ad unum Cicero mem meam operam contuli; meum in uno Cicero studium pono, consumo, colloco; uni Ciceroni operam do; unus me Cicero delectat, capit, tenet, unus mihi placet; unius animum lectio pascit; uni meam operam, mea studia, meas vigilias dedi, dedidi, tradidi, addixi, perpetuo dicatas esse volo.*

*STUDY always profitable; studiosus in omnibus utilitas; studia nunquam non prosunt, non utilia sunt, non utilitatem pariunt, non emolumento sunt, non fructum ferunt, studiorum utilitatem dico non immittit; non terminatur spatio temporis, non definitur ulla die, perpetua est, eadem est in omni tempore, vix per est studiorum utilitas; studiis res secundae oriantur, adversae adiuvantur; a studiis delectatio pariter in secunda fortuna, salus in adversa; studiorum fructus in omni fortuna idem est; studiorum tractatio nequam non utilis, nunquam est infructuosa; habent studia, quo juvemur in omni vita, in omni fortuna, in omni loco; equando studiis non juvamus? eoqua dies utilitatem studiorum extinguit aut immittit? de studiorum utilitate nihil fortuna, nihil hominum injuria, nihil dies ipsa, detrahit.*

*To watch all night at STUDY; noctem studiis assumere; vigilare de nocte, recte, per noctem; noctem studiorum causa capis; nocturnas vigilias diurnam ad studium capi adjungere, diurno cum studio conjungere, ad studia jam etiam aliquantum noctis assumo.*

*Over-STUDIOUS; assidue nimiam in studiis; nunquam non leges, assidue, omnibus horis, die noctaque, noctem cum die legendo conjungis; aetuo librorum es; tua legendi nunquam sitis extinguitur, satiatur, expletur; totus in studiis es; literis omnino deditus es, nunquam studia intermitte; nunquam te sejungis a studiis; libros de manibus nunquam deponis, libros assidue in manibus habes, tractas, evolvis, lectitas, legendo contoris; modum in studiis non teneas, non retines, non servas, nullum agnoscis; immoderate legis; non infra modum, sed supra modum, sunt studia tua; nimium te studiis dedidisti; nimium in studiis operam consumis; nimium es in studiis; usum studiorum nunquam dimittis. Nimis studiosus; nunquam te explent studia, tua nunquam expletur, satiatur studiorum sitis; praeter modum, supra modum, extra modum, parum modico, immoderate, minus moderate; sine*

modo, nimis intemperanter studia colis, tractas, exeres; nimia studiorum cupiditate flagras; te studiorum amor, et consuetudo nimium tenet.

*I will return to my former STUDIES; ego me ad pristina studia, ad meum munus pensumque pristinum revocabo.*

*Some time or other I will return to my STUDY; ego me aliquando ad literas vindicabo.*

*I wish you would return to your STUDIES; velim redires in gratiam cum musis.*

*To enjoy his STUDIES; musarum consuetudine frui.*

*Very STUDIOUS; studiosus; literarum amantissimus; perdius et pernox in literis; libris affixus, pertinacissime adherens; cui omne tempus inter bonas literas effluit; Palladii studii cultor, venator, amator; candidatus bonarum literarum; assiduus in studiis literarum; cui est cordi sacra cultura Minervæ.*

*A famous university for all kinds of STUDIES; eruditionis sedes, sapientiæ domicilium, literarum securissimum sacrarium, magnarum animarum Prytæneum, et quasi capitulum eternitatis.*

*He is ever at his STUDY; indesinenter inheret chartis.*

*To spend his time in the STUDY of good books; solitudinis tedium confabulatione librorum tollere.*

*What! will you never leave STUDYING so hard? nullum facis studendi finem, neque modum?*

*You kill yourself with too much STUDY; immodico studio teipsum maceras.*

*He is ever plodding and STUDYING; studendi laborem nec remittit, nec intermittit unquam.*

*I will try if I can make him STUDY and be a scholar; experiar num possit hoc ingenium musarum iugo mansuescere.*

*He shall have it that STUDIES hardest; id cedet parcissimo temporis dispensatori.*

*He was as greedy of STUDYING as a hungry man of meat; literas sic avidè arripuit, quasi diurnam sitim explere cupiens.*

*To apply himself to the STUDY of the best arts and sciences; animum ad præclaras artes, optimarum laudum studia applicare.*

*God bless your STUDIES; Lyceo tuo, oratorium genium, summamque Græci pariter ac Romani labii dexteritatem opto.*

*To STUMBLE; contipitare, titubare, offendere, impingere; vacillare pedibus; ex vino vacillare, titubare. In lapidem impingere; ad lapidem offendere; non aliter titubat quam si mera vina bibisset; labascere, talipedare; super talos insis-*

*tere; incedere passibus non æquis, apud Sen.*

*He STUMBLES, or halts, with his whole body on both sides; in utramvis partem toto corpore vacillat.*

*Beware you STUMBLE not in the dark, lest you fall; cave ne in tenebris offendas, ne quo irruas.*

*The STUMP of a tree; truncus, caudex, codex, m.*

*Stir your STUMPS; move to quantum potes.*

*To the very STUMP; usque ad stirpem; Plaut.*

*To STUTTER, or stammer; balbutire. Impedite loqui. Lingua vacillare, titubare, hæitare. Verba mutila, dimidiata odere, fundere. Impeditori esse lingua. Plectro linguæ non satis expedito uti. Balbus. Os balbum.*

*A STYLE; stylus, m. Stylus, scriptura, character.*

*A lofty, high STYLE, or manner of speaking; magniloquentia. —tragic style; Sophocleo digna cothurno; Virg.*

*An even kind of STYLE; æquabile dicendi genus; Cic.*

*They differ much in their STYLE, or manner of speech; dissimili sunt stylo; Ter.*

*To SUBDUE; subigere, &c. —or bring under subjection; urbem, regionem expugnare, occupare; armis subigere; sibi subicere; suo imperio addere, adjungere; sue potestatis facere; in servitutem, dominium, provinciam, potestatem, ditionem suam, imperii sui ditionem; sub imperium suum redigere, libertate mutare; in leges suas conficere, cogere ut imperia accipiant, imperata ferant, faciant; sub jugum mittere; vectigalem facere. Vi oppressos imperio coercere. Frænos jugum, servile jugum victis bello injicere, imponere. Vi et armis, manu et ferro victos ad deditionem cogere. Subjugare. Sub leges vocare, mittere. Supponere caput pedibus; victricem imponere pedem. —by force and subtlety; vi et vafriis circumventionibus subjugare. —the enemy for any one; tradere alicui hostes in potestatem. —his own lusts; cæcam ac temerariam domitricem animi cupiditatem rationi ac pietati subicere.*

*SUBJECT, or bound to another; emancipatus, obstrictus. —or liable; obnoxius. Made SUBJECT, or brought under; subiectus.*

*To be SUBJECT to laws; legibus temeri. To bring into SUBJECTION; subicere, in potestatem redigere.*

*A loyal and good SUBJECT; qui auctoritati legum; potestati principum; decretis, imperiis magistratuum; præceptis juris, alacriter, prompte, ex animo pro-*

penso, parato, alacri, haud invite, non repugnanter obtemperat; parat, obsequitur, cedit subijctique se. Fide in remp. in principem singulari. Civis optimus et fidelissimus; summa in patriam pietate, charitate; fidei spectate, intemeratæ; qui libenter æquo animo, principis, superiorum submittit imperio se; imperium, jugum accipit, suscipit, fert; colla, cervicem jugo dat, subdit, præbet; legibus paret, &c. Hostium imperii, civiumque seditiosorum hostis acerrimus.

*Who has been a true, faithful, prudent, and industrious SUBJECT to the Romans for so many years; qui tot annos ingenium, laborem, fidem suam populo Romano promptam expositamque habuerit.*

*We must be in SUBJECTION not only to a cruel and proud, but also to a base and most wicked, government; non modo crudelis et superba dominatio nobis, sed ignominiosa etiam et flagitiosa est ferenda.*

*That they may be loyal SUBJECTS to the people of Rome; ut populi Romani fidem sequantur.*

*The whole strength and body of the citizens professed themselves willing to be SUBJECT to Pompey; omnes vires civitatis se ad Pompeii ductum applicaverunt.*

*Our ancestors would have all women (because of the weakness of their judgment) to be SUBJECT to tutors, or governors; mulieres omnes, propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt.*

*Women are generally SUBJECT to jealousy; fœmineus sexus obnoxius solet esse zelotypiæ.*

*Let us remember ourselves to be men, and so that our life is SUBJECT to all the hazards of fortune; homines nos esse numerimus, et quod omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra.*

*Show yourself a good citizen; take care you are not found an ill SUBJECT; bonus civis esto; da operam, enitere, ut boni civis partes tueare, sustineas, agas, exequare, ut boni civis officio satisfacias, ut ea præstes quæ bonum civem decent, quæ expectantur ab eo qui boni civis nomen occupat; noli committere; cave ne boni civis in officio reprehendaris, ne boni civis officium prætermittas, ne quid a te fiat, ne quid committatur bono civi minus dignum, indecorum bono civi; ac civis ejus, qui civitate dignus haberi velit, partes in te requirantur, officium in te desideretur; obcunda tibi sunt, præstanda sunt, non negligenter, aut languide, munera boni civis; non reprehendar in officio boni civis; non committam, ut officium boni civis in me desideretur.*

*To be taken with, or in SUBJECTION to, outward show or beauty; specie capi;*

*specie capitur adolescentia, oblectatur, gaudet, lætatur, speciem amant adolescentes.*

*All things are SUBJECT to virtue; sub virtute omnia, summa virtutis potestas est; præstet virtus cunctis rebus humanis, regit omnia, temperat, moderatur, administrat; omnia sunt in potestate virtutis, ipsa nemini, ei omnes et omnia parent; virtus late dominatur, regnat ubique locorum, imperium habet in omnes res, vim habet infinitam, valet ad omnia, assequitur omnia, summum possidet jus, vincit omnes opes, omnes superat difficultates, durissima quæque perumpit, quaslibet angustias, quævis claustra pertransit, illustrat omnes tenebras, lucet in tenebris, pulsa loco manet, non surripitur furto, non eripitur vi, non vetustate senescit, non incendio corrumpitur, nullis capitur insidiis, nullis fortunæ casus extimescit; plene omnium rerum domina, omnium regina. Virtuti subjecta omnia; omnia sunt sub potestate ac ditione virtutis; virtus est, quæ dominatur, una regnat, summum jus habet; virtuti cuncta parent, cedunt, subjecta sunt humana omnia; virtus omnia tenet, possidet, jure ac potestate sua complectitur; quid est quod virtus assequi non possit?*

*To SUBMIT; submittere, subjicere, —or yield; dedere se, herbam porrigere, vel dare; quod dicitur pro, victorem agnoscere, ac se victum fateri; inde sumptum quod (ut auctor est Festus Pompeius) id erat pastoralis vitæ indicium, propterea quod antiquitas, aut alio quopiam certamine superati, herbam ex eodem statim loco decerptam adversario porrigebant, victoriæ agnitæ symbolum. —a thing to one's judgment; judicio alicujus rem permittere. —himself to another's control; alteri, alterius imperio, potestati, dominio se tradere, dedere, subjicere, submittere, permittere, dare, cedere. Alterius jura, potestatem subire. Ad alterius imperium accedere, in jus ditionemque alterius concedere.*

*To SUBORN witnesses; subornare, supponere, subjicere testes; falsum testem subornare. Accusatores instruire, et pecunia subornare. Testes, aliquem ad testandum, testificandum, testimonium dandum, reddendum, dicendum; ut pejeret, pecunia, præmiis, spe promissisque inducere, adducere, comparare, corrumpere, verbis sollicitare. Pretio testis fidem labefactare, calumniatorem apponere. Servum contra dominum promissis armare, in fraudem impellere. Judicium corrumpere.*

*To levy a SUBSIDY, or tax; censum agere; populum censere, estimare; grave tributum onus plebi imponere.*

**SUBTLE**, or *cunning*; *cantus*, *vafer*, *callidus*, *solers*, *versutus*, *sagax*.

A **SUBTLE** man in *business*; in *agendis* rebus *consilio* utens. — *knave*; *veterator*, *impostor* *callidus*; *dolorum* *fabricator*.

I had need be as **SUBTLE** as a woman; *muliebris* *mih*i *nunc* *malitia* *adhibenda* *est*.

He has a very **SUBTLE** wit; in quo *summa* *est* *facultas* *ingenii*; *ingenti* *dexteritate* *ingenii* *plurimum* *pollens*; *felici* *acutoque* *ingenio*; *præstans* *ingenio*.

A man of great and **SUBTLE** wit and memory; *vir* *et* *ingenii* *vigore*, *et* *memoria* *dono* *præstans*; *egregius* *ingenii* *et* *memoria* *dotibus* *cumulatus*.

Old age imperceptibly **SUCCEEDS** to youth; *adolescens* *senectus* *obrepit*; *Cic*.

By hard rowing they **SUCCEEDED** in gaining the land; *pervicerunt* *remis*, *ut* *terram* *tenerent*; *Liv*.

In this you must **SUCCEED** at any rate; *hoc* *tibi* *pervincendum* *est*; *Catull*.

To **SUCCEED** one in office or dignity; *honoribus* *alicujus* *insistere*; *Plin*.

**Success**; *successus*, *exitus*, *eventus*, — *q*, *m*.

To have ill **Success**; *nihil* *proficere*. *Re* *infesta* *discedere*. *Omnes* *industriæ*, *laborum* *fructus* *amittere*. *Operam* *et* *oleum* *perdere*. *Male*, *infelicit* *rem* *gerere*. *Hac* *non* *successit*. *Aversa* *experiri* *omnia*. *Fortunam* *irratam*, *infensam* *et* *infestam* *habere*. *Aliter* *ac* *putavimus*, *contra* *quam* *volumus*, *cecidit* *res*. *Ventis* *adversis* *utimur*. *Minus* *succedunt* *nostræ* *res*. — *good* *success*; *prosperos* *habere* *successus*; *optato* *exitu*, *secunda* *fortuna*, *frui*. — *from* *industry* *and* *exertion*; *laborum* *et* *vigiliarum* *magnum* *fructum* *capere*.

To bring things to a good **Success**; *ad* *finem* *optatum* *rem* *perducere*, &c.

I hope all things will **SUCCEED** well; *omnia*, *ut* *spero*, *prosperè* *procedent*.

You have had good **Success** to-day; *sorte* *processisti* *hodie* *pulchre*; *bene* *quidem* *res* *cessit*.

What fine **Success** that was! *quam* *facile* *et* *fortunate* *evenit*!

That there may be no bad **Success**; *ne* *quid* *adversæ* *fortuna* *obiciat*.

You may be glad of your good **Success**; *vah*, *gloriare* *rem* *evenisse* *ex* *sententia*.

I am glad you had good **Success** in these things; *isthuc* *tibi* *ex* *sententia* *tua* *obtinisse* *lætor*.

If I may have any good **Success**; *si* *fortuna* *mih*i *blandiuscule* *aspiret*.

God give you good **Success** in what you do! *Deus* *bene* *veritat* *quod* *agis*!

He had the **Success** he wished for;

*optatum* *negotium* *in* *sinum* *ejus* *delectum* *est*.

In which **Fabius** has great **Success** in regaining the cities; *qua* *in* *re* *summa* *felicitas* *celeritasque* *in* *recipiendis* *civitatibus* *Fabium* *consequitur*.

With all good and happy **Success**; *dextro*, *fansto*, *secundo*, *sidere*, *auspicio*; *amico* *sidere*; *bonis*, *secundis* *avibus*, *optimis* *auguriis*, *auspiciis*; *diis* *hominibusque* *plaudentibus*; *Deo* *auspice*, *secundante*; *fortuna* *suffragante*.

They have with good **Success** appointed this city for studies; *qui* *hanc* *urbem*, *non* *sine* *Deo* *duce*, *studii* *dicaverunt*.

He does business with no less good **Success**; *non* *minori* *felicitate* *res* *gerit*.

Whilst we have good **Success**; *cum* *prospero* *statu* *fortunæ* *utimur*.

So that we cannot wish for better **Success**; *ita* *ut* *meliori* *simus* *loco*, *ne* *optandum* *quidem* *est*.

The business begins to have better **Success** now than I expected; *incipit* *res* *melius* *iri*, *quam* *putarom*.

All is safe and **Successful** now; *omnia* *res* *in* *vado* *jam* *est*; *in* *vado* *navigamus*; *res* *nostræ* *in* *vado* *constant*.

Bad, or ill **Success**; *coeli* *siderumque* *inclementia*; *refragans* *fortuna*; *sinistria* *auspicia*.

Lest we should have bad **Success**; *ne* *contra* *quam* *volumus*, *succedat*.

When the fight had bad **Success**, and the English were like to be conquerors; *cum* *male* *res* *ageretur*, *et* *ad* *Anglos* *inclinar* *victoria*. — *we* *had* *such* *ill* *success*; *cum* *adversis* *adeo* *ventis* *ut* *essemus*. — *we* *shall* *have* *better* *success*; *cum* *fortuna* *reflaverit* *mitius*.

It is bad **Success** when, &c.; *male* *se* *res* *habet*, *cum*, &c.

All things now have bad **Success**; *omnia* *nunc* *abeunt* *pessum*.

God bless you with **Success**! *adiut* *Deus*!

How goes the world with you? what **Success**? *ut* *se* *res* *habent* *tunc*?

I could not have wished better **Success**; *ex* *animi* *sententia* *cadunt* *omnia*; *ad* *voluntatem* *mih*i *succedunt* *omnia*; *velis* *fortunæ* *expansis*; *ex* *voto* *cecidit*; *faventioris* *fortunæ* *Favonius* *aspiravit*.

I hoped for **Success**, but my lot was to miss it; *venatus* *sum* *sedulo*, *sed* *parum* *favit* *Delia*.

God's blessing on you; I wish you good **Success**; *fav* *eat* *superi* *conatus* *tuis*.

He had all the **Success** his heart could desire; *rebus* *prosperis* *atque* *ad* *voluntatem* *suentibus* *fruebatur*.

Wind and tide were all for him; **Success** seemed to court him; *prospero* *blan-*

dientis fortunæ statu navigabat.

*All good Success; quæcunque hominis aut Cæsaris vota sunt.*

*I offer you my good-will, but I am not yet able to answer for Success; ego voluntatem tibi emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor; Cic.*

*SUCH; talis, istiusmodi. — as it is; qualiscunque, qualisqualis. — is your civility; quæ tua est humanitas. — your ingenuousness; quo es ingenii candore. — our very nature; ita enim ab ipsa natura sumus formati.*

*With Such pride and importunity; in illa superbia et importunitate.*

*In Such sort; taliter; adv.*

*I. Such, with a before a noun, is usually a note of intention, and rendered by tam, or adeo.*

*For Such a small matter; tam ob parvulam rem; Ter.*

*Nor am I Such a fool as to —; nec tam sum stultus, ut —; Cic.*

*Such a modest and comely countenance; vultus adeo modestus, adeo venustus; Ter.*

*Are you Such a stranger in this city, that —? adeone es hospes huiusce urbis, ut —? Cic. Res tam scelerata, tam atrox, tam nefaria (such a wretched thing) credi potest; Cic. Non tam sum peregrinator, quam solebam; Cic. Adeone erat stultus, ut arbitraretur? Cic. Adeone me fuisse fungum, ut illi crederem? Plaut.*

*1. Note: If Such refer to quantity, as standing for so great, then it is rendered by magnus with ita, &c. or by tantus: as in so, Ru. 2. Also by is, as, sed is (such, i. e. so great) ambitus extare videtur, ut ego omnia pertimescam; Cic. Cumque esset ea memoria, quam ante dixi; Cic. Ea perturbatio est omnium rerum, ut; Cic.*

*2. Note: Such sometimes is emphatically used for so great in a parenthesis, or close of a sentence, and then rendered by qui, or ut: as,*

*But if you had put it to me, Such is my love to you, I had made an end with the heirs; quod si mihi permisisses, qui meus amor in te est, conficissem cum cohæredibus; Cic.*

*De. Will he have her at home? Si. I believe he will, Such is his madness; De. An domi esse habiturus? Si. Credo, ut est dementia; Ter. Spero enim (quæ tua prudentia et temperantia est) et hercule ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere; Cic. Sed (quæ facilitas tua) hoc magis dabis veniam quod se non mereri fatentur; Plin. Nisi si illa forte, quæ olim perit parvula soror, hanc se intendit esse, ut est audacia! Ter.*

*Ita seems to be so used also: as, credo*

*hercule vobis, ita est vestra benignitas; Plaut.*

*II. Such, referring to kind, sort, or quality, is rendered by talis, qualis, ejusmodi, istiusmodi: as,*

*In a commonwealth Such as the princes are, such are the rest of the people; quales in republica principes sunt; tales reliqui solent esse cives; Cic.*

*Such tempests followed that they were forced to leave the work; ejusmodi tempestates consecute sunt, uti opus necessario intermitteretur; Cic.*

*We have great scarcity of Such citizens; istiusmodi civium magna nobis est penuria; Ter.*

*Note: Is may be used for talis: as, If we be Such as we ought to be; si non ii sumus, qui esse debemus; Cic. Nemo is unquam fuit; Id. Nam cum is est auditor, qui; Id. Nam cum is esset resp. status, ut eam unius consilio atque cura gubernare necesse esset; Id. Hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari; Id.*

*III. Such, relating to nature, disposition, or condition, is rendered by sic, ita: as,*

*Such is my disposition; ita est ingenium meum; Plaut.*

*I am Such as you see me; sic sum, ut vides; Plaut. Nam ita est homo; Ter. Ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes; Ter. Ita ad hoc ætatis a pueritia, fui, ut; Sall. Ita est vita hominum, quasi cum ludas tessaris; Ter. Sic vita erat; Ter. Sic vita hominum est, ut; Cic. Sic est vulgus, ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat; Cic. Qui sic sunt, baud multum hæredem juvant; Ter. Horace uses hic in this sense, nimirum hic ego sum, i. e. talis.*

*IV. Such is sometimes put for this, that, they, or those, with some kind of reference to quality, and then is rendered by hic, or is, &c.: as,*

*Such honor is to be given to old friendship, that —; hic honos veteri amicitia tribuendus est, ut —; Cic.*

*We must be careful to use Such liberality as may be profitable to friends, hurtful to nobody; videndum est, ut ea liberalitate utamur, quæ prosit amicis, noceat nemini; Cic. Hic pro illo munere tibi honos est habitus; Ter. Qui omnes hi sumus, ut sine his studiis nullam vitam esse ducamus; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Such as we can get; quorum erit facultas; Coll.*

*Who have Such a brother as you; qui te fratrem habeam; Ter.*

*They would have no Such thing amongst the maids; voluerant nihil horum simile*

*But SUPPOSE they knew; and not no-  
runt; Plin.*

*For SUPPOSE they be not; ut enim non  
sint; Plin.*

*SUPPOSING what the matter was; id  
quod erat suspicatus; Cms.*

*I SUPPOSED it to be a beast; sum ratus  
esse feram; Ovid.*

*I SUPPOSE he is drunk; ebrius est, ut  
opinor; Plaut.*

*Sooner (better) than you SUPPOSE;  
opinione celerius (melius); Cic. Plaut.*

*As he SUPPOSES; ut sibi videtur;  
Cic.*

*He SUPPOSES; incidit ei suppositio.*

*As far as may be SUPPOSED; quantum  
aspicari licet.*

*Our mind may SUPPOSE any thing;  
depingit cogitatione quidvis mens nos-  
tra.*

*We cannot SUPPOSE, or conceive fully,  
what God is in himself; Deum ipsum  
cogitatione complecti non possumus.*

*As far as I can SUPPOSE, or ima-  
gine; quantum cogitatione complecti pos-  
sum.*

*To SUPPRESS an evil in the begin-  
ning; malum nascentem opprimere, occu-  
pare; in herba extinguere. Principiis  
malorum obstare, maturere occurrere. Pri-  
mam incendii faciem restringere. Semina  
malorum corrumpere, tollere; ipsis pe-  
riculis et timori obviam ire. Serpentis,  
procodilii ova confringere. Non pati ut;  
prohibere, providere, cavere ne oriens ma-  
lum serpat, manet longius. Mali nas-  
centem impetum frangere, miuere. Initia  
morborum facile sanantur, inveterati con-  
sumptius repugnant medicinis. Opprime  
dum nova sunt subiti mala semina morbi,  
&c. Ovid. Venienti occurrere morbo.  
Flamma recens parva sparsa recedit aqua.  
—wickedness; reipublicæ affectis par-  
tibus scalpellum adhibere; fatigii segetes  
excindere; impudentiæ et levitati per-  
ditorum hominum resistere; vaganti fræna  
licentiæ injicere. —sedition; restringere  
pactionem; indomitam refrænare licen-  
tiam; impias cedes, et rabiem tollere  
civicum.*

*SURE, or certain; certus. —safe;  
tutus, securus. —steadfast; firmus, sta-  
bilis. —faithful; fidus, fidelis.*

*To make SURE, or out of danger; præ-  
stare securitatem.*

*It is SURE, or certain; liquet, constat,  
appera.*

*I am SURE; certo scio. —of it; sat  
scio; mihi liquet; Ter. Satis certo scio;  
Ter. Certum scio.*

*There is nothing more SURE; certa res  
est; Ter.*

*Who is SURE of it? quis est qui ex-  
ploratum sit? Cic.*

*To be SURE he had the rods, i. e. in-  
signs; fasces certe habebat; Cic.*

*Be SURE you get it done against this  
night; ante istam vesperam opus expe-  
ditum approbato; Apul.*

*Are you SURE of it? satin' hoc certum?  
Ter.*

*He will hold his hands SURE hereafter,  
if he be wise; nã ille continebit posthac,  
si sapiet, manus; Ter.*

*He is SURE to be whipped (beaten);  
non foret, quin vapulet; Plaut.*

*She shall be SURE to be laughed at;  
non aberit, quin rideatur; Gell.*

*We are SURE, or certain of it; scimus,  
certi sumus, firmiter tenemus; persuasum  
est nobis; nihil ambigimus; certo certius  
habemus; pro certo habemus; exploratum,  
pro explorato, habemus.*

*I am SURE, or certain of it; certis ar-  
gumentis id habeo compertum; certis ad-  
ducor argumentis; plurimis experimentis  
id observavi; spe non dubia ductus sum;  
usu comperi; compertum est mihi; cer-  
tissima fide compertum et argumentis in-  
dubitatis persuasum est mihi; calleo,  
teneo, hanc rem quam optime; non me  
fugit hoc; non me præterit; hanc me  
falsum habet; hanc me latet; non me  
clam est.*

*Every body is SURE of that; it is known  
to all men; fugit, fallit, latet, præterit id  
neminem; omnes sciunt; neque id est  
obscuram cuiquam.*

*SURETY; vadimonium.*

*To put in SURETIES; præstare vaden. —  
sufficient surety; satisfadere.*

*I will put in SURETIES; prædibus me  
obstringam.*

*To become SURETY for another; fidei  
jubere, appromittere, vadimonium præ-  
stare; pro altero, pro alterius debito, ære  
alieno spondere; fidei jubere; fidem suam  
interponere; se obligare, obstringere; se  
verbo, nexu, nexu vinculis obligare; de-  
vovere se. Suo periculo, sua fide pro-  
mittere; fidem suam pignori dare; in se  
recipere alium aliquid facturum. Pro-  
mittere se fidem alienam, culpam alienam  
præstare velle; alienæ dispendium locare  
velle. Culpam, promissum alienum in  
se recipere. Prædem, obseidem se dare.  
Quod huic credidit fide mea esse jubeo,  
fide mea sumat. Vadari, vadem se dare,  
vadimonium promittere, vadimonio se ob-  
stringere. —for another's appearance; vas  
factus est alter sistendi ejus.*

*Who will be SURETY? quis erit fide-  
jussor? aut sponsor?*

*I alone will be SURETY for all; unus  
omnium nomine respondeo.*

*To SURFEIT; helliari, crapulam con-  
trahere; ex immodica conversatione,  
commensando et perpotando; ex intern-*

peractis perpotationibus crapulam, morbum, stomachi offensionem et oppressionem contrahere; ructare et nauseare; stomacho, stomachi fastidio laborare. Nimio cibo, immoderata potatione nauseam molestiam suscipere, contrahere. Hæterha potatione oscitare. Pridiani cibi onere stomachus gravatur, marcescit. Ingurgitando se cibis male habet stomachus. Cibo nimio stomachum obnuere. Largiore cibo usus est, quam ut stomachus ferat. Nimio marcescere vino.

*This fellow has got a SURFEIT; hic est dapibus vinoque s-pultus; nimis replevit ingluviem dapibus.*

*This drunkard has not as yet slept out his SURFEIT; hic belluo nondum edormivit crapulam.*

*I have got a SURFEIT by too much eating; nimio cibo gravatur stomachus meus; nimia ciborum copia oppressæ sunt vires meæ.*

*He has SURFEITED himself; nimis se ingurgitavit; nimis se replevit; nimio cibo se obruit. —is sick of a surfeit; laborat stomachi fastidio.*

To SUSPECT, or mistrust; suspectum habere; suspicari. Suspicionem conferre, conjicere in aliquem. Duci ad suspicandum. Aliquem ad suspicionem vocare, rapere, suspitione perstringere, percellere. Sinistram de aliquo suspicionem habere; ex aliqua re elicere, trahere, sumere. Nefarias res de ingenio alicujus suspicari. Nihil non doli et perfidie subesse suspicamur. Incidit mihi suspicio. Suspicio est nata, orta, injecta est rei atrocis. Non adest suspicio veneni. Insidiarum suspicio subolet. Suspicor fore at.

To be SUSPECTED; adduci, cadere, venire, incidere, vocari, incurrere in suspicionem. Aspergi, percelli suspitione. De to suspicio est, incedit. Insedet ei, residet in eo, convenit, incidit in eum, pertinet ad eum suspicio. Graviter suspectus nimis spei: suspected of ambition. In suspitione stupri positus. Tibi ita penitus insedit ista suspicio, ut nullo modo evelli potuerit.

*It is be not as I SUSPECT; nisi si id est quod suspicor; Ter.*

To give cause of SUSPICION; suspicionem; suspitioni locum; suspitionis, suspicandi causam, causas, ansam dare, præbere. Suspicionem de se aliis movere, commovere, excitare, inferre, injicere. Suspitioni locum aperire. Ea res mihi suspicionem affert, importat.

*How came you to SUSPECT any such thing? qui isthuc tibi incidit suspicio? Ter.*

Free from SUSPICION; longe ab omni suspitione adest, remotus est, abhorret.

A periculo suspitionis alienus. Ne tenuissima conscientia suspicio me attingit, perstringit, in me conferri potest. Adest illi suspicio hujus criminis. Ne tenuissima suspitione alligatus.

*He makes the enemy SUSPECT him to be afraid; hostibus timoris dat suspitionem; Ces.*

To bring one into SUSPICION; alicui suspicionem conferre. Aliquem in suspitionem vocare, rapere, adducere; suspitionis perstringere, percellere, alligare. Suspicionem conferre, conjicere in aliquem. Varias de aliquo suspitiones spargere. Suspicionum implevit me indignissime. Injicere suspitiones.

Liable to SUSPICION; in quem cadit suspicio, culpæ affinis.

Unjustly SUSPECTED; suspitione violatus.

It looks SUSPICIOUSLY; in suspicionem cadit.

To take away SUSPICION; suspicionem amovere, tollere, depellere, delere, amoliri. Ab omni se suspitione sceleris vindicare. Rem a suspitione avertere. Omnes causas suspitionis præcidere. Ut pelatut nimia suspicio, abecedat. Suspitiones omnes ab se segregare. Expedita se crimine, suspitione exsolvere, liberare. Suspicionem levare, atque a se removere, propulsare; se eripere ex infamia.

*There can be no other SUSPICION remaining; nulla alia suspicio residere potest.*

*For there is no such SUSPICION of Ulysses in Homer; nam apud Homerum talis de Ulyssæ nulla suspicio est.*

*There arose a SUSPICION of him; de quo erat orta suspicio.*

*There is a SUSPICION that she poisoned herself; suspicio est illam sibi veneno concivisse mortem.*

*The SUSPICION arose from this; ex hoc suspicio nata est. —grew so great, that he was beheaded at Paris; summa sic crevit suspicio, ut capitis de eo supplicium sumeretur Parisiis.*

*Lest there should be any SUSPICION; ne qua suboriet suspicio.*

*Sometimes they have a kind of SUSPICION; in quibus nonnunquam elicitur aliquid suspitionis.*

*There can be no SUSPICION of slothfulness or negligence in them; in quibus non potest residere inertia ulla suspicio.*

*From whence I justly SUSPECT, that, &c.; unde mihi non injusta suspicio est, quod, &c.*

*If you had been so fixed in that SUSPICION, that it could not have been removed; si tibi penitus insedisset ista suspicio, nullo ut evelli modo posset.*

*We never had any Suspicion of him, or of that; de quo nulla suspicio ad nos delata est.*

*When nobody could have the least Suspicion of treachery; cum neque insidiam, aut perfidiam suspicio minima cuquam sublevaret.*

*He brought his credit into Suspicion; ejus fidem in suspicionem abduxit.*

*I have a kind of Suspicion; incidit mihi suspicio.*

*He never had the least Suspicion of his prince; nullam unquam de suo principe sinistram suspicionem habuit.*

*Because they Suspected the English had not experience enough in military affairs; quod Anglorum in re militari peritiam haberent suspectam.*

*I cannot reach that by any Suspicion; suspicione id assequi non possum; ne suspicione quidem possum id attingere.*

*After that he named those whom he had not tainted with the least Suspicion in the senate; deinde, quos in senatu ne tenuissima suspicione attigerat, nominavit.*

*I am strangely possessed of that Suspicion; hac suspicione positus sum perculsus.*

*I know he had been falsely Suspected; cognovi eum falso fuisse suspectum.*

*He fell under the Suspicion of aspiring to the crown; incidit in suspicionem regni appetendi.*

*We hear that he is Suspected; audimus eum venisse in suspicionem.*

*If the thing be at any time Suspected; si res unquam in suspicionem venit.*

*He had been Suspected by them; apud quos in suspicionem venerat. — is greatly suspected by me; graviter mihi suspectus est.*

*That the son also might be brought into some Suspicion of the crime; ut in aliquam facinoris suspicionem filius etiam adduceretur.*

*He was under Suspicion of the plot; in suspicionem conjunctionis vocabatur.*

*I will not have your son Suspected; falsa fama nolu gnatum suspectum tamen.*

*To be freed from all Suspicion; suspicione omni liberari.*

*He ought to be free from any such Suspicion; longe ab ista suspicione abhorrere debet.*

*That there were some idle Suspensions; conviciosa quasdam otiosas suspensiones.*

*He is out of hazard of Suspicion; a periculo suspicionis alienus est.*

*So I will free myself, and cut off all causes of Suspicion; sic omnes prae-*

*dam causas omnibus, et me suspicionem exsolvam.*

*No man had ever the least Suspicion of me but I made him ashamed of it; nemo unquam me tenuissima suspicione perstrinxit, quem non preverterim.*

*I will at once free them from their mistake, and you from Suspicion; illas errore, et te simul suspicione exsolvam.*

*Nature itself removes that Suspicion; reclamitat huic suspicioni ipse natura.*

*My silence makes me Suspect it; taciturnitas mea mihi suspicionem affert.*

*If you give that occasion of Suspicion; si illum tu locum aperueris suspicioni.*

*For the acknowledgement of any of these things may raise a Suspicion; nam quavis harum rerum agnitio potest condere suspicionem.*

*I am afraid lest my sudden return should cause some Suspicion; veritus sum ne repentinus meus reditus suspicionis aliquid afferret.*

*To SWALLOW; glutire, haurire, absorbere.*

*They SWALLOW down their meat whole; cibos integros hauriunt; Col.*

*Make him SWALLOW it down whole; integrum facito devoret; Calo.*

*He melted it and SWALLOWED it; liquefactum absorbuit; Plin.*

*To SWAY; gubernare, dominari, imperare, potestatem exercere. — one with advice; aliquem consiliis gubernare; Cic.*

*He SWAYS the royal sceptre; sceptrum regale tenet; Ov.*

*If there be a God that bears SWAY in the world; si mundo Deus inest aliquis qui regat; Cic.*

*Nor is there any thing that Sways more with him; nec est ulla res quam plus apud eum polleat; Cic.*

*Reason shall SWAY with me more than the opinion of the vulgar; plus apud me ratio valebit, quam vulgi opinio; Cic.*

*To SWEAR, or take an oath; sacramentum dicere; juramento, jurejurando rem asserere, affirmare, confirmare, consignare, contendere, teneri. Religiose affirmare, jurare; Deum testari, contritari, testificari, testem facere, habere, adhibere, advocare, assertionis testem invocare. Fidem religione, juramento, jurejurandi vinculo, religione obstringere, astringere, constringere, alligare, obligare. Dei nomen interponere. Sacramento teneri, obligari, obligare se. Jurare tactis aris; juramentum magnam, vericundum; conceptis verbis, in verba aliqua juratas affirmare. Quem sancto, praevencte deo. Nullam vinculum ad stringendam fidem*



jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerant. —*point blank*; dejerare, liquido jurare. —*one, act. or put one to an oath*; ad sacramentum adigere; sacramento, religione, jurejurando abique obligare, obstringere, adigere, rogare, juramenti vinculo astringere, alligare. Ad jusjurandum, ad jurandum, in jusjurandum cogere, adigere, impellere. —*to an office or place*; auctorare.

*To release an oath* SWORN; sacramentum, jusjurandum remittere. Sacramenti, jurisjurandi gratiam facere; religione, nexu absolvere; vinculo expedire, exsolvere.

*Not to SWEAR one, or, to require no oath*; juramentum nullum expetere.

*Not to perform what one has SWORN*; sanctissimum sacramentum violare.

*Unless he had cowed him to SWEAR*; nisi sibi jusjurandum dedisset.

*They, being moved with that speech, freely SWEAR, or give their oath*; hac oratione ducti fidem et jusjurandum dant.

*They confirm that by SWEARING, or taking an oath among themselves*; jurejurando inter se confirmant.

*To seek, or make a shift for SWEARING falsely*; latebram perjurio querere; divorticulum querere, reperire.

*I durst have SWORN that it had been so*; vel dejerassem ita fuisse.

*I will SWEAR, or take my oath, that I never*; ego vero per omnia deiero sacra, me nunquam.

*To SWEAT*; sudare, consudare; sudorem emittere, exhalare. Multo sudore manare, diffuere.

*To be all in a SWEAT*; sudore manare, vel diffuere.

*To SWEETEN a thing*; cibo dulcedinem, suavitatem, jucunditatem, saporem melleum, gratum, suavem, jucundum, dulcem dare, addere, conciliare, affundere. Cibum jucundum, suavem, dulcem, melleum, mellitum reddere; jucunditate, dulcedine, suavitate, sapore melleo, mellito, grato, saccharo, melle perfundere, imbuiere, temperare, condire, afficere. Condimenti aliquid suavioris admiscere. Condimento suavissimo amaritudinem, acrimoniam cibi minuire, mitigare.

*To have a SWEET smell*; fragrare; bene, jucunde, suaviter olere; suavitates effundere; paribus adblandiri.

*A SWEET child*; scitus puer; Ter. —*conditioned old man*; erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas; Cic. de Sen.

*No SWEET without sweat*; qui e nucleum esse vult, frangat nucem.

*After SWEET meat comes sour sauce*; post gaudia luctus.

*Drawn wells have the SWEETEST water*; puteus pauisatior melior evadit.

*The SWEETEST wine makes the sharpest vinegar*; corruptio optimi est pessima.

*SWEETER than any honey*; quibus, ne mel quidem ipsum est mellitius; inde dulces ab arundine succos spargit, &c. Cecropium nectar; spirantis fulva metalla favi; omni melle dulcior.

*They smell SWEET of musk, civet*; aromaticum quiddam redolentes; thure Sabæo permixti.

*They are very SWEET, richly perfumed*; nec desunt odores, quibus possunt etiam Deorum nares oblectari; ambrosiaque rosas spirant, &c. Omni vel ambrosia, vel nectare suaviora; siliquam omnem, mel Atticum et saccharum superantes.

*Honey SWEET*; Attico madens succo.

*If they wish to SWELL their style when they are speaking of virtue and wisdom*; qui si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias; Cic.

*SWIFT*; celer, velox, citus, impiger.

*To run SWIFTLY*; summa pernicitate uti; volare potius videri, quam currere.

*To go a SWIFT pace*; celeri gradu ire; Plaut.

*As SWIFT as an arrow out of a bow*; volucris sagitta citius; Virg. —*as the lightning*; et ventis, et fulminis ocyor alia.

*To be very SWIFT in the perusal of a thing*; aliquid oculo veloci percurrere; Virg.

*His pace was sometimes SWIFT, and sometimes slow*; modo citus, modo tardus incessus ejus; Sall.

*SWIFTER than the east wind*; ocyor cervis, et agente nimbos ocyor Euro.

*If I had come SWIFTLY flying*; si me Dædaliis aut Pegasæis tulissem remigiis.

*Fly you ever so SWIFTLY, ill hap will be at your heels*; quadrigas si nunc incendas Jovis, atque hinc fugias, ita vix poteris effugere infortunium.

*To SWIM*; nare, natare; innare, innatare aquis, flumini. Brachiorum pedumque remigio per aquas ferri; carpere iter maris; transare flumen. Flumen nado trajicere, superare. Natate, innatare aquas, undam. Fluvios innare, tentare nando rapaces, minaces, profundas. —*against the stream*; natate contra aquam; Plin. adversa aqua. Brachia contra torrentem dirigere. —*in pleasure*; perfluere voluptatibus.

*He SWIMS with the stream*; prona fertur aqua; Virg. Secundo amne descendit; Curt. —*swiftly*; hic undas pectore findit; natando Nephinum æquat. —*over the river*; superat amnem natatu; transit aquas natatu.

*Legs fit for SWIMMING*; apta natando crura; Ovid.

*I care not whether he sink or swim*;

neque dequo habeo; neque dequo ferro; Gell.

*Little fishes swim into a shell-fish when it is open; pisciculi in concham hiantem inistant.*

*Many swim in, but do not swim out again; multi inistant, qui non enstant.*

*Let him take his SWING; animum expleat eum; Ter.*

*A SWORD; ensis, gladius, m. ferrum, telum, n.*

*To gird on and put off his SWORD; se, laque gladio, ense, &c. cingere, accingere, praecingere, vincire. Lateri enses aptare, accommodare, subigere. Lateri enses accingere. Punctionitur enses. Ense, toto revincire laque. Ensem exuere, exponere, reponere. Humero exuit enses; put off his sword.*

*To put to the SWORD; jugulare, mactare.*

*To draw a SWORD; enses, gladium, frameam, telum, ferrum, acinacem. Modum stringere, distringere, nudare; vagina, e vagina eripere, ducere, educere. Fulmineum, fulcatum vagina liberat, exuit, desipit enses. Ensem telegere, recludere, vagina detegere.*

*To put up his SWORD; gladium, &c. in vagina condere, in vagina recondere, recludere; vagina claudere. Vagina cava fulgentem condidit, aptavit enses; vagina retulit, vagina texit, abdidit.*

*He felt on his SWORD; incubuit ferro; Ov. —ran the prince through the breast with a sword; principem gladio per pectora transiit; Liv. —was beholden to his sword for his not being taken alive; ne veniret in potestatem, a gladio suo impetraverat; Flor.*

*The soldiers received orders to put them to the SWORD; datum militibus signum ensis; Tac.*

*To take one's SWORD from him; extorquere arma e manibus; Cic.*

*To draw one's SWORD; distringere gladium; Cms.*

*They charged up the hill with their drawn SWORDS; montem districtis gladiis ascenderunt.*

*As good as the pen as the SWORD; nec in armis prestantior, quam in toga; Cic.*

*To spare none, but to put all to the SWORD; ad internecionem credere; occisione occidere; ad unum omnes perdere, delatze, extinguere.*

### II.

*A TABLE; tabula. —for meat; mensa.*

*To spread the TABLE; sternere, vel insternere, mensam.*

*To sit at TABLE; discumbere, accumbere.*

*To TABLE one, act.; hospitio accipere. A well-furnished TABLE; cum recta, dulcia. Mensa plena; Virg.*

*A slender TABLE; cum ambulatoria; Id. Mensa brevis, tenuis; Hor.*

*To set meat on the TABLE; mensam aliquid epulandum apponere; mensam epulis onerare; insternere; instruere; Virg. Ovid.*

*To wait on his master at TABLE; at his master's table; domini mensam adstare; ad mensam consistere; Mart. Cic.*

*To keep a good TABLE; exposita hospitalitatis eneo. —ens at table; in convictum pacta stipe admittere.*

*The TABLES were well furnished; mensa conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur.*

*We sat down at well-furnished TABLES; extrinsecusque toros, dapibus epulamur opinia.*

*It is time to spread, or lay, the TABLE; tempus est mensam ponere, astruere.*

*Much good cheer was set on the TABLE; gravant Cerealia manera mensas.*

*The second TABLE was brought; posita est secunda mensa.*

*To TAKE; capere, accipere, sumere, —or think; opinari, arbitrari. —thought, i. e. to be grieved; a dolore occupari; praeter modum dolere; dedere se totum aegritudini. —example from others; ex alio exemplum sumere, capere; alterius vestigia premere. —notice of; observare, animadvertere, facere ut quis intelligat, sciat, cognoscat. —in good part; obvia manibus excipere; vultu pacato accipere; gratum et acceptum habere. —ill, or in ill part; viz humane pati; Ter. Aegre, ægerrime, graviter gravissime, gravate, gravatim, molesto, ingrate, inique, acerbè, durius, indigne; iracunde, animo indignante, offenso, inique, iniquiore, ferre, pati. Indignor; stomachor, fremor, vix suffero, ferre non possum. Aegre, ægerrime, graviter, &c. dolenter, immodice, immoderate, non humane, paulo gravius, gravius quam pro ferre, pati, violenter tolerare. Nihil unquam ægris tuli. Nil illo fertur vidisse dolentia. Nec quicquam ad nostras pervenit acerbius amor. —heed; cautionem quandam in omni re adhibere; omnia consilio experiri; caute observare ne quid accidat. —occasion; temporis opportunitatem sequi; occasio, tempestati, occurrere, obsequi, inservire; omnia ad tempus accommodare. —offence; offensionem facile arripere. —away all occasion; omnem offendiculi anam praeferre, e medio auferre. —away by force; violenter abripere; aliena bona invadere, per vim tollere. —away completely; omnes*

causam suspicionis præcitero. —one napping, or unawares; inopinantem oprimero. —in hand; suscipere. —up behind one; ad terga recipere; Plin. —example by others; ex aliis sumere exemplum; Ter. —upon him to be a philosopher; philosophum se dicere; Cic. —cognizance of a complaint; querelam inspicere; Petron. —a loss patiently; jacturam æquo animo ferre. —care for posterity; habere rationem posteritatis; Cic. —a solemn oath; Jovem (per Jovem) lapidem jurare. —his oath to any thing; jurejurando aliquid confirmare; Cæs. —for granted; pro concessio et probato sumere; Cic. —a light taste of; libare. —his sword from, disarm, him; extorquere arma e manibus; Cic. —up stones from the ground; saxa de terra tollere; Cic. —ship; navigium; Curt. navem consecrere; Cæs. —horse; equum consecrere; Curt. —sanctuary; ad aram, asylum, confugere; Cic. templi se religioni supplicem credere; Patere. sacrarum sese ædium defensione tueri; Boëth. —the nearer way; occupare compendia; Flor. —a thing as an offence; quod quis egerit in suam contumeliam vertere; Cæs. —or seize on a place, a hill; locum, montem, occupare; Cæs. —cognizance of, and desire; cognoscere; Cæsar ut cognosceret postulatum est; Cæs. —up a slander at random; arripere maledictum ex trivio; Cic. —into one's protection; in fidem recipere; Cic. —one's chance; sortem ferre. —courage; bono aut forti animo esse. —one's course; jus suum persequi. —exception; in deteriorem partem accipere. —fire; ignem concipere. —to his heels; se in pedes conicere, fugere. —very sparingly; digitalis duobus sumere primoribus, —any thing quite away; invadere alicui rem aliquam; funditus tollere.

He Took up that money on interest; id argentum fenore sumpsit; Plaut. —these things very patiently; hæc singulari patientia ferebat; Cæs. —me aside out of doors; me solum seducit foras; Ter. —him in a lie; quem mendacio prehendit; Plaut. —to the next hill; in proximum collem sese recepit; Cæs. —care that his matters should not want merit; sibi curam habuit ne ejus esurirent nulli; Var. —as much care for his sick fishes as; non minor cura ejus erat de ægrotis piscibus, quam; Var. —a day's time to consider; diem ad deliberandum omisit; Cæs. —up the ambassadors sharply; legatos graviter increpuit; Plin. —his lodging there; ibi pernoctavit; Cic. —it from him under color of his office; id ei per potestatem abstulit; Cic. —away all the thanks due to me; intercepti bonam precationem mihi debitam.

Nothing to me as that may be TAKEN

from me; nihil meum est, quod auferri potest; Cic.

They have TAKEN from me what I had; mea mihi ademerunt; Cic.

The cloth is TAKEN away; sublatum est convivium; Plaut.

I will TAKE away all occasions from every one; omnes causas præcidam omnibus; Ter. —him aside; prehendam hominem solum; Ter. —order for the mother; de matre videro; Id. —your counsel; faciam ut mones; Id. —witnesses; mihi testes adhibebo; Id. —this on me to do for you; ego hoc tibi effectum dabo.

The hive covers are TAKEN away, off; opercula alvi remota sunt; Var.

I Took my journey by Laodicea; iter Laodicea faciebam; Cic.

I intended to TAKE a journey into Cilicia; iter in Ciliciam facere institui; Cic.

Who TAKES me by the cloak? quis me prehendit pallio? Plaut.

He was twice TAKEN by Cæsar; his in potestatem pervenit Cæsaris; Cæs.

They TAKE on because they have not what they love; illis, quia desit quod amant, ægre est; Ter. —it in the worst part; rapiunt in pejorem partem; Ter. —from some to give to others; eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur; Cic. —in others to them; alios sibi asciscunt; Cæs. socios sibi ad id bellum Osinnos asciscunt; Cic.

They ought to TAKE some pity on me; misereri mei debent; Cic.

He has TAKEN the fault on himself; crimen suscepit; peccatum in se transtulit; Ter. —had taken on him the name of Cæsar; Cæsaris nomen sibi induerat; Flor.

I am much TAKEN with them; iis ego incredulititer delector; Cic. Summum me eorum studium tenet; Cic. Mirifice capior facetiis; Cic. Hoc pisce effusissime delectati sunt; Macrob.

These things TAKE with the people; laudantur; probantur in vulgus; Cic.

That is what they are TAKEN up with; in eo occupati sunt; Cic.

They were TAKEN with a sudden shower; subito imbre oppressi sunt; Var. —are taken up with the search of truth; in veri investigatione versantur; Cic.

All these things I Took to be the parts of good-nature; hæc ego putabam esse omnia humani ingenii officia; Ter.

They say one should TAKE nine parts, and leave the tenth; dicunt oportere novem partes tollere, decimam relinquere; Var.

We TAKE wrong courses; præposteris utimur consiliis; Cic.

*What course shall I TAKE now? quid nunc consilii capiam? Ter.*

*I am sure you TAKE it ill; quod te moleste ferre certo scio; Cic.*

*They TOOK it very ill; valde graviter tulerunt; Cic.*

*I am in an ill TAKING; male mihi est; Plant.*

*He TAKES these things very impatiently; hæc tolerat violenter; Ter. Animo hoc oppido iniquo fert. —after his father; patriasat; imitatur patrem; Ter. Cic. —his ancestors; est similis majorum suum; Ter. —to him again; in gratiam cum eo redit; Cic. —me behind by the cloak; pone apprehendit pallio; Ter. —her about the middle; mediam mulierem complectitur; Id. —example by you; de te exemplum capit; Id. —the senate's part; a senatu stat; Cic. —bad courses; ingurgitat se in flagitia; Cic. —his pleasure; animo suo morem gerit; Plaut. —a solemn oath; conceptis jurat verbis; Id. —the higher ground; locum capit superiorem; Cæs. —up his inn hard by his father's host; in proximo divertitur apud paternum hospitem; Plaut. —up room to no purpose; frustra locum detinet; Apul. —the upper hand; dextrum claudit latus; Juven.*

*TAKING heart; collecto in vires animo; Boëth.*

*Never TAKE it to heart; noli te propere taxare macerare; Ter.*

*They never TAKE thought; nihil morantur.*

*TAKE heed what you do; vide quam rem agas; Ter. —you stumble not; cave ne titubes; Hor. —you no care for that; mihi curæ est; Ter. —no more care than need requires; ne major cura suscipiatur, quam causa postulat; Cic. —my word; credas mihi velim; Cic. —for this; credo hoc; Ter. Credo hoc meæ fidei; Ter. —time to consider things; adhibe ad considerandas res tempus; Cic. —him from me quickly; accipe a me hunc ocyus; Ter. —in a word thus; brevi sic habeto; Cic. —your choice; optio sit tua; Cic. —this into your consideration; delibera hoc; hoc tu facito cum animo cogites; Ter. —heed of that; vide sis; religio sit id tibi. —time while time serves; make hay while the sun shines; vixta non semper fuerit, compositæ nidos.*

*We must TAKE heed that we do not say; cavendum est, ne dicamus; Cic.*

*Care must be TAKEN for them; iis consulendum est; Cic.*

*We must TAKE some care; cura adhibenda est; Cic.*

*He has TAKEN pains; laboravit; Cic.*

*He is used to TAKE pains; laborem ferre consuevit; Cic.*

*I have TAKEN some pains in these kinds of studies; aliquid in his studiis operam posui; Cic.*

*Not able to TAKE any pains; impatiens laboris; Ovid.*

*I TAKE no pleasure at all in these things; nihil jam istæc res mihi voluptatis ferunt; Ter. —him for an honest man; probum esse hominem pato, duco, existimo. —it in good part; boni consulo; æqui bonique facio; Plaut. Cic. —more care how to, than; mihi majori est curæ quemadmodum, quam; Cic. —a view of the new course; capio novi spectacula cursus; Ovid. —it to be worse than; minus esse duco, quam; Cic. —it to be very profitable; id arbitror adprime esse utile; Ter. —your part; tuarum partium sum; tecum ero, tecum faciam, te æquar, a te stabo; tuis in præidiis ero; tuas partes, tuam causam sequor, tuebor, de tuis unus ero; me tuum numerare, me de tuis unum habere; in numero tuorum ero.*

*Let him TAKE his swing; animum expleat suum; Ter.*

*He even seemed to TAKE delight in them; eis pæne delectari videbatur; Cic.*

*That I TAKE to be the better way; credo istuc melius esse; Ter.*

*Do you TAKE him at his word? credis huic quod dicat? Ter. —me for such a fool? adeone me delirare censes? Cic.*

*His word may be TAKEN; in verbis inest fides; Ter.*

*He will TAKE my word before your oath; injurato plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi; Plaut.*

*I should be loath to TAKE your oath; jurato metuam tibi credere; Juv.*

*You will be TAKEN with the novelty of it; novitate movere facti; Ovid.*

*Let him TAKE this for an answer; is sibi responsum hoc habeat; Ter.*

*TAKING them for enemies; hostem rati; Flor.*

*Whom do you TAKE me for? quis videor? Ter.*

*Unless you TAKE me for one of those that —; nisi si in illo me credidisti hominum numero, qui —; Ter.*

*She might have been TAKEN for Lætônia; credi posset Lætônia; Ovid.*

*If you TAKE this for granted; si tibi hoc sumis.*

*I have TAKEN a view of all your building; omnem ædificationem tuam perspexi; Cic.*

*He endeavors to TAKE me off from; operam dat, ut me abstrahat a; Ter.*

*It TAKES one off from business; avocat, abstrahit a rebus gerendis; Cic.*

*Nobody TAKES pity on me; me miserosi nemo; Plant.*

*A plentiful feast, where one knows not what to TAKE first; cœna dubia, ubi tu dubites quid somas potissimum; Ter.*

*He is TAKEN in adultery; in adulterio prehensendus; Cic.*

*They can tell when to TAKE out the honey-combs, by —; eximendorum favorum signum sumunt, ex —; Var. —no more TAKE breath, then if —; nihilo magis respirare possunt, quam si —; Cic.*

*We will TAKE our fortunes; quod sors feret feremus; Ter.*

*Let us TAKE to our heels; nos in pedes conjiciamus; fugæ mandemus; Ter. Cms.*

*That is the safest course that can be TAKEN; id tutissimum est; Ter.*

*Aristotle first TOOK it up; princeps usus est Aristoteles; Cic.*

*I must TAKE a journey to; est mihi iter in; Ter. Tendere iter; Virg. Liv.*

*He will TAKE some occasion; causam coperit; Ter. —witness; testes faciet; Ter.*

*It TAKES deep root; altas radices agit; Cic.*

*He has TAKEN up that trade; eum quæstum occipit; Ter.*

*I will make him glad to TAKE it; cupide accipiat færo; Ter.*

*You would TAKE no rest till all was done; tu, nisi perfecta re, non conquiescis; Cic.*

*What will you TAKE for it? quanti vendis? quanti indicas?*

*They call to mind what towns they have TAKEN; urbium expugnationes recordantur; Cic.*

*What way shall I TAKE? quam viam incipiam? Ter.*

*Would you have me TAKE a wife? vis me uxorem ducere? Ter.*

*I shall TAKE you unprepared; te imperatum offendam; Cic. Occidentem opprimam; Ter.*

*To be TAKEN napping; dormientes opprimi; Cic.*

*His camp was like to be TAKEN; castris capi imminabat; Flor.*

*You may TAKE what is yours and be gone; tibi habens res tuas; Plant.*

*The number of the slain could hardly be TAKEN; numerus interfectorum hand iniri potuit; Liv.*

*He made them TAKE to the town; se ad oppidum recipere cugit; Cms.*

*Three companies TOOK up (i. e. filled) that room; tres cohortes eum locum explebant; Cms.*

*They TOOK to the next mountains; sese in montes proximos conferunt. —them into the main body; in medium agmen*

*eos receperunt; Cms.*

*He makes him TAKE the same oath; ipse illum ad idem jurandum adigit; Cms.*

*The soldiers TAKE the same oath; milites idem jurant; Cms.*

*The armies TOOK up (i. e. filled) two parts of that room, space; duas spatii partes acies occupabant; Cms.*

*To be forced to TAKE up arms; invitò sacramento cogi; Cms.*

*You TAKE my cares off from my hand; me cura levatis; Cic.*

*I should have been TAKEN for a very proud man; summam mihi superbiam famam inuasisset; Cic.*

*People TAKE a pleasure in seeing fine sights, shows; populo ludorum magnificentia voluptati est; Cic. Ludi oblectantur homines; delectant homines ludi; Cic.*

*There is care enough TAKEN; satis provisum est; Cic.*

*As I TAKE it; ut mea fere sententia.*

*I have TAKEN a suspicion; tangit animum meum suspicio.*

*Youth is, or young men are TAKEN with beauty; specio capitur adolescentia, oblectatur, gaudet, imitatur; speciem amant adolescentes.*

*How great a charge do you TAKE upon you! quantum tibi oneris imponis!*

*Let me TAKE this upon my peril; meo periculo id fiat; in me cudatur hæc fæba.*

*I am inclined by my duty, credit, &c., to TAKE all that trouble upon me; adductus sum officio, fide, &c., ut totum hoc oneris et laboris suscipiendum putarem.*

*Therinus has TAKEN upon him to do all things; Therinus omnia se facturum recepit.*

*Which side soever he should have TAKEN; quam se cunque in partem dedisset.*

*In hope of whose advantage this, or any war, shall be under-TAKEN; in quorum commodi spem libenter hoc et omnia bellum militabitur.*

*That is to be TAKEN for clear gain; merum lucrum id est.*

*I may TAKE my time; meo remigiorum gero.*

*He has TAKEN the fault upon himself; peccatum in se transtulit.*

*It is not worth TAKING up in the street; tanti est, quanti est fungus patidus.*

*But if you should TAKE away from the nature of things, the tie of friendship and good liking, then —; quod si exemeris e rerum natura benevolentiam conjunctionem, tunc —.*

**A TALE**; fabula, fabella. —*of a tale*; anilis fabula, aliquid de lana caprina.

*Merre TALES*; hæc sunt facta; Ter. fabulum; Ib.

*He begins his TALK*; fabulam inceptat; Ter. —*is in several TALES*; modo ait, modo negat; Ter.

*It is of you the TALE is told*; de te fabula narratur; Hor. —*told like a TALE*; tanquam aliqua fabella narratur; Cic.

*They are not all in a TALE*; non coherent.

*One TALE is good till another be told*; audi utrumque partem.

**A TALENT for business**; facultas ad agendum; Cic.

**To TALK**; sermocinari, habere sermonem, verba loqui, disserere. —*to no purpose*; cum ventis litigare. —*together*; colloqui, confabulari; sermones serere, conserere, miscere, commiscere. Sermionibus trahere noctem, fallere diem. A cena garrere ad foculum. A poculis, congerionum more, ludicra effundimus alter in alterius sinum. Multis verbis ultro citroque habitis diem consumere.

*To be much TALKED of*; increbescere, divulgari.

*We are made a common TALK*; fabulum sumus; Ter.

*I TALK not of former things*; quæ antehac facta sunt omitto; Ter.

*Shall I be by whilst you TALK with her?* vin' adesse me una, dum istam convenias; Ter.

*It was commonly TALKED of*; in fabulis fuit; Suet.

*It is the common town TALK*; in ore est omni populo; Ter. Omnibus est in ore; Cic. Vulgi ore celebratur; Boëth. Per totam urbem rumoribus differtur; Petron.

*That I may TALK of no worse news*; ne quid dicam tristius; nolo tristius quicquam dicere; nolo malis omnibus hanc rem prosequi, nolo male ominari.

*I have TALKED with your brother*; cum fratre locutus sum; hæc de re cum tuo fratre multa verba feci, satis prolixè sum locutus, longum habui sermonem, multis verbis egi, longam habui orationem, oratio mihi cum tuo fratre fuit uberrima.

*I will not TALK with John about that business*; Johannem de hac re non conveniam.

*I would TALK with you a word or two*; volo te paucis, vel tribus verbis, alloqui; pauca tecum agere velim.

*TALK is but talk, but money buys land*; verba importat Hermodorus.

*You may as well TALK to the wall*; verba sunt mortuo.

*We TALK to one that minds not what*

*we say*; in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium.

*I TALK of chalk, and you talk of cheese*; ego de aliiis liquor, tu de capis respondes.

*To fall in TALK of*; incidere in narrationem.

*One that loves to hear himself TALK*; cui sermo in ore, non in pectore, nascitur.

*The greatest TALKERS are always the least doers*; non verbis, sed factis opus est.

*To induce one to TALK, or discourse of, &c.*; ad colloquium aliquem elicere, &c.

*The man we TALKED of came*; lupus est in fabula; Cic.

*A notable TALKER*; he prates like a parrot; chadada ala correpta; homo minime mutus; linguacissimus puer.

*You TALK no good of me, I am sure*; aïre tinniebat auris, nihil de me magnifice locutos vos esse scio.

*We will TALK more at another time*; alias, latius nagabimur.

*What is that you are TALKING of?* quid istuc est fabulæ?

*He was always TALKING of it*; crebris id libenter usurpavit sermonibus.

*Leave your prating and TALKING*; quid mihi nunc obstrepis?

*Do you TALK still, sirrah?* etiam responsas, nebulo?

*You may blame my TALKATIVENESS*; therefore I will have done; ne me Crispini scriinia lippi Compilasse putes, verbum non amplius addam.

*If beasts could but TALK with man's voice*; hiscere si animantia muta possent, si in linguarumstrarum facilitatem solvi.

*Could trees but TALK*; si arbores, globe, saxa sensu animata vitali, vocis sonitum quirent, et verborum articulos integrare, &c.

*Every man now TALKS of it*; quod in omnium est ore.

**A TALL man**; of a great stature; longurior, m. Homo procerus, prælongus, sublimis, ingens; prægrandi, maxima, vasta, ingenti mole corporis, proceritatis immodice, immense, stupendæ; magnitudine, statura eminente, immani, præcelsa, colossæ, gigantea; plusquam gigantea, humana; sublimitatis, altitudinis prodigiosa, immanissima. Monstrum hominis, specie, mole corporis monstruosa, monstrifica; usitatam, communem, ordinariam humanæ staturæ rationem longe superans; cui figura vastior elephanto. Polyphemus aut Orion aliquis, cui profundum mare pro vado est, rupes et montium fragmina pro telis, pinus ingens pro clava, baculo, pro cæna bos, reliqui more

tales pro nanis habentur; qui alios Homunculos, homunciones, ex alto, e sublimi, ut vermiculos despiciunt. Monstrum immane, ingens. Corpore altissimo. Altioris, colloque tonus supereminet omnes.

To TAME, *or break, a wild horse*; indomiti equi ferociam, audaciam refrænare. Furentem, novum, ferocientem equum habentis huc illuc flectere, torquere; habentis angustis, adductis, pressis compescere. Equo feroci, indomito, intracato, exultanti, effrenato insidere, herere, calcaria subdere, fræna immittere, habenas injicere. Torquere frænis ora fugacis equi. Sub iuga ferrea mitti quadrupedes, cornipedes, ridiculae docet servire lupatis. — *a wild young man*; juvenem ferocem et indomitum; audacia furentem, exultantem; effrenatum domare, perdomare, coercere, frangere, subigere, refrænare, cohibere; severioris disciplinæ habenas reprimere, compescere, mansuefacere; ab immanitate, feritate, lascivia, morum et vitæ turpitudine, pravitate, ad humanitatem, mansuetudinem, temperantiam revocare, perducere, traducere; ex ferro et immani mitiorem et mansuetum reddere. Adolescentis intractabilis animos, spiritus, impetus nimium feroces retundere. — *or mortify one's carnal affections*; indomitas cupititates, libidines, pravos animi et inordinatos appetitus; perturbationes, motus turbidos, appetitiones, affectus, impetus temerarios, effrenatos, affectiones distortas et pravos compescere, cohibere, coercere, reprimere, refrænare, perdomare, temperare, moderari, sedare, frænare, domare, subigere, continere, comprimere, ratione regere, domitas habere. Cæcam ac temerariam dominatricem animi cupiditatem rationi ac pietati subijcere. Accensas rerum terrenarum cupiditates restringere, cælestia tantum anhelare, ad cælestia aspirare, fidelibus desideriis ascendere. Voluptatibus corporeis et cupiditatibus moderari, imperare, reluctari; modum statuere, ponere; frænosa, vincula injicere; obviam ire. Facere, ita comparare se, ut animo tranquillo, sedato, quieto, pacato, et omni perturbatione vacuo sit. In omni vita rectissime præcipitur, ut perturbationes fugiamus, hoc est, motus animi rationi non obtemperantes. Animum vincere. Fortior est qui se, quam qui fortissima vincit Mænia. — *the people's fury*; populi feroces, tumentes, compescere, contundere. — *one by rigor and severity*; ad suam voluntatem, et nutum redigere, reducere.

To become, *or grow TAME*; mansuescere, mitescere, cicurari. Feritatem depouere, exuere, abijcere, dedicere. Bestia, fera cicur et mansueta, cultum patiens. Aspidem obsequuntur, Elephantum

jussa facient. Leones jugum subeunt; humana institutione naturam deponunt, obliviscuntur; in mores transeunt nostros.

*They must be TAMED so that they may be injured by little and little*; ita subigendum, ut minutatim assuefiant; Var.

*They will the sooner grow TAME by imitation*; imitando facilius domantur; Var.

To TARRY, *abide, or remain*; manere, morari, commorari, &c. — *delay, or linger*; cunctari, moras necere. — *be kind*; remanere, restare. — *and see which side will get the better*; eventum belli expectare; Cæs.

TARRY *for me there*; ibi me opperire; Ter. — *a little*; mane paulisper.

*Let her, us, not TARRY for you*; ne in mora illi sis; Ter. In te nihil sit moræ; Ter.

*They do not TARRY for us*; illis nulla est in nobis mora; Ter.

*That is what he TARRIES here for*; ea hic resistit gratia; Ter.

*They TARRY not above a year in a place*; neque longius anno remanent uno in loco; Cæs.

*I will not TARRY*; *I will come quickly*; non cunctabor; non morabor diutius; adventum non differam, non prorogabo; subito, inopinato, propediem nos visurus est; novo incunte anno; incunte vere, prima hirundine advolabo; dabitur tibi cupia nostri; Virg. Hyeme proxima, hyeme extrema, videbit nos Roma; cum se remiserit hyemis rigor, cum ciconiis et hirundinibus advolabo; adventum maturabimus; ocyus præsentiam nostram visurus es; propediem te invisam; maturabo reditum; jamjam adero; mox rediturus; continuo hic ero.

A TASK; pensum.

*To set one a TASK*; pensum alicui injungere; alicui quæ sunt gerenda præscribere; Cic.

*To end his TASK*; pensum absolovere, vel conficere.

*It will be a hard TASK*; magnum negotium; Cic.

*Impose what TASK you please on me* quidvis oneris impone; Ter.

*A hard TASK*; laboriosus est quam Sibylle folia colligere; onus Ætna gravius; Cic.

*You have undertaken a hard TASK*; provinciam cepisti duram.

To TASTE, act.; gustare, degustare, delibare.

*An excellently well-TASTED fish*; piscis egregii saporis; Macrobi.

*To take a light TASTE of a thing*; libare, primoribus labiis attingere; Cic.

*I will have a TASTE of every thing that is good*; unumquodque, quod quidem est

bellissimum, carpm; Ter.

*It has a very pleasant TASTE; aspit jucundissime.*

*To TAX, assess, or levy subsidies; censuram facere, taxare, describere; populum censere, aestimare; census agere, habere; facultates singulorum aestimare; census cujusque, estimationes facere; nova subinde tributa, vectigalia exigere; populo indicere, imperare, irrogare. Grave tributum omni plebi imponere. Exactionibus et tributis populum, plebem, subditos, cives, plebeculam, tenuiores onerare, opprimere, atterere, gravare, premere, deglutire, expilare, compilare, excoiare, devorare, excarnificare; sanguinem sudoremque plebis, rusticorum, tenuiorum, absorbere, ingurgitare; scrinia principum, armaria, thesauros sanguine pauperum explere. —the costs and charges of the suit; litem aestimare; Cic.*

*They are TAXED; they have taxes laid on them; pecunia ab iis exiguntur; Cms.*

*To TEACH; docere, instituere, erudire, prælegere; instituere, ducere, erudire, prælegere. Animos pueriles, ingenium rude ad humanitatem fingere, informare; literis, præceptis expolire, imbui, instruere. Præclara sapientiæ præcepta, et quasi vias quæ ad doctrinam ferunt, ducunt, tradere. Primis elementis instituere hierarum militiæ tiroes. Pueris vagientibus adhuc infantibus quasi lac cibumque præmansum in os ingerere, inserere. Ad bonas, meliores artes præire juventuti. Ludum aperire. Scientia discipulos angere. Præceptor, doctor, informator, magister, ludimagister, prædagogus, scholæ informator, moderator, gubernator. Quintilianus vage moderator summe juventutis. —or instruct young children; puerorum pectora rectis moribus, præceptis formare, instituere; artium vias juventuti tradere; vias disciplinarum discendarum tradere; puerorum rudem, et ad omnia sequacem animum, ad optima quæque perducere; puerorum ingenia literis excolere; juventutem et fideliter et accurate tam literis bonis, quam rectis moribus expolire; mysteria religionis juventuti tradere.*

*Why should I TEACH you this? te quid hoc doceam? Cic.*

*I will TEACH you what it is to deceive your master; tibi ostendam, herum quid sit periculi fallere; Ter.*

*They do not TEACH amiss; non male præcipiunt; Cic.*

*He had one at home to TEACH him; domi habuit unde disceret; Ter.*

*To burst into TEARS; effundi in lacrymas; Tac.*

*To ease one's grief by shedding TEARS; diffundere dolorem fletu; Ovid.*

**TEDIOUS** in speaking; nimis prolixitate, longitudine orationis; loquacitate. Nimis multa de re minime perspicua, apertissima, loquendo, dicendo; verba faciendo; diutius eadem in re immorando, sauetatem afferre, et nauseam, molestiam creare, exhibere, facessere; fatigare auditores et offendere, fastidium parere. Paulo est longior et loquacior. Longius in dicendo protractus est, diutius tenuit auditores, quam benevolentium etiam summus candor ferat. Nimius aliqua in re, odiosus et loquax. Longa ambage, longo sermone morari. —in repetitions; de eodem re disserendo; eadem sæpius inculcando, repetendo; eandem crambem bis terque coquendo, recoquendo, reponendo, anres obtundere, molestum esse, satietate defatigare. Nihil dictum est, quod non sit dictum prius. Idem dictum est centies. Ne me obtundas de hac re sæpius. Unam, et eandem semper cantas cantilenam. Plus millies audiui. Nihil novi affers. Quoties de eadem re audio? Mitte quod scio, hic quod rogo.

*That, or he, will soon be TEDIOUS to you; nō tu propediem istius obsturabere.*

*I am afraid I should be TEDIOUS to you, or to the reader; vereor ne prolixitate vobis fastidium ingeram; ne prolixa digressionem lectori tedium incutiam.*

*That caused me to be TEDIOUS to you in my letters; quæ res fecit ut tibi per literas obstrepere auderem.*

*The baths themselves will never free me of all this TEDIOUSNESS, or weariness; nunquam ædipol omnes ipsæ balnea mihi hanc lassitudinem eximent.*

*All know how TEDIOUS the expectation of the ambassadors was; expectatio legatorum quantum afferat languoris animis quis non videt?*

*It were too TEDIOUS to reckon up all; longum foret, si commemorarem omnia; Ter.*

*Not to be TEDIOUS; ne longum faciam; Hor.*

*Should I reckon up the rest, I should be TEDIOUS; si alia memorem, mora esset; Plaut.*

*Neither the country nor the city is at any time TEDIOUS to me; nec agri nec urbis odium unquam me percipit.*

*The discharge of my office is chiefly TEDIOUS to me; atque in primis me tenet satietas actû provincie.*

*To be very TEDIOUS to one, and by long discourse to interrupt most serious studies; molestia aliquem afficere et prolixa oratione a gravissimis studiis retardare.*

*But lest I should be TEDIOUS to you by many examples; sed ne multis vos ipse fatigem exemplis.*



*Lest we should be too TEDIOUS ; ne immodici videamur.*

*I will not be TEDIOUS ; perlonga est fabula, sed ego paucis absolvam.*

*That I may not be TEDIOUS ; to make an end in one word ; ne diutius te teneam ; ut brevi expediam. —too tedious ; hold you too long in the preface ; sed vos ne longiori moror proœmio.*

*I will be no more TEDIOUS , I will detain you no longer ; ego te non remorabor diutius.*

*I have been too TEDIOUS on this matter ; sed satis jam diu hoc saxum volvo.*

*Why are you so TEDIOUS ? will you never make an end ? verborum ambage me moraris.*

*The day is not long enough to tell you all the particulars, they are so TEDIOUS ; cujus singulas partes si pergam recensere, dies hic non sufficiat narrationi.*

*But that I may not be over TEDIOUS ; why should I further trouble you ? there needs not many words ; sed ne multus sim ; quid to multis morer ? quid opus est multis verbis ?*

*Let him say what he would have, or say no more, nor continue to be TEDIOUS ; aut dicat quod vult, aut molestus ne siet.*

*You are TEDIOUS ; you go about and about the bush ; ambis nimium, admodum.*

*Not to make a long harvest of so little corn ; not to be TEDIOUS in a trifle ; ne in re tam trita et vulgata multus aut insolens sim.*

*Not to weary you quite out with a TEDIOUS discourse ; ne anfractuoso nimis loquendi genere aures tuas delasserem.*

*He makes a long and TEDIOUS matter of it ; contexuit longas orationis lacinias.*

*He is very TEDIOUS ; he sings the same song ; nullum est jam dictum quod non dictum est prius.*

*The TEETH ; dentes.*

*To cast in one's TEETH ; ingratiitudinis ignominiosum arguere, insimulare, dicam scribere, &c. See To Upbraid.*

*To TELL, or say ; dicere, narrare. —a secret ; arcanum prodere, eloqui, effutire. —one any thing in his ear ; insurreare aliquid alicui in aurem. —one what to do ; alicui quæ sunt gerenda præscribere ; Cic. —to write or say ; dictare, suggerere. —one of any thing by way of advice, or remembrance ; monere, admonere, commonefacere. —by way of information ; significare, certiorum facere. —by way of complaint ; deferre ad aliquem. —any thing abroad ; predicare, divulgare ; rem proferre ; palam proferre ; Ter. dicta eliminare, ap. Hor. pro, extra limen Phrase.*

*offerre, renuntiare, facta agenda loqui ; Tibull. foris effutire ; Ter. —before ; præloqui, prædicare, prænuntiare, præmonstrare. —out his story ; enarrare, finem dicendi facere. —you at once, without more ado ; ne diutius expectes, dicam. —a thousand lies ; fundere mendacia ; Plant.*

*TELL me ; cedo, dic mihi. —him my father kept me at home ; dic me detineri domi a patre. —it, if you can, in a word ; id, si potes, verbo expedi ; Ter. —me, I prithee ; dic sodes ; Ter. —it me then ; cedo dum ; Ter. Cedo igitur quid faciam ; Ter. Quid facies cedo ; Ter. —where you dwell ; ede ubi consistas (i. e. dic ubi habites) ; Juv. —us ; dic, et, apud Comicos, dice ; item cedo, imper. pro, dic, apud Comicos etiam ; et dare sumitur interdum pro, dicere ; ut, iste Deus quis sit, da, Tityre, nobis, i. e. dic, memora. —me it shows ; quid opus nota noscere ? —me with whom you go, and I will tell you what you do ; noscitur ex socio qui non cognoscitur ex se. —me what I know not ; doctum doces ; mitte quod scio, dic quod rogo. —up ; let us hear all ; sitio reliquum fabulæ. —me at once ; tell me without more ado ; ne diutius eneca. —us how it is ; expone nobis quo modo sit.*

*I cannot TELL ; nescio.*

*As often as I TELL my opinion ; omnibus sententiis ; Cic.*

*I will TELL him all ; nihil reticebo ; Ter.*

*You must be TOLD of every thing ; de omnibus es sigillatim admonendus.*

*I TELL you truly ; quod res est dico ; Ter.*

*I have now no time to TELL ; non est nunc narrandi locus ; Ter.*

*One cannot TELL which way it will go ; non intelligitur utro ierit ; Plin.*

*He could not TELL how to give up his account ; non invenit quo pacto rationem redderet ; Val. Max.*

*What do you TELL me of your son ? filium narras mihi ? Ter.*

*What do you TELL me of Phocion ? quid mihi Phocionem loqueris ? Sen.*

*He had one at home to TELL him ; domi habuit unde disceret ; Ter.*

*He cannot TELL which is which ; uter sit non quit discernere ; Plant.*

*She TELLS her father of the adultery ; adulterium parenti indicat ; Ov.*

*The old woman TOLD me of it ; anus indicium id fecit mihi ; Ter.*

*You yourself can best TELL ; tu es optimus testis ; Cic.*

*They can TELL when to take out the honeycombs by — ; eximendorum favorum signum sumunt ex — ; Varro.*

*The senate and people of Rome can*  
3 U

**TELL**; senatus et populus Romanus testis est; Cic.

*She has somewhat to TELL him of*; habet quod ei obganniat; Ter.

*I am come to TELL you, that*; ad vos venio nuntiatum; Ter.

*Nor can I TELL that ever I dreamt*; nec somniasse monui; Pers.

*I cannot TELL whether*; haud scio an; Cic.

*Can you TELL what is for our good?* tun' judicare nostram in rem quod sit potes? Cic.

*How can you TELL, except you try?* qui scis ergo istuc, nisi periculum feceris? Ter. Quomodo id cognoscis?

*You cannot TELL*; nescias; Ter.

*It is more than I can TELL*; ignoro; Macrob.

*They make them TELL whence they came*; quibus ex regionibus veniant pronuntiare cogunt; Cœs.

*I cannot TELL what to do*; nec quid agam scio; Ter. Incertum est quid agam; Id.

*He TELLS him what to do*; quid fieri velit, edocet; Cœs.

*Nobody could TELL*; in incerto fuit; Tac. Neque certum inveniri poterat; Cœs.

*I could TELL him what to say to that well enough*; habeo pro illa re, illum quod moncam probe; Ter.

*They both TELL the sheep twice a day*; bisque die numerant ambo pecus; Virg.

*He could TELL the names of all the citizens*; omnium civium nomina perperat; Cic.

*If you will promise me not to TELL*, I will tell you; si mihi fidem das te taciturnum, dicam; Ter.

*We TELL lies even for custom's sake*; mentimur et consuetudinis causa; Sen.

*I remember it without your TELLING*; memini tametsi nullus moneas; Ter.

*As he will come to no danger by TELLING*; cum illi nihil periculi ex indicio siet; Ter.

*As the money was TELLING*; ut numerabatur argentum; Ter.

*Bid him TELL him out twenty pounds*; jube dinumeret illi viginti minas; Ter.

*You were TOLD it*; renuntiatum est; Ter.

*Say not but you were TOLD of it before*; ne tu dicas hoc tibi non prœdictum; Ter.

*I was TOLD*; it was told me; dictum est; Ter.

*As you TOLD me*; ut a te audiebam; Cic.

*You were TOLD what to do*; dicta tibi lex est; Hor.

*When he had TOLD what he came for*; reliquo sermone confecto, cuius rei causa venerat; Cœs.

*Let you should TELL what you saw*; ne, quod vidistis, vulgetis; Petr.

*They TELL him it was an affair that they were not able to judge of*; docent, sui iudicii rem non esse; Cœs.

*Being TOLD by him how matters went*; ab eo certior factus quæ res gererentur; Cœs.

*When it was TOLD that he was dead*; morte ejus nuntiata; Cic.

*Do not TELL my master of it, of me*; ne id pædagogus resciat. Ne me apud præceptorem deferam.

*A TELL-tale*; a blab; homo futilis, levis; rimarum plenus; omnia forens sub auras, hac illacque perfluens; dolium pertusum; incontinentis linguæ; Parmeno Terentianus; e perforato qui biberit poculo; laterna Punica; cribro infidelior; laterna magis pellucidus; dolio pertuso incontinentior.

*He TELLS every thing he hears*; rimarum plenus est, hac illac perpluit.

*He was an hour in TELLING*; dum hæc dicit, abijt hora.

*I will TELL you the whole matter*; a capite arcessam omnia.

*Well, then, I will TELL you truly*; ago, te non suspendam amplius.

*I do not speak or TELL it by hearsay*; nec audita narro, sed comperta.

*I have TOLD nobody yet, and I mean not to tell you*; hoc nemo mortalium ex me scit hactenus, nec tu scies.

*I pray thee, TELL me*; dic sodes.

*Heark in your ear*; I have a word to TELL you in your ear; admove aurem.

*He TOLD (whispered) him something in his ear*; immussavit necio quid in aurem.

*Think not much to TELL me*; ne grave-ris commemorare.

*Let me TELL you what you have heard*; ait mihi fas audita loqui.

*I have TOLD you all*; I have made clean riddance; totum Augur stabulum jam effudi.

*Of all loves TELL me truly*; dic obsecro, disere, amabo.

*I was about to TELL you*; isthuc ibam.

*If you will needs know the whole truth*, I will TELL you; si me verum fateri aino equuleo ullo vis.

*He TOLD him his whole mind*; illi mentis penetralia nudat.

*I will TELL you to this end*; dicam in hoc, ut, &c.

*He TOLD nobody*; nulli verbum fecit.

*He promised to keep counsel*; not to TELL; stipulatus est arcanum silentium.

**He TOLD me all his mind**; expectoravit me mihi totum.

**Go to**; let us hear you **TELL all**; sed age, prome quicquid est.

**I will TELL you**, but you must keep connect; dicam igitur, sed tacituro.

**You TELL a very fable**; yes, but what is the moral of the fable, think you? fabulam audio; verum, sed audi quid mihi velit fabula.

**My mind TELLS me**; mens mea suggestit mihi.

**I wished I might meet with somebody to TELL this to**; optavi quempiam dari in cujus sinum hoc effunderem.

**You will do me a courtesy to TELL me**; bearis me si non gravaberis referre.

**He TOLD himself the whole business**; praesens praesenti patefecit.

**I will TELL you what I saw**; the person and place shall be nameless; nunc dicam quod his ego oculis vidi; nomen hominis locique silebitur.

**It is not worth TELLING**; nec est operae pretium audire.

**But TELL me this**; verum illud expedi.

**I shall TELL the world of your knavery**; faciam ut te omnes sciant nebulonem; hic niger est.

**You see how I have TOLD you my whole mind**; vides ut me totum in sinum tuum effunderim.

**You TELL me a tale of a tub**; id quod neque est, neque fuit, neque futurum est, mihi praedicas.

**Let me TELL my tale**; sine me pervenire quo volo.

**No man can TELL**; nemo potest verbis consequi.

**TEMPERANCE**; temperantia.

**TEMPERATE in prosperity**; intemperate; moderate ferre res secundas. Continere, cohibere, coercere se, ne prosperis fortunae flatibus, ventis nimium secundis, in scopulos intemperantiae, in superbiam, arrogantiam, luxuriam, lasciviam, socordiam, desidiam, aliamve turpitudinem abripiatur, abducatur, auferatur. Moderari fortunae. Opibus non tradere mores. In rebus bonis. Ab insolenti temperatam laetitia servare mentem. Aequa commoda mente pati. Rebus prosperis inolescere, efferri. Fortuna dulci ebrius. Opibus tradere moras.

**A TEMPEST, or storm**; tempestas, caelum turbidum, caeli ruina.

**A TEMPESTUOUS sea**; pelagus immitte, mare saevum, furens, aestuans.

**Tossed with a TEMPEST**; tempestate rejici. Fluctibus jactari. Ventis, procellis agitari. Semper mortem expectabam, ita usque adversa tempestate sui sumus. Ventis inimica per aequora rapti.

**The sea is TEMPESTUOUS**; aspera saevit hyems, omnique a parte ferocera Bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent.

**TEMPESTUOUS weather**; intemperies, intempestas, inclementia, injuria, intemperantia celi.

**To guide a ship in a TEMPEST**; navis praecipitem cursum clavo dirigere.

**There is a great TEMPEST abroad**; magno miscetur murmure caelum. Tempestas sine fine furit, tonitruque tremiscunt Ardua terrarum; involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida caelum Abstulit, ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.

**Most TEMPESTUOUS and contrary winds**; importunissimi venti ex adverso flantes.

**The sea is very TEMPESTUOUS**; rapidis saevit fervoribus aequor, &c.

**The ship is in great danger by storms and TEMPESTS, when they rise**; quum ventus et undae intumescunt, ratis tunc mediis urgetur in fluctibus aequoreis; et titubans quassatur procellis.

**To alley a TEMPEST**; componere, tranquillam reddere tempestuosum saevi maris impetum; lenire tempestatem; tumida placare aequora; Aëoliis ventis, tumidisque imperare procellis; liberare a turbine irati aequoris.

**To TEMPORISE**; servire scenae, sive temporis; uti foro.

**He can TEMPORISE, and fit his sails for every wind**; he can swim with the stream; studiis omnium et affectibus inservire conatur, et probe callet.

**He is a TEMPORISER**; omnium horarum homo.

**He TEMPORISES**; turn rather than burn; temporis sagaciter inservire studet.

**He could so TEMPORISE, that no man knew what to make of him**; ita dubium se omnibus mediumque praestabat, ut temporibus insidiari videbatur.

**One that can TEMPORISE has snails for every season**; amiculum pro venti flatu aptare.

**He is such a TEMPORISING parasite**, if you say the crow is white he will say so too; inanire bene scit cum insanientibus.

**He knows how to TEMPORISE**; to use the times; to fish in troubled waters; omnia ex proprio usu agere, et turbatis temporum aquis piscari visus est.

**To TEMPT, or entice**; tentare, allicere, illicere, pellicere. — *to coil*; corrumpelarum laqueis implicare, illecebris iretore; promissis inducere ad patrandum nefas.

**To withstand TEMPTATION**; peccatorum, vitiolorum, scelorum illecebris, lenociniis, blanditiis, magna vi, pro viribus, pro virili obniti, summis viribus oblectari, re-

luctari, repugnare, obistere. Pugnare diu nec se submittere culpæ.

Where to TEND all these things? quoniam hæc omnia pertinent? Cms. spectant? Cic.

I forewarn its pernicious TENDENCY; exitiosum fore videbam.

A TENT, or pavilion; tentorium.

Soldiers' TENTS; castra, n. pelles, pl. f.

To pitch his TENTS; castra, tentoria figere; castrametari.

To remove his TENTS; castra movere, refigere.

The TENTS are near at hand; in propinquo sunt castra; Liv.

I pitched my TENTS by the very wall; ad murum castra posui; Balbus Cic. Juxta murum castra posuit; Cms.

To erect TENTS, booths; tabernacula statuere; Cms.

To pitch the TENTS of enemies one against another; castra castris conferre, opponere.

In the same TERMS; eisdem verbis.

TERMS of capitulation; conditiones.

On these TERMS; ea lege. — you may have her; istis legibus habere licet; Plaut. Sub ea conditione; Plin.

On even TERMS; æqua conditione; Cic. Æquis conditionibus; Cms.

To debate of TERMS; de conditionibus disceptare; Cms.

Let us fight on even TERMS; æquemus pugnas; Virg.

Nor could they have it on even, fair, good TERMS; neque ejus conditionem æquam haberent; Corn. Nep.

On those TERMS I will not refuse; ita non sum recusaturus, si; Liv.

To appoint a TERM; terminum præstare.

They do not give a metrical or harmonious TERMINATION to their sentences; non claudunt numeris sententias.

It is to your good offices I owe the happy TERMINATION of this business; per te negotium ex sententia perfecti.

To give TESTIMONY of another's honesty; judicium suum de altero satis honorificum declarare. Amplissimo testimonio aliquem cohonestare, ornare, communiare. Ad laudem, ad honestatem alterius; pro altero testimonium suum dicere, perhibere, fidem suam dare; obligare se iudicio. Aliquem laudare pro concione. Alteri suo testimonio, sua commendatione honorem decernere, deferre. Existimationem alterius in iudicio verbis suis augere; virtuti testimonium tribuere.

All his former life will give us tacit but sure TESTIMONY on the one part or the other; dabit nobis jam tacite vita anteacta in alterutram partem firmum et grave testimonium.

I. THAN, after other, or otherwise, is rendered by ac, atque, et, and quam; as, Nor could she complain in other language than the thing itself prompted her to; neque voce alia, ac res monebat, ipsa poterat conqueri; Ter.

There is nothing of which you think otherwise THAN I do; nihil est, de quo aliter tu sentias, atque ego; Cic.

The light of the sun is far other THAN that of candles; lux denique longe alia est solis et lychnorum; Cic.

Let him not praise my wit otherwise THAN I would have him; ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium; Cic.

II. THAN, after the comparative degree before a casual word, not having a verb after it, is rendered by quam, or the ablative case of the following word: as, There is nothing to be wished for more than prosperity; nihil est magis optandum quam prospera fortuna; Cic.

They are dearer to me THAN my own life; mihi vita mea sunt chariores; Cic.

Note: If either a verb, or verbal in ing, come immediately after than; or if a verb come after the casual word following than; in such case than is rendered by quam; as,

Nothing is harder THAN to see what may be becoming; nihil est difficilius, quam quid deceat videre; Cic.

The book itself will not please me more THAN your admiring it has pleased me; me non magis liber ipse delectabit quam tua admiratio delectavit; Cic.

I found it more by wanting, THAN by enjoying; carento magis intellexi, quam fruendo; Cic.

Some other phrases:

We have pampered ourselves more THAN was fit; ultra nobis quam oportebat, induluimus; Quint.

To THANK, or give thanks; agere, habere, et referre gratias.

God be THANKED; Deo gratias.

To be THANKFUL, or grateful; grata memoria meritum, beneficium alicujus prosequi, colere, usurpare. Nullum grati animi argumentum, testimonium prætermittere, negligere. Singulari studio, benevolentia observare aliquem propter beneficium acceptum. Accepta beneficia, officia alicujus memoria tenere, animo complecti; visceribus, præcordiis infixâ conservare, commemoratione grata prædicare, profiteri, agnoscere, recognoscere. Propter collata beneficia gratias immortales, magnas, ingentes, maximas, infinitas, singulares, immensas; meritam debitamque gratiam benemerentibus agere, habere, deferre, referre, debere, reddere; justis honoribus et memori mente persol-

vere. Amici expectationi in referendis gratis non deesse; omnes nervos, vires ad satisfaciendum intendere. Beneficia pati ex memoria nunquam excidere, elabi, effluere. Memoriam beneficii colere benevolentia sempiterna. Multorum magnorumque beneficiorum gratia alteri se addicere, dedere, obstringere, devovere, consecrare.

*THANK him; or thanks be to him; huic gratia; Plaut.*

*THANKS to old age; thank old age for it; habenda senectuti gratia; Cic.*

*He may THANK his ring for his being king of Lydia; annuli beneficio rex extortus est Lydiae; Cic.*

*HE THANKS me with letters on letters; gratias aliis super aliis epistolis agit; Plin.*

*I give God THANKS; charites persolvo tonanti.*

*I cannot but give you great THANKS for all your great deserts; facere non possum, quin in singulas res, meritaque tua, gratias tibi agam maximas.*

*Whom I will gladly give THANKS to; cui impense verbis gratias agerem.*

*I give you everlasting THANKS, and will do so all my life; for I cannot hope in any other way to recompense you; immortales ego tibi gratias ago, agamque dum vivam, nam aliter relaturum me sperare non possum.*

*Who are holy? who are religious? who but those who give to God THANKS by duty honoring him? qui sancti? qui religionem colant? qui nisi meritum Deo opt. max. immortalis gratiam justis honoribus persolvunt?*

*To let slip no duty, nor testimony of a THANKFUL mind; nullum grati animi officium prætermittere.*

*Although we cannot pay to him so great THANKS as are due, yet we must pay the greatest which our minds are capable of; cui quanquam gratia referri tanta non potest, quanta debetur, habenda tamen est quantam maximam animi nostri capere possunt.*

*To give deserved THANKS heartily; meritis deponere pectore grates.*

*What THANKS shall I give? quas dicere grates, quasve referre parem?*

*Be not unthankful or unmindful of so great benefits; noli pati tanta beneficia ex memoria excidere.*

*Although I should have nothing else to do through my whole life but to be THANKFUL to you, yet I would think the time too little to express any way that thankfulness I owe you; si nullum mihi in hoc vite meæ fluxu reliquum foret officium, nisi ut gratus erga te judicaret, tamen exiguum mihi tempus vel ad referendam, vel ad*

*prædicandam gratiam putarem tibi parem ac debitam.*

*To be mindful of, and THANKFUL to, those who deserve well at our hands; memorem et gratum in bene meritis animum præstare.*

*To be THANKFULLY mindful of one's virtue; alicujus virtutem grata memoria persequi.*

*I will ever be mindful of, and THANKFUL for, the good offices you have done me; tuorum erga me meritorum nulla unquam delebit oblivio.*

*Who can be able THANKFULLY to requite so great pains? quia compensare tantos valeat labores?*

*I wish I may have some seasonable opportunity to make your good offices to me more pleasing to yourself, by the THANKFULNESS of my dutiful respects; opto ut mihi liceat, præsentis pietatis meorum officiorum, tua beneficia tibi facere jucundiora.*

*THANKS be to God; gratia superis.*

*With one consent they (THANKFULLY) blessed God; concordibus illi animis Deo egerant gratias.*

*I THANK God, I have been very well; ego Dei beneficio, bellissime valui.*

*I THANK him therefore; hanc ideo illi gratiam habeo.*

*I shall have cause to THANK you while I live; equidem gratiam et habeo, et habiturus sum, quoad vivam, maximam.*

*We will all THANK you for it; magnam a nobis omnibus initurus es gratiam.*

*I shall never forget your great kindness, but always be THANKFUL for it; tua erga me beneficia, dum vita suppetit, æterna erunt.*

*I shall take it for a great favor, and be very THANKFUL; magni ego beneficii loco ducturus sum.*

*I THANK you for that; hoc ego tibi acceptum fero. —you now, and so shall ever; habetur a me gratia, et semper habebitur; gratitudinis dedicationem pollicemur, et agnoscimus.*

*I cannot THANKFULLY repeat, much less repay, your love; quæ ego beneficia tua, vix repetere, nedum possum rependere.*

*THANKS a thousand times; gratias quot in myriade monades; dignas persolvere grates Non ipsæ Charites possunt tibi.*

*You have made me deep in your books of THANKS for this; isthoc officio, gratiam iniisti apud me maximam.*

*I shall THANKFULLY remember your kindness; stabit apud me beneficii tui memoria.*

*I give you many THANKS; immortales habeo tibi gratias.*

*We will never forget, but always be*

THANKFUL *for, this favor* ; grata semper memoria beneficium illud prosequemur.

*Take in good part this small expression of my THANKFULNESS* ; accipe idcirco hoc grati animi argumentum.

*A paper-present ; this pepper-corn of THANKFUL acknowledgement* ; literaria strenua aut flosculus quopiam e musarum hortulis decerpto, animum testari gratum, ac memorem.

*A favor is well bestowed on a THANKFUL person* ; apud memorem beneficii stat gratus.

*I shall ever endeavor to be very THANKFUL* ; semper intentum, promptum, et paratum me esse studebo, et conabor ad gratias referendas.

*I do gladly and heartily THANK you* ; tibi iustus et lubens laudes ago ; et grates gratiasque habeo.

*You shall acknowledge that kindness to be THANKFULLY repaid* ; fœneratum isthuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices ; i. e. cum lucro redditum, et conduplicatum.

*I shall ever have something to give God THANKS for* ; semper habebo quod cœlo imputem.

THAT ; ille, illa, illud ; is, ea, id ; iste, ista, istud. —*for which* ; qui, quæ, quod. —*for, because* ; quod, quia, quoniam. —*or to the end that* ; ut, quo. —*way* ; isthac, illac.

So THAT ; modo, dum, dummodo, adeo ut.

By THAT means ; eo pacto.

I. THAT, *before a substantive expressed or understood, is rendered by one of these demonstrative pronouns, ille, is, or isto* : as,

*I was musing whether I could cut THAT whetstone with a razor* ; hoc agitabam, an eotem illam secare novacula possem ; Flor.

*We must take heed we offend not at all in THAT kind* ; cavendum est, nequid in eo genere peccetur ; Cic.

*Drive away THAT rival as far as you can from her* ; istum æmulum, quoad poteris, ab ea pellito ; Ter. Ego sum ille consul P. C. cui ; Cic. Cum is inimicus, qui ; Cic. Fuit ista quondam in hac rep. virtus ; Cic.

*Note* : When a relative next follows THAT, then the substantive is understood.

II. THAT, *when it may be turned into who, whom, or which, is made by the pron. rel. qui, &c.* : as,

*When I saw a man THAT (who) had been on the same side that (which) I had been on* ; cum viderem virum, qui in eadem causa, in qua ego, fuisset ; Cic. Quamdiu erit quisquam, qui defendere audeat cives ; Cic. Meum consilium

illud, quod satis jam firmum videbatur ; Cic.

III. THAT, *after words signifying care, endeavor, desire, entreaty, wishing, warning, counselling, commanding, obtaining, happening, permitting, and effecting, also after words signifying possibility, or impossibility, is rendered by ut* : as,

*I will see THAT you be made acquainted with all* ; omnia tibi ut nota sint, faciam ; Cic.

*Whereas you give me counsel, THAT I should desire of him, that he would give way to me, that* ; quod suadra, ut ab eo petam, ut mihi concedat, ut ; Cic.

*It is possible THAT I may be deceived* ; potest fieri ut fallar ; Cic.

*Note* : When no or not is added to THAT after words of this kind, then both that and no or not is rendered by ne, or ut ne : as,

*We must take heed, THAT our bounty hurt not those very men whom we shall seem to be bountiful to* ; videndum est, ne obsit benignitas iis ipsis, quibus benigne videbitur fieri ; Cic.

*I only desire of you, THAT you would not believe that this old man was suborned by me* ; hoc modo te obsecro, ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem ; Ter. Monet ut caveat ne prelium ineat ; Cic. So cavendum, ne and cautio, ne ; Cic. et Ter. Providit nequa illius temporis invidia attingeret ; Cic. So cura ne ; Cic. Tibi cura sit ne ; Cic. Tux partes sunt ne ; Cic.

IV. THAT, *having after it the sign of a potential mood, (viz. may, might, &c.) or signifying, to the end or intent that, is rendered by ut, or quo* : as,

*THAT I may say for others what I think by myself* ; ut pro aliis loquar, quod de me ipse sentio ; Cic.

*THAT I might the more quickly escape* ; quo celerius evaderem ; Sen.

*They do hurt to some, THAT (to the end that) they may be liberal to others* ; aliis nocent, ut in alios liberales sint ; Cic.

*They shortened the name, THAT (to the intent that) they might be the fitter* ; nomina contrahebant, quo essent aptiora ; Cic.

V. THAT, *after a note of intension, so or such, is rendered by ut* : as,

*So fierce was the fight, THAT —* ; tam atrox pugna fuit, ut — ; Flor.

*Are you such a fool THAT you know not these things?* adeone es ignarus, ut hæc nescias ; Cic.

VI. THAT, *after words importing fear in affirmative speeches, is rendered by ne* : as,

*I feared THAT those things which have*

happened, would fall out; timebam, ne evenirent ea, quæ acciderunt; Cic.

VII. THAT, after words importing fear in negative speeches, is rendered by ut, or ne non: as,

*I am afraid THAT the stranger will not be able to stand by him; metuo, ut substat hospes; Ter.*

*He feared THAT he should not speed; timuit, ne non succederet; Hor.*

VIII. THAT is sometimes rendered by quo: as for instance; 1. When that is put with or for because, it is rendered by quod: as,

*A little after he came back, because THAT he said he had forgot somewhat; rediit paulo post, quod se oblitum nescio quid diceret; Cic.*

*Wo is me THAT, i. e. because that, love is to be cured with no herbs; hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis; Ovid.*

2. When that refers to something done, or doing, or to cause, it is rendered by quod: as,

*It is well done of you THAT you are a help to me; bene facis, quod me adjuvas.*

*I am glad THAT it happened according to your desire; quod res tibi ex animi sententia eveniret, lætor.*

*Thence it is THAT they ride in triumph in a chariot of gold with four horses; inde est quod aureo curru quatuor equis triumphatur; Flor.*

3. THAT, after words importing opinion, observation, knowledge, certainty, relation, or complaint, is rendered by quod: as,

*I do believe THAT not all like you should have lived safely in this city; credo, quod non omnes tui similes incolumes in hac urbe vixissent; Sal.*

*I know now THAT my son is in love; scio jam, quod filius amet meus; Plaut.*

*You complained THAT I forbade them to gather tribute; querebare, quod eos tributa exigere vetarem; Cic.*

*Note: To avoid mistake in using quod for ut, till the learner's judgment be ripened by experience, let him, after any of these verbrun quod should be rendered for that, omit the rendering of any thing for it, only turning the nominative into the accusative, and the finite verb into the infinitive mood: as, I confess that I sent no letter to you; fateor me nullas ad te dedisse literas; I am very glad THAT you have bought a farm; emisse te (for quod tu emeris) prædium vehementer gaudeo; Cic. This construction is the more usual. Suum se negotium agere dicunt; Cic. Ab officio discedit, si se destitutum (for quod sit destitutus) queratur; Ib. Scripsit se*

*audivisse (for quod audiverit) eum missum factum esse a consule. Has literas velim existimes fœderis habituras esse vim, non epistolæ; Id. Ex quo intelligi potest nulum bellum esse justum, nisi quod... Credo pudicitiam Saturno rege moratam in terris; Juven. Fingi a me totum hoc temporis causa putatote; Cic.*

IX. THAT, after before or after, and having a nominative case and a verb following it, is rendered by quam, joined to ante, prius, post, postea: as,

*Before THAT I begin to speak for Murena; antequam pro Murena dicere instituo; Cic.*

*After THAT I had read your letters; postquam literas tuas legi; Cic.*

X. THAT, between a comparative degree and a verb, is an expletive, and has nothing rendered for it in Latin: as,

*The more THAT I love you; quo te magis amo... quanto (the longer that) diutius abest, magis cupio tanto; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*We are now of THAT age, that —; id ætatis jam sumus, ut —; Cic.*

*The selfsame day (time) THAT; eo ipso die, quo (tempore quam); Cic.*

*It is almost time THAT —; prope adest, quum —; Ter.*

*He brought them to THAT (that pass), that —; eo redegit, ut —; Flor.*

*The matter was at THAT pass; res eo recidit; eo loci erat; Quint. Cic.*

*I thought it would come to THAT; nempe putavi fore.*

*He came now, THAT I know of; non venerat, quod sciam; Cic.*

*Now THAT I know your price; nunc quando tuum pretium novi; Cic.*

*She it is THAT troubles us; ea nos perturbat; Ter.*

*What should the matter be THAT —; quid sit quapropter —; Ter.*

*What is the matter THAT —; quidnam est, quod —; Ter.*

*But THAT; ni; nisi; nisi quod; quod nisi.*

*Not but THAT; non quin; non quod non.*

*For all THAT; etsi; quanquam; nihilominus; tamen, &c. &c.*

*And yet he would not for all THAT keep his axe from her; nec tamen idcirco ferrum illa abstinuit; Ovid.*

*In THAT place; eo loci, ibi loci; Plin.*

*THAT is to say; id est; videlicet; nimirum; scilicet; Cic.*

*At THAT time; tunc temporis; Justin.*

*From THAT time; ex illo tempore; Cic. Ex eo; Tac. Extunc; Apul.*

*Had it not been for THAT; quod nisi ita fuisset; Cic.*

THEN; tum, tunc, tunc temporis. —*what shall I do? quid igitur faciam miser?*

I. THEN, referring to time, as signifying at that time, is rendered by tunc, tum, and ibi put for tum: as, *Where were you then? ubi tunc eras?* Cic.

They do not cease even THEN to envy, when they ought to pity me; etiam tum, cum misereri mei debent, non desinunt invidere; Cic.

THEN the fellow began to pray me; ibi homo cepit me obsecrare, ut; Ter.

II. THEN, referring to order, as signifying next or after that, is rendered by tum or deinde: as, *We are first to treat of honesty, and then of profit; primum est de honesto, tum de utili disserendum;* Cic.

First therefore shall the beginning be declared, and THEN the cause; primum ergo origo, deinde causa explicabitur; Cic.

III. THEN is often used in interrogative and illative speeches for therefore, without any relation to time or order, and is rendered by ergo, or igitur: as,

*What need THEN was there of a letter? quid ergo opus erat epistola?* Cic.

He THEN shall be an eloquent man that —; is erit igitur eloquens, qui —; Cic.

You would say so THEN indeed, if you knew as much as I; magis dicas si scias, quod ego scio; Plaut. Magis id diceres, si; Cic.

Now and THEN he let tears fall as they did; nonnunquam collacrymabat; Ter. Subinde; Plin.

THENCE, or from thence; inde, isthinc, illinc.

I. THENCE, signifying from that place, is rendered by illinc, inde, or isthinc: as,

He will get away from THENCE as soon as he can; ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducet; Ter.

If any body ask for me, call me from THENCE; si quis me queret, inde vocatote; Plaut.

Of our troubles you hear before me; for they are spread abroad from THENCE; de malis nostris tu prius audis, quam ego: isthinc enim emanant; Cic.

II. THENCE, signifying thereupon, or therefrom, as denoting the original cause or occasion of any thing, is rendered by ex eo, inde, or exinde: as,

THENCE it comes to pass, that —; ex eo fit, ut —; Cic.

THENCE it is that you call almost every one by his name; inde est, quod prope omnes nomine appellas; Plin.

THENCE we all call him wise; exinde

sapere eum omnes dicimus; Plaut. Ex eo fieri, ut mulierculæ magis, amicitiarum præsidia querant, quam viri; Cic. Inde est, quod magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo; inde quod interdiu; Plin. Duplex exinde fama est; alii prælio victum Latinum, &c.; Liv. Note: *Eo is in this sense sometimes used without ex.* Eo factum est, ut ad te lapsus sine meis literis rediret; Cic. And inde without quod: as, Inde civibus facta spes in avi mores regem abiturum; Liv.

Some other phrases:

From THENCEFORTH; ex eo; Tacit. Ex illo tempore; Cic. Exinde; Apul. Ex illo; Virg. Exinde sui juris videtur esse, ex quo; Papin. Cum profugisset, nec exinde usquam compareret; Apul. Quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet; Justin.

THENCEFORTH; deinceps. Res quas Cæsar anno post, et deinceps reliquis annis administravisset in Gallia; Cic. Prima officia diis immortalibus, secunda patriæ, tertio parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debentur; Cic.

THERE, in that place; ibi, ibidem, inibi, illic.

THEREABOUT, of number; plus minus, præterpropter.

THEREFORE, for that cause; itaque, idcirco, ergo, propterea, igitur, ideo, quocirca.

THEREOF; ejus rei, inde.

THEREUPON, of time; exinde: of reason; eapropter.

I. THERE, relating to place, in which any thing is, or is done, is rendered by ibi, istic, illic: as,

What is he doing THERE? quid ibi facit? Ter.

Write what I shall bid you THERE; quod jubebo, scribito istic; Plaut.

THERE my mother departed this life but a little while ago; mater mea illic mortua est duper; Ter.

II. THERE, relating to place to which any one comes, is rendered by illo, or illoc: as,

As soon as I came THERE; ubi illo adveni; Plaut.

When I came THERE; quum illoc adveni; Ter. Postquam illo ventum est; Plaut.

III. THERE, not relating to place, is only a sign of the English nominative case after its verb, having nothing in Latin rendered for it: as,

THERE is neither sowing nor mowing for me there; mihi isthic nec scitur nec metitur; Plaut.

THERE is on this side a chapel; est ad hanc manum sacellum; Ter. Nimirum



inter vos, perimium interest; Ter. Præmittendæ defensionis plures solent esse causæ.

Many times the Latin for the verb following there is such as usually has no nominative case expressed together with it, which is then called a verb impersonal.

IV. THERE is often compounded with several particles, viz. about, after, at, by, from, in, into, of, on, out, upon, to, unto, with, withal, &c., and is rendered by in, isto, &c. in such case as the particle compounded therewith signifies or governs, and sometimes by adverbial particles: as,

As they were much perplexed THEREABOUT; dum consternatæ in ea re hæsitarent; Bæ.

Either at Dyrrhachium, or somewhere THEREABOUTS; aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam; Cic.

They washed their hands and feet THEREAT; laverunt ex eo manus et pedes suos; Jun.

THEREUPON it comes to pass that; eo (ex eo; ita) fit, ut; Cic. —it is that; inde est quod; Plin. Pan. —he discovers his concealed affection; ibi tum amorem celatum indicat; Ter.

Accordingly as the wind stands, THEREAFTER is the sail set; utcumque est ventus, exin velum vertitur; Plaut.

Some other phrases:

Though the captains were not THERE then; quamvis duces non essent, tum præsentæ; Flor.

I think nothing better for you than to stay THERE till; nihil puto tibi esse utilius, quam ibidem opperiri quoad; Cic.

THERE pride seems to have been bred; superbia nata inibi esse videtur; Cic. N. Inibi significat quiddam majus quam ibi; Par.

I. THE (like a or an) is a sign of a noun substantive common.

THE brighter, the better; quanto splendidior, tanto præstantior; Ovid.

He did THE more easily persuade them to it; id hoc facilius eis persuasit; Cæsar.

Where the superlative degree is used in the height of excess, there THE, not a, is used before it: but where it is used in a moderate sense, there a, not the, is used before it: as,

Of all THE fingers, the middle is the longest; digitorum medius est longissimus.

He is a man of very great wit; vir est summo ingenio; Cic.

II. THE sometimes is used to denote distinction, restriction, and eminency: as,

THE one of them is alive, the other is

dead; alter eorum vivit, alter est emortuus; Plaut.

Without doubt we have undone THE man; siue dubio perdidimus hominem; Cic.

Alexander THE Great; Alexander ille magnus. Denique a philosophia profectus princeps Xenophon Socraticus ille; Cic.

III. THE, before a comparative degree, whether adjective or adverb, is usually put for these particles, by how much, by so much, and rendered by quo, or quanto, in the first place, and (if redoubled) by eo, hoc, or tanto in the second place: as,

THE higher we are, the humbler let us behave ourselves; quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos submissius geramus; Cic.

THE greater the estate is, the more is required to maintain it; possessio que est major, eo plus requirit ad se tuendam; Cic. Voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e sua sede et statu dimovet; Cic. Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores; Vir.

THICK; crassus. —as to number or time; creber, frequens. —close together; arctus, confortus, spissus. —of hearing; surdaster. —and threefold; catervatim, turmatim, agmatim.

As THICK as hops; confertim, spissos. —as hail; in modum grandinis; Flor.

He trudges through THICK and thin to Rome; imbre lutoque aspersus Romam petit; Hor.

He charges into the THICKEST of his enemies; in confertissimos hostes incurrit; Sall. In hostes densos fertur; Virg. Per (through) confertissimam hostium turbam impetum facit; Liv.

Thy hid thyself in the THICK woods; se in densissimas sylvas abdiderunt; Cæs.

Accordingly as it is THICK or thin; pro modo crassitudinis; Colum.

It is a THICK air they have at Thebes; cælum crassum Thebis; Cic.

He muffled his face in THICK clouds; densis textit sua nubibus ora; Ov.

Standing THICK, they were not able to avoid the darts; neque tela conferti vitare poterant; Cæs. Præterquam quod confertiores steterant (stood thicker); Liv.

He gets into the THICKEST of the throng; se in confertissimam turbam recepit; Liv.

An inch THICK; as thick as one's thumb; digiti, pollicis crassitudine; Cæs. The winter makes honey THICK; frigore mella cogit hyems.

A THIEF; fur, c. g. latro, m.

To play THE THIEF; furti se alligare, astringere; furari, et clam alicui eripere; alionis bonis manus furtivas injicere, af-

ferre; in omni genere furandi versari.

*I have been a THIEF to my own belly;* egomet me defraudavi geniumque meum.

*Save a THIEF from hanging, and he will cut your throat;* perit quod facis ingrato.

*One THIEF accuses another;* Clodius accusat moechos.

THIN; tenuis, rarus.

*To THIN, or make thin;* tenuare, attenuare, extenuare, disrarare; rarefacere.

*The air is THIN at Athens;* Athenis tenuis cœlum; Cic.

*He must take care it grow not THIN by the dying of trees;* operam dabit ne emortuis arboribus rareseat; Col.

*A THIN table;* cœna ambulatoria. — *house, i. e. senate or assembly;* senatus infrequens; Cic.

*That they should never stand thick when they fought, but THIN, and with great spaces between;* ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis præliarentur; Cæs. Rari pugnant, dispersique; Id.

*If there be any thick matter in it, the air will make it THIN;* siquid crassi est, tenuabitur aura; Hor.

*A THING;* res. *Any thing;* quicquam, quidquam, quidpiam. *Some thing;* aliquid, nonnihil.

*A shameful THING;* indignum facinus; Ter.

*Above all THINGS;* inprimis; Cic.

*It comes all to the same THING;* eodem recidit; tantundem egero; Ter.

*There are some that will suffer any THING, so —;* sunt qui quidvis perpetiantur, dum —; Cic.

*If there be any questioning about any THING;* si de quopiam re queratur; Gell.

*Was he any THING the wealthier, when —;* nunquid copiosior, cum —; Cic.

*He that is any THING slack in punishing;* qui in ulciscendo remissior fuerit; Cic.

*It is a usual THING with me;* solens meo more fecero; Plaut.

*In any THING rather than in this;* ubi via facilius quam in hac re; Ter.

*Seeing how THINGS were, I began to suspect;* ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio; Ter.

*Do you think there will be any THING the fewer statutes for my being at Naples?* an minus multa senatus consulta futura putas, si ego sim Neapoli? Cic.

*Is there any THING else yet?* etiamne est quid porro? Plaut.

*Had you ever any THING else to do with her?* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Ter.

*Shall it be lawful for no man to have any THING else?* nihil præterea cuiquam licebit habere? Cic.

*These THINGS are not worth speaking of;* folia nunc cadunt.

*THINGS will not be always in the same state;* omnium rerum vicissitudo.

*To THINK;* cogitare, &c. — *much of it;* invidere, ægre ferre. — *well, ill, of a person;* bene, male sentire de aliquo. — *of a thing;* approbare, improbare; assensum præbere. — *well of himself;* sibi placere. — *too well;* altum sapere; sibi nimium placere. — *now one thing, now another;* fluctuare. — *upon or consider;* tacita pervolvere mente; sollicite, attentius, secum cogitare. — *one thing after another;* aliam rem ex alia cogitare; Ter.

*Me-THINGS;* mihi videtur.

*As I THINK, or this is my opinion;* ut ego conjicio, puto, reputo, cogitum, suspicor, arbitror, reor, existimo, opinor, credo, censeo, duco, autumo, judico, conjecto, conjecturam facio. Quantum ego nunc perspicio, opinione, conjectura auguror; intelligere, existimare, asequi possum; intelligo, sentio, conjecturam facio, suspicor; videre mihi videor; iudicio meo colligere, ingenio et ratione asequi possum. Ut mihi videtur; mea fert sententia, opinio, in animum induco meum. Mea sic est oratio. Mea sententia, opinione, iudicio. Ita fert animos. Ita prorsus existimo. Mihi sic videtur. Meum hoc est iudicium. Facile inducor ut credam. Eo propendit, inclinatur animus, mens mea. Ego sic intelligo. Sic equidem dicebam animo. Sedet hæc animo sententia nostro.

*I will speak what I THINK;* id dicam, quod sentio; Cic. Ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem; Ter.

*I THINK you must even do so too;* atque idem tibi faciendum censeo. Quid censemus (what think we of) superiorem illum Dionysium; Cic. Supera omnia stare censet; Cic. — *you have heard how;* credo te audias, ut; Cic. — *it a more miserable thing, than —;* miserius esse duco, quam —; Cic. — *so;* huius sum sententiae. — *quite differently;* longe mihi alia mens est. — *the same as I know you always did;* ego in ista sum sententia, qua te fuisse semper scio. — *of those things alone;* ea mecum aliquandiu ruminò. — *seriously of that;* in animæ medullis hæret.

*It will fall out better than you THINK;* res succedet opinione melius. Latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum; Cic. Prius opinione; Plaut.

*Unless you THINK otherwise;* nisi quid dissentiatis.

*Now I THINK it is time to;* nunc tempus esse arbitror.

*I know not what to THINK of it;* neque de eo quid suspicor scio.

*THINKING how it would be, go;* suspi-

catus fore id quod accidit; Cæs.

*I will THINK on them by myself; ea nunc meditabor mecum; Plant.*

*What THINK you? quid tibi videtur?* Ter. Sic mihi videtur (*so me-thinks, or I think so*); Ter. Ut Panætio videtur; Cic. Tibi ita hoc videtur; Ter.

*He THINKS nobody can do so well as himself; nihil nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat; Ter.*

*I should THINK it punishment enough; satis mihi id habeam supplicii; Ter.*

*Be-THINK yourself; cum animo cogites; Ter.*

*I cannot THINK; or bring my mind to think; animum nequeo ad cogitandum instituire; Ter.*

*I can THINK of nothing; mihi venire in mentem nihil potest; Cic.*

*I weep to THINK of it; lacrymo, cum in mentem venit; Ter.*

*If I should THINK much; si gravarer; Cic.*

*If you shall not THINK light of it; si non aspernabere; Cic.*

*I do not THINK myself worthy of such honor; haud equidem tali me dignor honore; Virg.*

*I really THINK that he could; equidem existimo eum potuisse; Cic.*

*So I THINK; or I think so; sic opinor; Ter.*

*I am troubled to THINK what will come of it; cum sane est, quorsum eventurum hoc aiet; Ter.*

*I write things as I THINK of them; ut quidque succurrit scribo; Cic.*

*See what they THINK of; quid his placeat de...exquirere; Cic.*

*Who can THINK any other, but that; cui dubium esse potest, quin; Liv.*

*I like it, and THINK very well of it; et laudo vehementer, et proba; Cic.*

*If you THINK good; si tibi videtur; Cic.*

*What punishment shall we THINK of for him? quod tandem excogitabitur in eum supplicium? Cic.*

*Let them THINK of these things; hæc reputent; Cic.*

*I cannot at present THINK of his name; cuius nunc mihi nomen non suppetit; A. Gell. Non occurrit, vel animo; Cic. Memoriam non est; Gell.*

*I was too much troubled to THINK of danger; peius vexabar quam ut periculum mihi succurreret; Ter.*

*He said he would THINK of it; deliberaturum se dixit; Patere.*

*When you THINK to get a farm; prædium cum comparare cogitabis; Cato.*

*Antony must not THINK to be a ruler over those; neque est Antonio postulandum, ut iis imperet; Cic.*

*What THINK you by this, that; quid—quod; Cic. Quid quod sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur? Cic.*

*Nobody THINKS so but I; hoc nemini præter me videtur; Cic.*

*As you THINK good yourself; tuo vero arbitratu; Cic.*

*I do not THINK it; non arbitrator; Cic.*

*They would THINK it no disgrace; non turpe existimarent; Cæs.*

*We THINK it a fine thing; a disgraceful thing; pulchrum putamus; turpe ducimus; Cic.*

*I cannot be made to THINK that; non possum deduci, qui credam, quod.*

*You are a fine man to THINK much to send me a letter; jam lautus es, qui gravere ad me literas dare.*

*I cannot THINK, or imagine, what the end will be; eventus dubius; utrum res eum finem qui principio respondet, a principio non dissentiat, non discrepet, habitura sit, ignore; futurumne sit, ut extrema cum primis contendantur, conjungantur, extrema primis respondeant, consentiant, similia sint, non discipio; quem sit exitum res habitura, similemne, an dissimilem principio, suspicari non possum.*

*I suppose, or I THINK; opinor; arbitrator, puto, autumo, existimo, judico, censeo, duco, ita mihi persuasi, in animum induxi, pro certo habeo, exploratum habeo, minime dubito, plane credo, promissum, omnino, penitus, certo, pro certo, minime dubitanter, exitum fore, qualem sum auguratus, qui augurio meo respondeat, quem prædixi.*

*A matter disliked; people THINK badly of it; res reprehensa; res palam exagitur, vituperatur, accusatur, reprehenditur, damnatur, acerbè notatur, infamia notatur, improbat, sermones ea de re minus commodi sunt, parum honesti dissipantur.*

*They THOUGHT it an ill omen; male veteres ominabantur, augurabantur; infaustum omen, mali eventus, omen adversum, calamitatem portendens, incommodum significans, judicabant, si quercus fulmine percuterentur, fruerentur, fulminis ictum sentirent, de cælo tangerentur.*

*If you THINK that it may be done; si videtur fieri posse; si tibi res facultatem videtur habitura, ut id quod cogitas, consequi possis, si videris id posse consequi; si putas posse fieri; si eventum speras cum animo tuo congruentem, non alienum, non abhorrentem a tua voluntate.*

*I care not what you THINK of me; contemptus alterius iudicii; facile patior te ita de me sentire, existimare, opinari, tuam hunc esse de me sensum; contemno tuam de me opinionem, sententiam, iudicium; tuam de me sententiam inanem*

prorsus levemque ducō; parvi est apud me tua de me sententia.

*The common people* THOUGHT so; hæc opinio erat edita in vulgus.

*If we had not* THOUGHT of a triumph; si ista nobis cogitatio de triumpho injecta non esset.

*What do you* THINK he thought then? quid illi credis animi tum fuisse.

*We never* THOUGHT of that; cogitationi nostræ id nunquam subiit.

*We must* THINK again, how; ratio de integro nobis ineunda est, quo modo.

*I* THOUGHT that in my mind; occurrit mihi hæc cogitatio. — *to have gone to the army*; erat mihi in animo proficisci ad exercitum.

*If you have brought hither any worse* THOUGHTS of him, pray lay them aside; si quas huc graviore de illo opiniones attulisti, has, quæso, deponite.

*They* THOUGHT that all mothers-in-law were unkind and unreasonable; in animum induxerant socrus omnes esse iniquas.

*They who have debased all their* THOUGHTS upon so low and contemptible an object; qui omnes cogitationes suas, in rem tam humilem, tanque contemptam, abjecerunt.

*I always* THOUGHT so; ego semper eadem mente fui.

*He began to be* THINK himself; in ancipitem cogitandi curam incidebat.

*I am wholly taken up in* THINKING of that; omni mente in ea cogitatione curaque versor.

*What object you can* THINK upon; quocunque te animo et cogitatione converteris.

*You may, if you please, THINK often of the same thing*; vos sæpius eandem rem animis agitare potestis.

*I cannot so much as* THINK of any thing, which —; nihil, ne cogitatione, assequi possum, quod —.

*He always* THOUGHT well of you; hic de vobis bonam opinionem semper habebat.

*It is my* THOUGHT; animus mihi præsit.

*Those who* THINK too well of themselves; qui propriis indulgent vitiis.

*Which when I seriously* THINK of; quæ quoties serio apud me pensito.

*It sometimes comes seriously into my* THOUGHTS; verum mihi nonnunquam serio venit in mentem.

*What a vast comprehension have men's* THOUGHTS! quantum rerum congeriem una cogitatione complectitur mens nostra!

*THINK more seriously of this*; in hoc cogitationes omnes tuas altius infige.

*Blood-THIRSTY*; sanguinarius.

*To be very* THIRSTY; sitire. Sitim contrahere, concipere, colligere, ferre, pati, tolerare. Siti laborare. Accensa, facta est sitis. Enectus siti Tantalus. Adduxere sitim tempora, æstus. Sitis arida, importuna, anheia, tabida, morosa exurit, torret, urit guttur, fauces, miseris. Siti ardere; incensum flagrat cor.

*To quench one's* THIRST; potione sitim depellere, restinguere, compescere, tollere, extinguere; undis, aquis excutere, vincere; vino, potu reprimere, levare, relevare. Sitim pellerē, sistere, explere, restringere; flumine sedare; levare de fonte, deponere in unda; unda multa compescere, avertere fluvio; saliente rivo extinguere. Abluunt sitis de corpore. Sitis est extincta bibendo. Finit sitim copia lymphæ. Haurire gelidos liquores. — *with water*; arantem levare unda sitim.

*I. THOUGH, without as, is a note of concession, and rendered by ut, licet, si, etsi, tametsi, tamenetsi, etiamsi, quamquam, quamvis, and cum: as,*

*Nor did the horsemen, THOUGH few, want courage*; neque equitibus, ut paucis, virtus deerat; Cæsar.

*THOUGH he threaten me with war and death*; licet arma mihi mortemque minetur; Virg.

*II. THOUGH, with as, is sometimes used as a note of description referring to manner, and rendered by quasi, perinde quasi, tanquam si, ut si, &c.: as,*

*Even as THOUGH their own estate or honor lay at stake, so carefully do they observe him*; quasi sua res, aut honos agatur; ita diligenter ei morem gerunt; Cic.

*As THOUGH we had neither arms nor hands*; tanquam nec manus, nec arma habeamus; Liv.

*That they should salute him, as THOUGH he had been consul*; ut istum, tanquam ei esset consul, salutarent; Cic.

*III. THOUGH, with as, is sometimes used as a note of ironical expression, and rendered by quasi, quasi vero, perinde quasi: for example,*

*As THOUGH you had any need of his father*; quasi tu hujus indigeas patris; Ter. — *I ought to have come to them to know, and not they to me*; quasi vero ad cognoscendum ego ad illos, non illi ad me venire debuerint; Cic. — *it were the events of things, and not the designs of men, that the laws punished*; perinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur; Cic.

*Some other phrases:*

*THOUGH it be so*; fac ita esse; Cic.

*He makes as THOUGH he had not been willing*; dissimulat se voluisse; Cic.

*A THOUGHT*; cogitatio, &c.

*To take* THOUGHT; dedero se totum

angritudini; prae dolore pœne exanimari. anxious thought; anxius esse, cura cruciari, solitudine distringi.

*They never take THOUGHT; nihil morantur. Altam; in utramvis aurem dormiunt; Juv. Ter.*

*It fell out better than I THOUGHT it would have done; successit melius, quam arbitrabar.*

*Nobody THOUGHT well of it; ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur; Cæs. —ever thought any of these things would come to pass; horum nihil ita fore putatum est; Cic.*

*I had never any such THOUGHT; quod nunquam opinatus fui; Plaut. Cogitavi; Cic.*

*I THOUGHT she had been my fellow-servant; conservam credidi; Ter. —so; ego sic putavi; Ter. —as indeed it fell out; existimabam id quod erat; Cic. —there was no room for me; nec mihi locum esse duxi; Cic. —he had made as great account of her as of himself; quam ego intollexi haud minus quam cœspem magnifecere; Ter. —it a very hard case; durum admodum mihi videbatur; Cic.*

*He THOUGHT it long till he saw the money; nihil ei longius videbatur, quam dum illud videret argentum; Cic. —it enough for the present; satis habebat in presentia; Cæs. —none, would have none thought, so good as himself; neminem dignitate secum exæquare volebat; Cæs. —this to be his best way; hanc sibi commodissimam rationem judicavit; Cæs.*

*Not that I THOUGHT you to be; non quo te crederem esse; Plaut.*

*Which he never THOUGHT of; quod ille minime putabat; Cic.*

*Every body THOUGHT; nemo erat quin putaret; Cæs.*

*I have spoken, think I have spoken, what I THOUGHT; quod sum ratus dixi; Var. Videor mihi quid sentirem dixisse; Cic.*

*He ought not to be THOUGHT liberal; non debet liberalis videri; Cic.*

*If I THOUGHT good; si mihi videretur; Cic.*

*Unless Quinctus have any other THOUGHTS; nisi quid Quincto videtur secus; Cic.*

*Me-THOUGHT I heard the soldier's tongue even now; audire vocem visa sum modo militis; Ter.*

*If I had not THOUGHT so; si ita existimarem; Ter. —of it; quod nisi mihi in mentem venisset; Cic.*

*He was never THOUGHT to be an orator; nunquam est numeratus orator; Cic.*

*Who was ever THOUGHT more holy? quis unquam sanctior est habitus? Cic.*

*Phrase.*

*They were THOUGHT to have the better of it; superiores habebantur; Cæs.*

*The war was THOUGHT to be at an end; bellum confectum videbatur; Cæs.*

*I have THOUGHT of all the disasters that may come to me; meditata mihi sunt omnia mea incommoda; Ter.*

*He could not utter what he had THOUGHT; non potuit cogitata proloqui; Ter.*

*Have you any THOUGHTS of taking this fellow into your house? hunc tu in aedes cogitas recipere? Ter.*

*I had THOUGHT only to have written of this; hoc solum scribere destinassem; Plin. —to send; nobis erat in animo mittere; Cic.*

*Such as we never THOUGHT; quas esse nunquam suspicati sumus; Cic.*

*But if he have not the same THOUGHTS; sin aliter ejus sententia est; Ter.*

*They THOUGHT to draw out the war till winter; bellum in hyemem ducere cogitabant; Cæs. —they should be hemmed in; circumiri esse arbitrabantur; Cæs.*

*They would be THOUGHT to be the first that brought the news; principes talem nuntium attulisse viderentur; Cæs.*

*I had many THOUGHTS come into my head; in multis cogitationes diductus sum; Petron.*

*I will speak my THOUGHTS; dicam quod sentio; Cic.*

*Whilst he THOUGHT to outdo the other; dum anteire ceteros parat; Tac.*

*He set upon them while they never THOUGHT of him; inopinantes aggressus est; Cæs.*

*I have the same THOUGHTS of; eodem modo judico de; Cic.*

*Let not such a THOUGHT enter your head; mind; ne istuc in animum inducatum; Ter.*

*I would not have it THOUGHT; nec hoc existimari velim; Cic.*

*But I have these THOUGHTS; sed ego hoc hariolor; Ter.*

*I never THOUGHT of it; me fugerat; Cic. —you to be other than you are; nunquam te aliter atque es in animum induxi meum; Ter.*

*If he had any THOUGHT of making satisfaction; si satisfacere in animo esset; Liv.*

*He leaves the THOUGHT of following him for the present; in presentia insequendi illius rationem omittit; Cæs.*

*I wonder you never THOUGHT of this; illud miror tibi non succurrisse; Petron.*

*We had THOUGHT to send; nobis erat in animo mittere.*

*Their whole THOUGHTS are bent on worldly and perishing objects; nihil nisi mortale terrenumque cogitant.*

**THRALDOM**; servitus, captivitas.

*To be in, to bring into, THRALDOM*; libertatem amittere; in servitutem, captivitatem, venire, adduci, redigi. Servituti addicere; libertate privare; fugo servitutis premere, opprimere.

*To THREATEN*; minari, minitari, denuntiare. —*danger, war*; denuntiare periculum, bellum. —*one bitterly*; alicui graviter, acerbè, hostiliter minari, comminari, minitari, interminari; metum, terrorem, formidines inferre, incutere, opponere verbis minacibus penas, malum, carcerem, vim, periculum, tormenta, perniciem, vincula, eadè, cruce, horribilia intentare, proponere, denuntiare, vehementer ostentare. Minas anhelare, intonare. Fulmina verborum atque minarum jactare. Aliquem clamore atque minis insequi; verbis acerrimis, asperis terrore, minis acerbissimis exagitare, exanimare, lacessere, provocare, perterrere; verbis conficere, terrore proposito dehortari. Minarum aculos immittere in aliquem. Voce minas terrore. Minis intonare, fulminare et fulgurare. —*one with the hazard of his head, life, &c.*; periculum capitis alicui ostentare, intendere, intentare, eadè, et dimicationem alicui denuntiare.

*The consul THREATENS war*; consul arma minatur; Cic.

*And therefore you deal with THREATS*; et ea re minaciter agis; Cic.

*It is to no purpose to THREATEN us*; nihil est quod terreas nos; Cic.

*All things THREATEN them with death*; viris intentant omnia mortem; Virg.

*Why should you THREATEN us with mischief?* quid est quapropter nobis malum minitemini? Plaut.

*THREATENED folks live long*; minarum strepitus, asinorum crepitus; fulmineo sæpe sine igne tonat.

*He THREATENS terribly*; non mediocres jactit terrores et denuntiat. —*to punish severely*; spirat ab ore minas, et penas nuntia verba.

*His mind was terrified with thundering THREATS*; fulmine minarum percitus erat animus ejus.

*We are THREATENED with war*; in cervicibus bellum est; Liv.

*Full of THREATS*; minax, minitabundus.

*To be THIRTY*; continenter, parce et frugaliter vivere. Modeste, parce sumptum facere. Sumptum fugere. Rationem habere sumptuum. Impendio, impensis, sumptibus parcere. Nihil temere profundere. Parsimonia et diligentia rem suam, familiarem rem augere, conservare, et retinere. In sumptibus adhibere parsimoniam. Se contra luxuriam rusticam, inculta parsimonia defendere. Ho-

mo parcus et tenax, sobrius et diligens, attentus ad rem; contentus modico apparatu victuque; modesto munificus; ab omni luxuria abhorrens; rarus parsimonie exemplum; cui magnum illud vectigal parsimonia est. Natura omnes homines restrinxit ad pecuniam custodiam.

*Too THIRTY*; niggardly; homo sordidus, miser, illiberalis, aridus, nimis parcus et tenax, nimis attentus ad rem; paulo ad rem avidior; parsimonia nimis et tenacitate restrictus; qui sumptus nimium parce, perparce impensas nullas facit, magnas inter opes inops. Quod ille unciatium vix de demenso suo suum defraudans genium comparat miser.

*To cut one's THROAT*; jugulare. Jugulum, guttur ferro, cultro aperire. Telum jugulo condere.

**I. THROUGH**, *applied to place, is rendered by per; as,*

*The thing is commonly known THROUGH all Lesbos*; per totam res est notissima Lesbos; Ovid.

**II. THROUGH**, *applied to occasion, cause, or mean, is rendered by ex, per, and propter; as,*

*If an offender sin unmwares THROUGH heedlessness, or through carelessness, it is a failing*; si peccator peccat imprudens ex incogitantia, aut per incuriam, delictum est.

*THROUGH such kind of men live I in misery*; ego propter ejusmodi viros vivo miser; Plaut.

*Note: THROUGH is often rendered by the ablative case without a preposition expressed*; inhumanus videatur incitatus (through the ignorance) temporis; Cic. Meo beneficio patriam se visurum esse dixit; Cic.

*Some other phrases.*

*He runs the prince THROUGH the breast with a sword*; principem gladio per pectus transfigit; Liv. *So trans signifies in transfodio, transforo, transverbero, transluco, &c.*

*Almost all the year THROUGH*; anno prope toto; Plin.

*Quite THROUGH*; all over; from top to toe; intus ac foris; ab imo usque ad summum.

*It was THROUGH you, by your means, that I did so*; id ego impulsu feci tua.

*THROUGH me; by my means*; opera mea.

*To THROW, or cast*; jacere, torquere, mittere. —*down*; destruere, &c. —*stones, darts, &c. at one*; lapidibus, talia, &c. aliquem petere, prosequi. —*a hand*; mittere globum. —*up his cards*; desistere a lusu. —*the house out at the window*; oculum terræ, terram collo, miscere. —*into prison*; in vincula conjicere; Cæs. —

*down their weapons*; abjicere arma; Cms. —*the helve after the hatchet*; post omnia perdere naulum; prout dicitur apud Juven. furor est post omnia perdere naulum; in eum, qui cum multa admiserit, reliquum etiam velit perdere; metaphora sumpta a mercatoribus, qui cum navigant, si minus quantum cupiunt lucrari possunt, student ut saltem recuperent ex mercibus divenditis, quantum pro vectura navali solverant.

*We will Throw it into the sea*; ipsam in mare dejiciemus; Cic.

*They Throw their children into the soldiers' faces*; infantes in ora militum miserunt; Flor. In alicujus faciem aliquid mittere; immittere; Petron.

*He will Throw me headlong into the grinding-house*; præcipitem me in pistrinum dabit; Ter.

*You have Thrown me on a wedding*; into troubles; me conjecisti in nuptias; in turbas; Ter.

*It is easier to Throw, if you throw downward, or from above*; facilius jactus est si desuper jacias; Gell.

*Their arms were Thrown into the rivers*; arma in profluentes data sunt; Flor.

*An unlucky Throw*; jactus supinus, inanis; canis; canicula; Chius.

*Every little thing Throws him down*; minimis quibusque prosternitur; Boëth.

*He Threw himself along on the ground*; abiecit se in herbam.

*It is to Throw water into the sea*; aque est ac si aquam in puteum conjicias.

*To THRUST*; trudere, premere. —*one out of doors*; domo, sedibus, foras aliquem pelleri, expellere, exturbare, ejicere, extrudere, exigere; ex sedibus præcipitem dare; de possessione deturbare. Possessores suis sedibus pelleri.

*Because there is nobody that they can Thrust her on*; ea quoniam nemini obtrudi potest; Ter.

*When it can be Thrust on nobody, then it must come to me*; cum nemini obtrudi potest, tunc itur ad me.

*As he was fighting, he was Thrust through the side with a spear*; pugnanti latus lancea trajicitur; Liv.

*To THUNDER*; tonare, intonare. Tonuit, intonuit. Cælum tonat; tonitrua tremit, contremittit, contremiscit, concutitur; fragores horridos, horrendos. horridos, horribiles, horribiles edit. Tonitrua jactasque fulminum. Agere, movere tonitruum. Tonitru cælum omne cieri. Sonoro tonitru cuncta concutere. Cælum tonat omne fragore. Tonuere feris clamoribus astra. Omnia tonitru concussa tremunt; quatiuntur cœcula cœli. Terfiscique ruunt tonitrua. Vaga tonitrua

late strepuere. Ardua terrarum tremiscunt tonitrua.

*Thunder in a clear sky*; quater axe sereno intonuit.

*A clap of Thunder*; fragor; cœli murmur.

*God Thundered from heaven*; Pater omnipotens ab alto cœlo intonuit.

*Thus*; sic, ita, in hunc modum, hoc modo.

*Am I Thus served?* siccine mecum agitur?

*Do you Thus requite me?* hancine mihi gratiam rependis?

*Thus and thus*; hoc modo, et illo modo. —*have I done*; hoc et illud commisi.

—*he advised*; ita et talia consultit. —*he did to me*; hæc et talia fecit mihi. —*shall you say to her*; his et talibus alloquitur eam.

*Thus far*; hactenus, huc usque. —*both their words agree*; convenient adhuc utriusque verba. —*he led his army*; huc usque exercitum duxit. —*of those things*; hæc, de hiis, hactenus. —*much he, or it, is worth*; tanti valet.

*I value you not Thus much*; non hujus te facio.

*But Thus much for this time*; sed hæc hactenus, tantum est.

*To TIE fast, or bind*;nectere;vincire, devincire, ligare, obligare, alligare, colligare, religare, obstringere, constringere. Vinculia alligare et devincire. Arcte, fortiter astringere. Funibus ferreis, catenis revincire. Vincula, compedes, catenas, pedicas, manicas, lora injicere, adhibere, innectere. Vinculis, gravibus vinculis, &c. coercere, constringere, irretire, colligare, religare, circumdare, innectere aliquem. Alicui vincula nectere; innectere gutturi. —*one thing to another, as links of a chain*; pronectere. —*up the hair in a knot*; nodo crinem cohibere. —*straitly*; fortibus nexibus vel loris constringere; gravibus coercere vinculis. —*on fetters*; compedes injicere, indere compedes, catenas captivis; compedibus vincire. —*shackles on the hands*; innectere manicas.

*To TILL the ground*; colere, subigere agrum, humum proscindere; terræ aratrum imprimere; ducere boves sub jugum; subjicere boves aratro; incumbere aratri; vitæ rusticæ se dare; ligonibus versare glebas; terram fossione glebarum subigere; glebis subigendis exercitari. —*the second time*; novare agrum.

*The ground is so poor and barren that it cannot be TILLED*; solum tam exile et macrum est, ut aratro perstringi non possit.

*I. TILL, before a noun, is rendered by ad, in, and usque ad*; as,

*He staid TILL nine o'clock; ad horam nonam expectavit; Cms.*

*He always drinks TILL day-light; in lucem semper bibit; Mart.*

*Should I tarry TILL the evening? maneamne usque ad vesperam? Ter.*

II. TILL, before a verb, is rendered by dum, donec, and quoad; as,

*Do not stay TILL I give you thanks; noli expectare dum tibi gratias agam; Cic.*

*I will not cease TILL I have made an end; haud desinam donec perfecero; Ter.*

TILL the rest of the company shall be come up; quoad reliqua multitudo advenit; Sal.

III. TILL, referred to some time or action before which a thing is not done, or is not to be done, signifies before, and has several elegant ways of rendering.

1. If a noun of time immediately follows it, then it is rendered by ante: as,

*A new crime, unheard of TILL this day; novum crimen, et ante hunc diem inauditum; Cic.*

TILL Jupiter's time, agriculture was unknown; ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni; Virg.

2. If a verb with its nominative case follow it, then it is rendered by ante with quam, or by antea with quam or nisi: as,

*He ordered them not to stir from thence TILL he came; praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco ante moverent, quam ipse ad eos venisset; Liv.*

*They did not dare to begin the war TILL the ambassadors were come back from Rome; non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Roma revertissent legati; Liv.*

*He said he would not make any report to the senate TILL he had first answered him; dixit se non antea renuntiaturum senatui, nisi prius sibi respondisset; Cic.*

3. If any particles of time, such as now, then, &c. follow it, it is rendered by nunc with primum, also by ante with prius, and such other forms of speaking: as,

*I never heard what became of him TILL now; post illa nunc primum audio, quid illo factum sit; Ter.*

*I had never seen him any where TILL then; neque enim ante usquam conspexi prius; Plaut.*

*That philosophy was not discovered TILL lately; ea philosophia nuper inventa est; Cic.*

*I was so earnest in the contest, as I had never been in any case TILL then; tanta contentione decertavi, quanta nunquam antea in ulla causa; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*You took no rest TILL all was done; tu nisi perfecta re non conquiesci; Cic.*

*He has borne gently with me TILL now; me leni passus est animo usque adhuc; Ter.*

*They had not been used to receive any TILL they were eleven years old; non nisi ab undecimo etatis anno accipere consueverant; Suet.*

*We never understand our own good TILL we have lost what we had; tum denique nostra intelligimus bona, cum que habuimus, ea amisimus; Plaut.*

*Never TILL then; nunquam antea; Cic. Tanta contentione decertavi, quanta nunquam antea ulla in causa; Cic.*

TIME; tempus, n. dies, mens, f. annus, n.

Spare TIME; succisivum, vel subsecivum tempus.

To serve the TIME; servire scenae.

Tempori parere, servire, inservire, assestiri. Omnium horarum hominem agere. Uti foro. Ad omnia se comparare. Inflectere se, moribusque omnium accommodare, attemperare, obsecundare, servire. Ad novos casus temporum novorum, novorum consiliorum rationes accommodare. Cedere tempestati. Necemitati parere. Temporis praesentiumque rerum rationem praecipuam, vel maximam habere.

Pro tempore consilia moderari; suscipere ac deponere pro ratione temporis. Ita se gerere suasque res et ratio temporum fert, postulat, praecipit. Ad nunc temporis accommodare se suasque consilia. Loco, tempori, praesentibusque rebus aptare se suasque rationes. Pro rerum vicibus mutare se. Fac ut potes, quando ut velis non licet. Quoniam id fieri quod vis non potest, velis id quod potes. Ut in navigando tempestati obsequi artis est. Unde aliquis status ostendit vela do.

To spend TIME well; otium recte, utiliter, fructuose; in aliqua re seria et profutura, commoda, necessaria pomere. Aetatem in studiis melioribus vitisque fructuosis transigere. Bonas horas bene et utiliter collocare. Praecipuum habere rationem temporis, et sumptum parcissimum facere. Non sinere tempus sine fruge fructuque dilabi, effluere. Summa cum utilitate nostra diem condere. Nulla dies sine linea. —ill; male tempus absumere; otiose, inaniter, inutiliter, infructuose, frustra conterere. Nugis et ineptiis vacare. Alea, symposiis, comensationibus, computationibus totos dies transmittere. In ganeis et popinis habitare; bonas horas perdere, male collocare. Totos dies otio dare; per inert-



tiā perdere. Tempus eludere; in aleam, luxuriam, lasciviam, omnemque intemperantiam conferre. —*pleasantly*; studiis amoenioribus tempus, diem, otium, statem traducere, transigere, deducere, trahere, extrahere, proterere. Sermone vario diem conficere. Noctes fabulis jucundissimis citra tedium transmittere. Jucundissimis sermonibus, colloquiis nox ducebatur, tendebatur, extendebatur. Ferias agere amoenissimas. Temporis tedium lectione, colloquiis suavisissimis fugare, pellere, levare, relevare. Fabellis, ludis, tempus, diem fallere. Rebus necessariis tempus succidere, suffurari ad agendos ludos. Cantando meminī longos me condere soles, consumere. Placidam traducere otia vitam.

*TIME passes away continually*; ætas evoliat, vel effluit, tempus elabitur, fugit hora; tempus fluxum, in motu cursuque perpetuo. Horæ diesque, menses et anni non morantur, cunctantur, retardantur, consistunt, remittunt, cursum fugamque suam; abeunt, prætereunt, fugiunt, labuntur, elabuntur, cedunt, evanescent, assiduo cursu rapiuntur more fluentis aquæ. Præcipiti cursu intermoriuntur tempora. Nonne modo pueros, modo adolescentes in cursu a tergo inaequens necopinantes asscuta est senectus? Jamque dies alterque dies processit. Ætas nunquam non defluit, sive dormias, sive vigiles; dilabitur sensim sine sensu. Cito pede præterit ætas. Ætas succedit ætati. Sensim, sine sensu ætas senescit. Non cessant aevi quamvis cessant homines. —*assuages sorrow*; dies lenit dolorem. Tempus adimit ægritudinem, dolorum oblivionem inducit. Tempore, diuturnitate temporis elanguescit, evanescit, intermoriitur, remittit se dolor. Nullus est tantus dolor, tanta anxietas et ægritudo animi, quem temporis longinquitas non mitiget, minuat, molliat, leniat, tandemque adimat imo revulsam pectore. Nullus moror, angor animi, molestia, cui non medeatur longinquum, diuturnum temporis spatium, et callum quoddam obducatur. Mitigantur vetustate dolores. Doloris vis cum tempore languescit. Finem dolori dies affert, et medetur vulneribus fortunæ. Longinquitas temporis ænem doloribus affert; dolorem minuit ac molliet dies, temporis longinquitas, vetustas; quæ nobis a fortuna insignuntur vulnera, sanantur vetustate; detrahit de dolore dies, atque adeo extinguit omnem planeque tollit; quovis dolore affectis, quovis malo laborantibus medetur tempus, medicinam dies affert; vetustas opem fert, opulatur, subvenit, auxilio est, subsidio est; habet hoc tempus, ut quemvis dolorem, quamvis acriter in animo insitum,

avellat, atque abiciat; est hoc temporis, ut omnem malorum memoriam, omnem adversam fortunæ recordationem, ex animo deleat, auferat, eripiat, expellat, amoveat. —*destroys all things*; opere aut manu factum, nihil est, quod aliquando non conficiet et consumet vetustas. —*will bring it to light*; in apicem proferet ætas; Hor. —*out of mind*; nullus ante sæculis; Plin. —*will tell us*; læta satis principia, sed quid longa dies feret, incertum est. —*will try*; tempus docebit, exitus rei probabit; tempus omnia retegens, patefaciet; exitus acta probabit. —*carries not*; tempus præceps dilabitur.

*But for a TIME*; ad tempus; Cic.

*I shall find a TIME to be revenged on you*; est ubi vos ulciscar; Ter.

*You have set a TIME when these things shall be*; tute his rebus finem præscripsisti; Ter.

*So that he had not TIME to think*; ut ne esset spatium cogitandi; Ter. Ad consilia capiendā nihil spatii dandum existimabat; Cæs.

*I have not TIME to tell you now*; nunc non est narrandi locus; Ter.

*It is TIME to be gone*; tempus est concedere; Ter. Tempus est eundi... ut eamus. —*now*; *now is the time*; jam tempus est. —*almost time that*; prope adest quum; Ter.

*For TIME to come*; in posterum; Cic. *He takes a day's TIME to consider*; diem ad deliberandum sumit; Cæs.

*There was TIME enough for it*; satis erat dierum, ut; Cic.

*He spent it in less than a year's TIME*; non toto vertente anno assumptis; Suet.

*Having a year's TIME to gather forces*; anni spatium ad comparandas copias nactus; Cæs.

*In fourteen years' TIME*; intra annos quatuordecim; Cæs.

*Within an hour's TIME it will give over*; intra horam desinet; Sen.

*He demanded a night's TIME to consider of it*; noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit; Cic.

*They stood fighting hand to hand a long TIME*; cominus diu steterunt; Cæs.

*Till bed-TIME he did nothing but walk all alone in private*; ad horam somni nihil aliud quam secreto solus deambulabat; Suet.

*He was many years before Romulus's TIME*; multis annis fuit ante Romulum; Romuli statem; Cic.

*I had rather not be old so long, than be old before my TIME*; ego me minus diu senem esse malle, quam esse senem antequam essem; Cic.

*Before that TIME*; antea; Patrc.

*He was after Lycurgus's TIME*; infra Lycurgum fuit; Cic. — *a little after their time*; recens ab illorum ætate fuit; Cic.

*Now after so long a TIME*; nunc denique; Col.

*At this TIME*; hoc tempore; Cic. Hoc in tempore; Cic. In præsentia; Ter. — *one and the same time*; uno eodemque momento; Flor. — *another time*; alias; Ter. — *that time*; tum; Paterc. Tunc temporis; Justin. — *a set time*; the day appointed; stato tempore; ad constitutum diem.

*If at any TIME you are cited to be a witness*; siquando vocabere testis; Juv.

*I received several letters of yours all at one TIME*; multas uno tempore accepi epistolas tuas; Cic.

*To spin out TIME*; dies extrahere; Cæs.

*Much about the same TIME*; eodem fere tempore; Cic.

*Send for me at any TIME*; ubi voles me accersere; Ter.

*By that TIME I shall be out of my year's office*; ego jam annum munus confecero; Cic.

*By this TIME I suppose she has gotten some friend*; arbitror jam esse aliquem amicum ei; Ter.

*Even from Thales's TIME*; usque a Thaleto; Cic.

*From that TIME*; ex illo tempore; Cic. Ex eo; Tac. Ex tunc; Apul.

*For that TIME*; those times; ut in tali tempore; Liv. Ut temporibus illis; Cic. Vir ut eo seculo, doctus; Macrob.

*Nor was that the first TIME*; nec tum primum; Cic.

*This is not the first TIME that he has heard that*; non hoc nunc primum audit; Cic.

*He bade him take the first TIME to go into Spain*; primo quoque tempore in Hispaniam redire iussit; Liv.

*In former TIMES*; in old time; olim; Ter. Antea; Plin. A primis seculis; Saturno regnante; apud majores nostros; Cic. Ætate majorum; longe præterito et transacto seculo. — *times past*; quondam; Virg. — *the day-time*; de die; Ter. — *the night-time*; de nocte; Cic. — *the mean-time*; interea; Ter. Inter hæc; interim, interea loci. — *very good time*; opportune; optime; peropportune; Ter. Cic. Oppido opportune; Ter. — *pudding time*; attemperate; in ipso tempore; per tempus venis; Ter. — *the very nick of time*; in ipso articulo; Ter. — *a minute's time*; puncto temporis; Liv. Momento temporis; Petron. — *time of peace as well as war*; tum in pace, tum in bello; Cic. — *the time of his second consulship he withstood him*; consul iterum

et restitit; Cic. — *of his fourth consulship*; quarto consulatu; Cic. — *his time*; ætate ejus; Paterc.

*You will be here in TIME*; aderis ad tempus; Cic.

*We shall come TIME enough*; satis veniemus tempori.

*Had this befallen you at supper TIME*; si hoc tibi inter cenam accidisset; Cic.

*Things were strangely altered in a little TIME*; magna celeriter sit commutatio rerum; Cæs.

*There is no TIME to be idle*; nihil loci est segnitii; Ter.

*I had no TIME to write*; scribendi otium non erat; Cic.

*He has served out his TIME in the wars*; stipendia confecit.

*You come out of TIME*; sero post tempus venis; Plaut.

*When TIME was, you forgot*; cum tempus erat, oblitus es; Cic.

*He said he would come back when he saw his TIME*; se dicit suo tempore esse rediturum; Cic.

*To pass his TIME*; ætatem agere; tempus traducere; Cic.

*I have spent my TIME in that study*; in eo studio ætatem (vitam) consumpsi; Cic.

*She was near her TIME*; partus instabat prope; Ter.

*When her TIME was up*; temporibus exactis; Cic.

*She went her TIME*; suo tempore peperit; Ter.

*You knew how to make use of your TIME*; scisti foro uti; Ter.

*It was a very hard TIME*; tempus erat difficillimum; Cæs.

*I set out on my journey in good TIME*; mihi per tempus inceptum est iter; Plaut.

*From morning to this TIME of the day*; usque ab aurora ad hoc quod dici est; Plaut.

*Being in bed till that TIME of the day*; cum etiam tum in lecto esset; Cic.

*It is that TIME of the day*; id tempus est; Cic.

*It is a long TIME since*; jamdudum factum est, quum; Plaut.

*I have been here a long TIME*; ego jamdudum hic adsum; Ter.

*How have you done this long TIME*; valuiſtin' usque? Plaut.

*Had he had but never so little TIME*; si tantulum moræ fuisset; Cic.

*It would take up a great deal of TIME to reckon up every thing*; longum erat singula excipere; Petron.

*Remember how short a TIME you have to live*; vive memor quam sis brevis vivi; Hor.

*Many TIMES*; sæpo; Cic.

*Three TIMES in a year ; ter in anno ; Cic.*

*Two or three TIMES ; bis terve ; Cic.*

*Three or four TIMES ; ter aut quater.*

*Once by himself, another TIME together with others ; separatim semel, iterum cum universis ; Cic.*

*Above four TIMES as much ; quinquies tanto amplius ; Cic.*

*Six TIMES as much ; sexies tantum, quam, quantum ; Cic.*

*Six hundred TIMES as much ; sexcenta tanta ; Plaut.*

*Unless you be told it a hundred TIMES over ; nisi idem dictum est centies ; Ter.*

*I have heard a thousand TIMES ; plus millies audiui ; Ter.*

*Ever since his father's and ancestors' TIMES ; jam inde a patre atque majoribus ; Cic.*

*To be short ; not to lose TIME ; breviter : quid queris ? noli querere ; quid plura ? quid pluribus ? quid multa ? quid multis ? ne plura, pluribus ; ne multa ; ne multis ; ne te multis morer ; ne te multis teneam ; quid opus multis ? ut in pauca multa conferam ; ut paucis concludam ; ut rem paucis complectar, comprehendam, perstringam ; ut summam exponam ; ut brevitate utar ; ut satietatem longæ orationis effugiam ; ne longam orationem suscipiam.*

*If I have any TIME, or leisure ; si per otium potero ; si quid otii nactus ero, literas ad te dabo ; si otium erit ; si vacabo ; si per occupationes licebit ; si permittent curæ ; si quid habebō vacui temporis ; si quid erit spatii ; si quod surripere spatium licebit ; si quid ab occupationibus impetrare temporis licebit ; nisi occupationes urgebunt ; si mei juris ero ; si qua hora meo arbitrio concludit uti ; si negotiis vacabo ; si vinculum illud occupationum, quo et assidue astringor et arctissime, non dico prorsus exsolvetur, sed paululum modo, paulisper, aliquantum, aliquantisper, nonnihil ; aliqua ex parte laxabitur ; si vacuus ero, curarum expertus, liber a negotiis ; si me iis rebus, quibus nunc teneor implicatus, explicaverō ; si dabitur otium, si quies erit, si quiescere licebit a curis, negotiis, occupationibus, molestiis.*

*The state of our TIMES is most miserable ; status temporum miserrimus ; nemo est, cui recte sit in hoc temporum miserrimo statu, in hoc tam misero temporum statu, his temporibus, his tam miseris temporibus, tam duris, tam adversis, tribus, infaustis, iniquis, improbis, perditis, tam alienis ab omni virtute, a bonis artibus, ab omni recte vivendi ordine ac ratione, in hac tam adversa, tam dura, tam iniqua, tam misera, tam infelici temporum conditione ; in tanta pravitare, atque im-*

*probitate, tantisque temporum vitiiis, in his omni scelere ac flagitio temporibus refertis ; in hac omnium rerum perturbatione, malorum colluvie, doctrinarum artiumque liberalium perniciæ.*

*Whilst the TIME served for that business ; dum tempus ad eam rem tulit.*

*There is no TIME for petitioning now ; non est nunc precationis, deprecationis, locus ; Cic.*

*I never was a TIME-server yet ; nihil est a me servitium unquam temporis causa.*

*I do not know if ever I spent TIME more pleasantly, than when ; nescio an ullum jucundius tempus exegerim, quam quo.*

*I wish I could spend my whole TIME with you ; utinam liceat mihi totam ætatem tecum exigere.*

*What TIME of day is it ? quota est hora ?*

*Ever since that TIME ; ex illo ipso tempore.*

*A long TIME since ; satis longulo tempore.*

*All in former TIMES, before our fathers were born ; omnes patribus nostris anteriores.*

*Since the TIME of man's creation ; post homines natos.*

*Having spent some TIME in these studies ; aliquam multos in his versatus annos.*

*My household cares take up all my TIME ; occupationes domesticæ, quæ me nulla non hora inturbant, et fere obruant.*

*At idle hours and spare TIMES ; horis subæcivis illa curamus.*

*I remember we spent (most of our TIME,) many a long summer's day together ; me tecum meminì longos consumere soles.*

*Can you not stay a little TIME ? stay a while ; expecta paulisper ; resiste paulisper.*

*Till I have further TIME ; donec ulterioris dabitur otii paucillum.*

*Without delay, or loss of TIME ; nulla interjecta mora.*

*That TIME was in the latter end of June, when it was almost gone ; præceps jam erat mensis Junius.*

*Every man has his TIME ; nos quoque florimus.*

*A good husband of his TIME ; parcissimus temporis dispensator.*

*Man cannot husband his TIME too carefully ; ætatis nulla est intempestiva parsimonia.*

*By turns and TIMES ; menses atque dies seriatim succedentes.*

*I have something else to do at this TIME ; alias res ago.*

*But the TIME calls me off; sed interim hora monet, ut, &c.*

*An inch of TIME; horula unica; spatium breve.*

*Now-a-days; in these TIMES; nunc dierum; hiace temporibus.*

*To drive off the TIME; Accessi lunam expectare; trahere noctem; procrastinare; diem die producere.*

*To appoint a TIME; diem dicere.*

*Delay of TIME is dangerous; dilatio damnum habet, mora periculum.*

*We will hover here a little TIME; sedebimus hic ad mensem unum aut alterum; ad horam unam.*

*He served the TIME cunningly; temporum sagaciter inserviebat; omnium horarum hominem se agebat; ita se dubium, mediumque partibus præstitit, ut omnia ex proprio usu agere temporibusque insidiari videretur.*

*It is TIME to have done; manum de tabula.*

*Things done TIME out of mind; res ab nostra memoria propter vetustatem remotæ.*

*It may be done any TIME; ubi voles fiat.*

*Jove has no TIME for it; non vacat Jovi; Ov.*

*To TIRE, or make weary; lassare, delassare, fatigare; aliquem assiduo labore defatigare; magna laboribus; nimium, immodice laborando, frangere, conficere; languore afficere, lassitudine conficere. Lassitudinem alicui afferre. Laboribus immodicis, operibus gravissimis ad lassitudinem exercere aliquem; fatigare; fatigatum reddere; debilitare. Labore nimio tedium alicui afferre, adducere. Fatigatum corpore dicimus, animo fessum ait Servius. —with training; militiæ muneribus fatigare; Tac.*

*To be TIRED, or made weary; labori cedere. Ambulando, ab itinere, a via defessus, lassus, fatigatus; nimio labore fractus, debilitatus, exhaustus, viribus, languidus, languens deficere, concidere, corruere. Labor insolitus jam me lassavit. Jam satis diu, nimium diu, hoc volvi saxum. Opus faciam ut defatiget usque. Multo jam fractus membra labore.*

*He TIRED the army with daily marching; exercitum quotidianis itineribus defatigavit; Cæs.*

*I am quite TIRED with walking; defessus sum ambulando: Ter.*

*Fresh men succeeded those who were TIRED; integri defessis successerunt; Cæs.*

*To take the TITLE of king; asciscere sibi nomen regium; Liv.*

*I. TO is a sign of a dative case: as,*

*To give way To the time, has been held*

*wise; temporì cedere, sapientis est habitum; Cic.*

*They neither do good To themselves, nor to any other; nec sibi nec alteri præstunt; Cic.*

*II. To, after a word of motion, is rendered by ad: as,*

*He lifts up his hands To heaven; manus ad sidera tollit; Ovid.*

*He came To Geneva; ad Geneviam pervenit; Cæs.*

*III. To, after words signifying to apply, add, appertain, or belong, call, exhort, invite, or provoke, is rendered by ad: as,*

*He applied his mind To writing; animum ad scribendum appulit; Ter.*

*What can be added To this meekness? quid ad hanc mansuetudinem addi potest? Cic.*

*It pertains not at all To me; nihil ad me attinet; Ter.*

*I called the prætors To me; prætores ad me vocavi; Cic.*

*To exhort To peace; ad pacem hortari; Cic.*

*He invited him To supper; ad cenam invitavit; Cic.*

*To dare one To fight; ad pugnam lacessere; Liv.*

*IV. To, after adjectives signifying forwardness, readiness, fitness, or inclinableness, is rendered by ad: as,*

*A ready way To honors; primum ad honores iter; Plin.*

*V. To, signifying in comparison of, is rendered by ad, and præ: as,*

*Nothing To (i. e. in comparison of) Persius; nihil ad Persium; Cic.*

*He thinks them clowns To him; illos præ se agrestes putat; Cic.*

*VI. To, signifying of, or concerning, is rendered by ad, or de: as,*

*After you had spoken To virtue; postquam vos ad virtutem verba fecistis; Syn.*

*It follows, that I speak To that one part of honesty, that is behind; sequitur, ut de una reliqua parte honestatis dicendum sit; Cic.*

*VII. To, following according, is rendered by ad, de, ex, secundum, and pro: as,*

*He speaks every thing according To his will; omnia ad voluntatem loquitur; Cic.*

*I judge according To my own sense; ego de meo sensu judico; Cic.*

*VIII. To, before the person to whom or before whom any person or thing is complained, accused, condemned, or spoken of, is rendered by apud: as,*

*He complains To me by letter; queritur apud me per literas; Cic.*

*He made an oration To the people;*  
verba fecit apud populum; Cic.

**IX.** *To, for towards, in expressions of kindness, courtesy, &c. is rendered by in, erga, or adversum: as,*

*Your kindnesses To me have been very great and manifest; tua in me clarissima et maxima beneficia extiterunt; Cic.*

*I see your good-will To me; benevolentiam tuam erga me perspicio; Cic.*

*You must make an excuse To them; utendum est excusatione adversus eos; Cic.*

**X.** *To, before a word of time, denoting a delay, or putting off until that time, is rendered by in: as,*

*The soldiers' hope is put off To another day; spes prorogatur militi in alium diem; Plant. In posterum diem distulit; Cic. It is sometimes in this sense rendered by ad; tum scelus illud est, te id quod promulgasses misericordie nomine ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse; Cic. But in is more usual.*

**XI.** *To, before a verb, is a sign of an infinitive mood, and the verb that follows it is so rendered, if it either go before, or follow, another verb: as,*

*To look to both, is in a manner to ask him again, whom you have given; ambos curare, propemodum reprecere illum est, quem dedisti; Ter.*

*Note: When the infinitive mood follows a noun substantive or adjective, it is rendered by a gerund in di; or in dum with a preposition: as,*

*There is not room To breathe in at Rome; Romæ respirandi non est locus; Cic.*

*He takes time To consider; diem ad deliberandum sumit; Cæs.*

*You seemed too desirous To go away; nimium cupidus decedendi videbar; Cic.*

*Very ready To put off these things; paratissimus ad hæc propulsandum; Cic.*

*Note: When the English infinitive mood, coming after a substantive, may be varied by who or which, &c. with may, can, might, &c. it may elegantly be rendered by the potential mood of the Latin verb with qui: as,*

*I have no friend here To (or who may) comfort me; non, qui soletur, amicus adest; Ovid.*

*The third cough has nothing To (or, which it can) do there; nil istic, quod agat, tertia tussis habet; Martial.*

*In this case the infinitive mood, after a substantive or adjective, will sometimes be best rendered by a participle in rus: as,*

*See how all things rejoice at the age To come, i. e. which will, shall, or may*

*come; aspice venturo lætentur ut omnia sæclo; Virg.*

*A mind that has fore-knowledge of things To come; mens futuri præcia; Virg.*

*Note: The infinitive after adjectives signifying worthiness or fitness, or their contraries, may be elegantly rendered by a subjunctive mood with qui: as,*

*You do not seem worthy To be free; non videre dignus, qui liber aies; Plant.*

*Note: When the English infinitive may be varied by a finite mood with that, when, or if, it will then be respectively rendered by ut, cum, or si, with such mood as those particles require: as,*

*I am so weary that I have need To (or that I should) wash; mihi præ lassitudine opus est, ut lavem; Plant.*

*I weep To (or when I) think what a life I am to have hereafter; lacrimo, quæ posthac futura est vita, cum in mentem venit; Ter.*

*He had been the maddest man in the world To have stood against them; quos, amentissimus fuisset, si oppugnasset; Cic.*

*Note: When the infinitive active comes after the sign of a verb passive, then if necessity or duty be signified, the verb is rendered by a gerund in dum: if purpose, or probability, it is rendered by a participle in rus: as,*

*We are To (i. e. we must or ought to) treat first of honesty; primum est de honesto disserendum; Cic.*

*We are now To act Menander's Eunucho; nunc acturi sumus Menandri Eunucho; Ter. Ultimam prælium initurus; Val. Max.*

*Note: The infinitive mood active, especially where there is intimation of any motion, purpose, or intent, may be elegantly rendered several ways: 1. By the first supine: as, In Asiam ad regem militatum abiit; Ter. Mittunt rogatum auxilium; Cæs. 2. By a participle in rus: as, Cum surges abitura domum; Ovid. Si constitueris te cuipiam advocatum esse venturum; Cic. 3. By a gerund in dum with a preposition: as, ad puniendum non iracundia ducuntur; Cic. Ob absolvendum munus ne acceperis; Cic. 4. By a gerund in di with ergo, gratia, or causa: as, Cum salutandi gratia ad Syllam venisset; Val. Non visas, nec mittas quidem visiendi causa quenquam; Ter. 5. By a gerundive, if it have an accusative case after it: as, Non foci inflammandi tui causa; Cic. Id agit, ut rationibus exigendis non vacaret; Val. Vivis, non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam audaciam; Cic. 6. By a subjunctive mood sometimes with ut: as, Ea proposito in*

Asiam veni, non, ut acciperem, quod dedissetis, sed, ut; Sen. *Sometimes by qui: as, Nuntiavit se missum esse, qui hunc nuntiaret; Cic. 7. Note: The intensive mood active after some adjectives is to be made by the latter supine as if it were a passive, as being to be varied by a passive: as, Wonderful To say, i. e. to be said; mirabile dictu; Virg. Filthy to see, i. e. to be seen; visu foedum; Juv.*

XII. To is sometimes a part of the verb, and is included in the Latin of it: as,

*See carefully To your health; valetudinem tuam cura diligenter; Cic.*

*It usually comes To pass; fore fit; Cic.*

XIII. To is sometimes put for for, to be, that it may be, or might be, and then is rendered by in: as,

*All between Hellespont and Euphrates he offers To his daughter's portion; quicquid inter Hellespontum et Euphratem est, in dotem filiae offert; Curt.*

*Note: Sometimes the preposition is omitted: as, quid mulieris uxorem (for in uxorem) habes! What a woman have you To (i. e. to be) your wife! Ter. Habet patrem (for in patrem) quandam avidum; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Like To die; ferme moriens; Ter.*

*It was death To them to; mortis erat instar; Cic.*

*Not To my knowledge; non, quod sciam; Cic.*

*To this, the same purpose; ad hanc; in eandem sententiam; Gell. Cic.*

*They were paid To a penny; iis ad denarium solutum est. Ad nummum convenit; Cic.*

*Next door To the school; in proximo scholae.*

*For time To come; in posterum; Cic.*

*To-day; morrow; hodie, hodierno die; cras, crastino die.*

*To-night; hac nocte.*

*To the best of my power, skill, ability, strength; pro virili parte; pro nostra facultate; pro modo virum; pro viribus; Cic. Quint.*

*It is nothing To me; id mea minime refert. Quid mea autem? Ter. Quid id nostra? Id.*

*I am glad To hear it; perlibenter, lætus audio.*

*I think I have satisfied him To the full; puto me illi affatim satisfacisse; Cic. De palmis ac cytis affatim diximus; Plin.*

*To and fro; to and again; sursum prorsum; ultro citroque; Ter. Cic. Huc et illuc. Beneficia ultro citroque data*

*acceptaque; Cic.*

*To commend one To his face; coram in os laudare; Ter.*

*Had I wherewithal To do it; si esset unde id fieret; Ter.*

*The matter is brought To that pass; adeo res rediit, ut; Ter.*

*I have brought the matter To this pass, that; rem huc deduxi, ut; Cic.*

*They bring me To that pass, that; me redigunt, ut; Ter.*

*He is To blame; in vitio est; Cic.*

*Never take it To heart; noli te propterea macerare; Ter.*

*He desires To have her, to his very great reproach; hanc habere cupit cum summo probro; Ter.*

*It is unknown To me; non me clam est; Ter. Fugit; Cic.*

*I am not so saucy as To; non tam insolens sum, qui; Cic.*

*If any come To that degree of pride, that; si quis eo insolentiae processerit, ut; Plin.*

*To the end I might not speak of; eo ut ne dicerem de; Cic.*

*I will do it To this end, that; id ea faciam gratia, quo; Plaut.*

*According To my deserts; pro eo ac mercor; Cic. —my wish; ex voto.*

*Have you any thing To do? ecquid habes negotii? Ter.*

*What have you To do with me? quid tibi rei mecum est? Ter.*

*They have nothing To do; quibus negotii nihil est; Plaut.*

*It makes me not know what To do; me consilii incertum facit; Ter.*

*The king was easily persuaded To it; facile persuasum id regi est; Liv.*

*He was going To run away; ornabat fugam; Ter.*

*To the best of my remembrance; ut nunc maxime memini; Plaut.*

*Contrary To what he had thought; contra ac ratus erat; Sall.*

*Contrary To what ought to be; contra atque oporteret; Cic.*

*As they have done contrary To what they promised; cum contra fecerint, quam polliciti sint; Cic.*

*I cannot do it face To face; mihi coram id non licet; Cic.*

*When he delayed from day To day; cum is diem de die differret; Liv.*

*I do nothing To his disparagement; nihil a me fit cum ulla illius contumelia; Cic.*

*To fight hand to hand; pugnare cominus, manum conferre cum; Cic. Plin.*

*To deliver down from hand to hand; per manus tradere; Cms. Liv.*

*The report went from men To men; rumor viritum percrebuit; Curt.*

*The water was up To the navel; umbilico tenus aqua erat; Liv.*

*It is impossible To say how glad they are; dici non potest quantopere gaudeant; Cic.*

*To wit; or that is to say; videlicet; scilicet; nimirum; nempe; puta.*

*As To; de; quod ad; quantum ad; quatenus; Cic.*

*I was sent To another place; missus sum alio; Plant.*

*The next man To the king; secundus a rege; Hirt.*

*Our affairs are To our mind; negotia nostra sic se habent, ut volumus; Cic.*

*He bought it To a day; emit ad diem; C. Nep.*

*The nearer it was To the beginning; quo propius aberat ab ortu; Cic.*

*To every one; singulatum. —the end that; quo.*

*To be; esse, fieri; ut sum, qui sum.*

*I. To be, having a noun substantive, or a pronoun demonstrative or relative before it, and a verbal in d, t, or n, after it, is a sign of a participle in lra, and sometimes of a passive verbal in lra; especially if it have the sign of a verb passive in the same clause before it: as,*

*In this, Panætius is To be defended; Panætius in hoc defendendus est; Cic.*

*They praise those things which are not To be praised; laudant ea, quæ laudanda non sunt; Cic.*

*Love is To be cured with no herbs; nullis amor est medicabilis herbis; Ovid.*

*It is open To be sold; palam est venale; Plant. Curt.*

*He was lost after he began To be feared; periit, postquam esse timendus coeperat; Juv.*

*If empire be To be sought for glory's sake; si gloriæ causa imperium expetendum est; Cic.*

*II. To be, having a verb, or a noun substantive, or a pronoun demonstrative or relative, expressed or understood, without any sign of a verb passive before it in the same clause with it, and a verbal in d, t, or n, after it, is a sign of an infinitive mood passive; which may also be expressed by a subjunctive mood with ut: as,*

*At my beginning To speak, I use to be troubled; initio dicendi commoveri soleo; Cic.*

*They will have themselves To be accounted good men; bonos se viros haberi volunt; Cic.*

*Nor will they have them To be overweighed by honesty; neque ea volunt præponderari honestate; Cic.*

*He desired To be taken up into his father's chariot; optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur; Cic.*

*I think it worse than To be crucified; miserius esse ducio, quam in crucem tolli; Cic.*

*III. To be, having an adjective before it, and a verbal in d, t, or n, after it, is also a sign of an infinitive mood passive; which may often elegantly be rendered by a latter supine, or a subjunctive mood with qui: as,*

*At that time he was worthy To be loved; erat tum dignus amari; Virg.*

*They may seem silly even To be spoken; dicta quoque videantur turpia; Cic.*

*He will not be fit To be sent; non erit idoneus, qui mittatur; Cic.*

*IV. To be, having no sign of a verb in the same clause before, and having either nothing at all, or the reduplication of itself, or a substantive, or an adjective, or a preposition, in the same clause after it, is the English of the infinitive of sum; which may sometimes be elegantly varied by a subjunctive mood with ut, or qui: as,*

*He brought in that repugnancy which seemed To be, and was not; induxit eam, quæ videretur esse, non quæ esset, repugnantiam; Cic.*

*All these things I took To be the parts of good-nature; hæc ego putabam esse omnia, humani ingenii officia; Ter.*

*It is no commendation there To be upright, where none attempt to corrupt; nulla laus est ibi esse integrum, ubi nemo est, qui conetur corrumpere; Cic.*

*To think it to be against nature; arbitrari esse contra naturam; Cic.*

*They sent four hundred To be a guard to the Macedonians; quadringentos ut presidio essent Macedonibus miserunt; Liv.*

*You do not look as if you were worthy To be free; non videre dignus, qui liber sis; Plaut.*

*Some other phrases:*

*To be short; ad summum; ad summam; ne multa; Cic.*

*They deny it To be possible; negant posse; Cic.*

*Will any refuse To be willing? an erit qui velle recuset? Pers.*

*How came your name To be Menæchmus? quomodo Menæchmo nomen est factum tibi? Plaut.*

*That narrow lane is not To be passed through; id angustum non est pervium; Ter.*

*Things too great To be required by a woman; majora quam quæ erant a muliere postulanda; Cic.*

*It is too great To be believed; ita res major est, quam ut credi possit; Sen.*

*This is too high for us To be able to discern; hoc altius est quam ut nos per-*

spicere possimus; Cic.

*We ought To be persuaded of it; nobis persuasum esse debet; Cic.*

*It is the property of these virtues To be afraid of nothing; harum virtutum proprium est, nil extimescere; Cic.*

*He thought it honorable To be of that mind; honestum sibi illa sentire credidit; Cic.*

*It comes To be consulted of; in deliberationem cadit; Cic.*

*The noblest persons are To be chosen to be priests; deligendi ad sacerdotia viri amplissimi; Cic.*

*To be sure he had the ensigns; inanes certe habebat; Cic.*

**L TOGETHER**, *after words importing a continued duration of the being or doing of any thing, is rendered by per: as,*

*They were many years TOGETHER; per multas etates fuerunt; Cic.*

*They fought fifteen days TOGETHER; per quindecim dies pugnatum est; Liv.*

**II. TOGETHER**, *after a word signifying gathering, getting, or bringing things into one, is usually implied in the signification of the Latin word, as being compounded with con: as,*

*He entreated me to get some physicians TOGETHER; rogavit, ut cogerem medicos; Cic.*

*Possidonius has gathered many of them TOGETHER; ea Possidonius collegit permulta; Cic.*

**III. TOGETHER**, *signifying something done by several persons, or the being of several persons in or at the same time or place, is rendered by una, simul, and inter: as,*

*That he might be more TOGETHER with his mother; ut cum matre una plus esset; Ter.*

*These three were then all in love TOGETHER; hi tres tum simul amabant; Ter.*

*What they did TOGETHER I do not yet know; quid egerint inter se, nondum scio; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*They consult TOGETHER; in commune consultant; Plin.*

*When we are TOGETHER; coram cum sumus; Cic.*

*When they had fought after this manner five hours TOGETHER; cum hoc esset modo pugnatum continenter horis quinque; Cms.*

*Where the sun is not seen for six months TOGETHER; ubi sol etiam sex continuis mensibus non videtur; Varro.*

*I wish he may not be able to quit his bed for three days TOGETHER; utinam tri-duo hoc perpetuo, e lecto prorsus nequeat surgere; Ter.*

**A TOKEN, or sign; signum, specimen, indicium. —of good luck; omen bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatum; Cic. —of ill luck; omen malum, funestum; Cic.**

*It is a great TOKEN; magnum signum; Ter.*

*I bring my TOKEN for entertainment with me; hospitalem tessicam mecum fero; Plaut.*

*He granted it to them in TOKEN of his thankfulness; id illis pro referenda gratia tribuit; A. Gell.*

*He gave a great TOKEN of his modesty; sum modestum specimen ingens praebeat. —of his virtue, valor, &c.; magnum virtutis sum indicium exhibuit, fortitudinis sum amplum testimonium praebeat; satis testatus est quanta sit virtute praeditus.*

*This is a great TOKEN of industry and virtue; haec est industris et virtutis significatio non exigua.*

*He could not give a more evident TOKEN of his virtue; claris virtutis argumentum dare non potuit.*

*He showed a TOKEN of a great and high mind; magni et excelsi animi documentum manifestum ostendit.*

*That is a great TOKEN of virtue, and an excellent disposition; magnum hoc est praeclare indolis signum; haec est non vulgaris virtutis nota; hoc est eximie virtutis insigne.*

*I have TOLD you all, the best and the worst; dulcia atque amara apud te sum elocutus omnia.*

*He is TOLD by a deserter; indicio perfugae cognoscit; Tac.*

**A TONGUE; lingua.**

*We talk what comes to our TONGUE's end; garrimus quicquid in buccam venit; Cic.*

*I speak what came to my TONGUE's end; a me, quae in promptu erant, dicta sunt; Cic.*

*Hold your TONGUE; tace; Ter. Lapsus in fabula. Linguae tempera; Plaut.*

*Cannot you hold your TONGUE? etiam taces? Ter.*

*I will tell you, if you can but hold your TONGUE; scies, modo ut tacere possis; Ter.*

*The Greek TONGUE is more copious than the Latin; lingua Graeca uberius Latina; Cic. Quid porro in Graeco sermone (in the Greek tongue) tam tritum quam; Cic.*

*How her TONGUE ran! ut multa verba fecit! Plaut.*

*I must hold my TONGUE; linguam moderandum est mihi; Plaut.*

*I must turn my TONGUE, i. e. talk of something else; oratio alio mihi deprecanda est mea; Plaut.*



*His Tongue failed him; vox eum defecit; Cic.*

*They are Tongue-tied; horum linguæ sic in hærent, ut loqui non possint; Cic.*

*I will tie up that Tongue of yours; ego tibi scelestam hanc constringam linguam; Plaut.*

*His Tongue runs before his wit; non cogitat quid dicat; Ter. Lingua præcurrit mentem.*

*But I will hold my Tongue; sed conticecam; Plaut. Oratorem comprimam; Id.*

*We can speak none but our mother Tongue; vernaculum solum sermonem nos callemus.*

*For a long time neither of us could find our Tongue; diu vocem neuter invenit; Petr.*

*I shall keep my Tongue between my teeth; omnes muti loquentur prius hoc, quam ego.*

*To hold one's Tongue; tacere, conticescere, silere.*

*To loll out the Tongue; linguam exorere.*

*To be Tongue-tied; linguæ vinculo impediti.*

*I. TOO, signifying over, if it comes before an adjective or adverb, is rendered by nimis, or nimium: as,*

*You are Too eager on both sides; vehementes in utramque partem es nimis; Ter.*

*Since you never praise either Too much or too often; tu vero quam nec nimis valde nunquam nec nimis sæpe laudaveris; Cic.*

*We are Too copious in the most easy things; in apertissimis nimium longi sumus; Cic.*

*You are come Too soon; nimium advenisti cito; Plaut.*

*But if a verb of the infinitive mood either immediately, or else having for with a substantive before it, follow the adjective or adverb, then Too is rendered by putting the adjective or adverb into the comparative degree, and the verb respectively into the indicative or subjunctive mood with quam and qui, or ut: as,*

*Affections Too great to be required of a woman; majora studia quam quæ erant a muliere postulanda; Cic.*

*These things are spoken Too subtly for every one to apprehend; hæc dicta sunt subtilius, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere; Cic. Plura quidem feci, quam quis comprehendere dictis. In promptu mihi sit. [too many things to be readily comprehended in words] Ovid.*

*II. Too, signifying also, after a noun, pronoun, verb, &c. is rendered by etiam and quoque: as,*

*Phrase.*

*We have need of your authority and counsel, and favor Too; auctoritate tu a nobis opus est, et consilio, et etiam gratia; Cic.*

*He Too shall be prayed to; vocabitur hic quoque votis; Virg.*

*Some other phrases:*

*He is Too wise; plus justo sapit; Mart.*

*I love you Too too well; te nimio plus diligo; Cic.*

*Enough and Too much; satis superque; Cic. Vita acta perficiat ut satis superque vivisse videamur; Cic.*

*In all things Too much is more offensive than too little; in omnibus rebus magis offendit nimium, quam parum; Cic.*

*It comes from nothing but Too much ease; nulla adeo ex re fit, nisi ex nimio otio; Ter.*

*He, being corrupt himself, spoils his own son Too; is etiam corruptus, porro suum corrumpit filium; Plaut.*

*And I Too; et quidem ego; Ter.*

*The TOP, extremity, or point, of a thing; summitas, apex, extremitas.*

*From Tor to toe; a capite ad calcem usque; a vertice usque ad extremum unguem; ad plantas pedum; ad talos a vertice pulcher ad imos. A summo ad imum.*

*He ran down from the Tor of the tower; summa decurrit ab arce; Virg.*

*A little bending towards the Tor; leviter a summo inflexum; Cic.*

*They are so fat, they swim on the Tor of the water; in summa aqua præ pinguitudine fluitant; Var.*

*It rises up with two Tors; gemino surgit cacumine; Luc.*

*They made signs from the Tors of the houses; ea tectis significabant; Cæsar.*

*To TORMENT, grieve, vexare, affligere; cruciare, excruciare, torquere. Omni cruciatu affligere. Per tormenta, adhibitis tormentis, questionem habere, exercere in aliquem. Per questionem explorare, extorquere, exprimere, exquirere, reperire veritatem; questioni subjicere, in cruciatum dare; cruciatu atque tormentis aliquem conficere. Tormenta et cruciatum admovere alicui; adhibere, experire.*

*To TOUCH a subject briefly, or in few words; perstringere. —one to the quick; tangere ulcus; Ter. —the matter; rem acu tangere.*

*To have a Touch at any thing; periculum facere.*

*To give one a Touch; facere perstringere.*

*Yet let us Touch it; sed attingamus; Cic.*

*I had TOUCHED it lightly by the way;*

*in passing by; leviter in transcursum attigeram; Quint.*

*Not to keep Touch; non facere quod dixeris; Cic.*

*He gave a brief Touch on every thing; omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est; Cic.*

*I have a mind to have another Touch at it; volo tamen regustare; Cic.*

*I would have him have a little Touch of the law; volo illum aliquid de jure gustare; Petron.*

**I. TOWARDS**, *when it is put for to, in expressions of favor, reverence, duty, &c. to any one, is rendered by in, erga, adversus, or adversum: as,*

*They bear an especial good-will TOWARDS you; sunt singulari in te benevolentia; Cic.*

*Such is the greatest of your merits TOWARDS me; tanta magnitudo est tuorum erga me meritorum; Cic.*

*There is a kind of reverence to be used TOWARDS men; adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines; Cic.*

**II. TOWARDS**, *signifying prospect or motion towards any place, is rendered by ad, in, and versus: as,*

*They come TOWARDS me; ad me affecant viam; Ter.*

*Turning their front TOWARDS the east; acie conversa in orientem; Flor.*

*I will go TOWARDS the haven and inquire; ego portum versus pergam et perquiram; Plaut.*

**III. TOWARDS**, *when signifying vicinity or nearness to any term of time, is rendered by sub: as,*

*TOWARDS night he loosed his ships; sub noctem naves solvit; Cæs.*

*TOWARDS his end he gave some signs of repentance; sub exitu vitæ signa quædam penitentia dedit; Suet.*

**IV. TOWARDS**, *signifying respect or vicinity of situation to any place, or term of any thing, without any intimation of motion, is rendered by a: as,*

*I was troubled for Cappadocia, which lies open TOWARDS Syria; ne Cappadocia movebat, quæ patet a Syria; Cic.*

*It is a little bending TOWARDS the top; leviter a summo inflexum est; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Look TOWARDS me; aspice contra me.*

*It is not discerned TOWARDS which part it will go; non intelligitur utro ierit; Plin.*

*TOWARDS the end; sub finem. —of the book; in extremo libro; Cic. —the south; meridiem versus. —some place; aliquorsum. —what place? quorsum? —the right hand; dextrorsum. —the left hand; sinistrorsum.*

*They are said to have been so affectioned*

*one TOWARDS another, that —; servast hoc eos animo inter se fuisse, ut —; Cic.*

*One came TOWARDS me; mihi quidam obviam venit; Ter.*

*It grows TOWARDS evening; advesperascit; Ter.*

*A TOWARDLY young man; qui antiquis adolescit moribus; centum puer artium.*

**A TOWN**; oppidum.

*To sack, or destroy, a TOWN; urbem, oppidum excidio dare; evertere funditus, delere; sternere humi; solo adæquare; diruere, dejicere, destruere, devastare. excindere, excidere. Muros, mœnia urbis subvertere, disjicere, demoliri, disturbare, prosternere. Urbi excidium, ruinam ultimam, extremam inferre. Urbem, civitatem sua ruina et ruderibus opprimere, et sepelire, ad vastitatem vocare.*

*To raise the siege of a TOWN; urbem, civitatem obsidione liberare; ab obsidione vindicare; ex obsidione eripere, obsessam, septam, hostium copiis undique cinctam, oppressam, in libertatem, libertati restituere; libertate donare, liberam reddere et incolumem, salvam et incolumem servare. Hostes urbem obsessantes; obsidione prementes; urbis libertati, castris circa collatis, imminentes; obsidionis corona cingentes; castris positus ad urbem sedentes, expellere, ejicere, fugare, fundere, dissipare, summovere. Obsidionem solvere. Ab urbe obsessa discedere, castra remove, exercitum abducere. Obsessam civitatem liberam dimittere.*

**To TRACE**; vestigiis consequi, investigare, indagare.

*We have TRACED your steps; vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos persequuti sumus; Cic.*

*He TRACED them out; hos vestigiis consequutus est.*

**To TRADE**; negotiari; mercatorum exercere, facere. Merces distrahere, commutare. Eruptione venditioneque rerum cum aliis gentibus rationes habere; negotiari, negotia, commercia habere, tractare, contrahere. Negotiando, negotiatione; negotia, commercia mutua ineundo, exercendo, agitando; mercando distrahendoque mercatura; mercimoniis faciendis rem augere, opes contrahere.

*If it were any other of this TRADE; si esset alia ex hoc quæstu; Ter.*

*She sets up TRADE; quæstum occipit; Ter.*

*He returns to his old TRADE; ad ingenium suum redit; Ter.*

*He lived by his TRADE; ars illi sua census erat; Ovid.*

*What TRADE was he of? quam negotiationem exercuit? Petron.*

*Every man must live by his TRADE;*

licet sua cuique arte vivere.

*This is our TRADE and occupation; sua quemque alit ars; hoc est nostrum opificium, hic fundus noster est.*

*I should lose by the bargain; such TRADING would be unprofitable; meo questui non minima portio decederet.*

*I would persuade such as drive a great TRADE to; Crassos illos negotiatores (qui Mercurium ex quavis merce quant) hortarer ego.*

*A man of his own TRADE and calling; sui ordinis sui que questus hominem.*

*To chop and change and turn his penny in the way of TRADE; qui se turpi exponit questui, et uberem expectat proventum.*

*Play the TRADESMAN; be sure to ask enough; iniquum petas, ut æquum feras.*

*TO TRAFFIC; mercaturam facere, negotiari; mutua commercia exercere, tractare; commercia inire; cum aliquo pacisci, mercatum agere, contrahere.*

*To grow rich by TRAFFICKING; mercimoniis faciendis rem augere, magnopere adaugere.*

*Physicians TRAFFIC with our lives; animas nostras negotiantur medici.*

*TRAFFIC from one place to another; negotiatio, mercatura, f. commercium, n.*

*Small TRAFFIC; merces viles.*

*He TRAFFICS at Milan; Mediolani negotiatur, habet negotia, gerit negotia, mercaturam exercet, res agit, negotia tractat.*

*A TRAIN, or retinue; comitatus, clientela, pompa. —of servants; famulitium.*

*To TRAIN soldiers; exercere, exercitare. —up youth religiously; puerilem statem rectis et piis documentis imbueri; rudibus annis documenta salutaria præcipere.*

*A TRAINED soldier; exercitatus in armis miles; Cæs.*

*He began to tire those rude people with TRAINING; inconditos homines fatigare militiis muneribus occupat; Tac.*

*Whither are you going with such a TRAIN? quo nunc capessis tu te cum tanta pompa? Plant.*

*You remember what a TRAIN he had; qui comitatus fuerit, meministis; Cic.*

*He came to meet him with a great TRAIN of his own; obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit; Cic.*

**TRANSITORY**; transitorius, momentaneus, caducus, fluxus, fragilis, temporarius, temporaneus, instabilis, ruiturus, fugax, labilis, janjam periturus, interiturus, occasurus, intermoriturus; in oblivionem venturus; parvo tempore duraturus; statim, annis cedens; statem ferro non valens.

*The glory of beauty and riches is ac-*

*counted TRANSITORY, and of short continuance; divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa, fragilis et evanida habetur.*

*All things are TRANSITORY, and all, that have a beginning, have also an end; omnium enim rerum vicissitudo est et quænia orta occidunt.*

*Those things are said to be TRANSITORY which cannot be long preserved; quæ diu servari non possunt, qualia sunt vina nonnulla, dicuntur fugientia; sic et mala Persica Plin. vocat fugacia, quod durabilia non sint, nam decerpta facillime corrumpuntur.*

*To TRANSGRESS the laws; repagula juris perfringere; Cic.*

*To TRANSLATE from one language to another; transferre, traducere, reddere, vertere; de verbo, verbum de verbo exprimere; verbum verbo reddere; verba verbis annuntiare; verbis totidem transferre.*

*The book, &c. which we TRANSLATED into Latin; librum, &c. quem Latinitate, Latinitati donavimus.*

*He TRANSLATED word for word; verbum de verbo expressè extulit.*

*To TRAVAIL, or labor, in vain; incassum sudare, arenam numerare, metiri; arenæ semina mandare; arare litus; Austrum percellere; delphinum cauda ligare; scopas dissolvere; aquam in mortario tundere; calvum vellere; ignem desecare.*

*I see all that TRAVAIL will be in vain; studium omne illud male collocatum iri video; Ter.*

*To TRAVEL abroad; in oras longinquas, transmarinas peregrinari, proficisci, conferre se. Maria transmittere, et longe lateque peregrinari. Remotas, barbaras regiones; gentes cultiores, provincias, oras, nationes, partes mundi ultimas, remotissimas, disjunctissimas adire, obire, petere, peragrarè, pervagari. Iter, profectiõnem, peregrinationem suscipere, inire ad gentes externas procul diassitas, ad loca quæ longissime absunt. Omnia terrarum loca perlustrare. Abire, exire peregre. Qui orbem terræ peragravit, omnia emensus. Qui plura loca calcavit quam ullus mulio perpetuarius. Peregre longinquas invisere terras. Peregrinum orbem, terras peregrinas visere. Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes. —fer; ultimas terras peragere; remotas, longinquas regiones obire, petere; in oras transmarinas longe lateque peregrinari; peregre proficisci.*

*He TRAVELLED over Caucasus; iter per Caucasum fecit; Hor. —over all the islands; peragravit omnes insulas; Cic.*

*Weary with TRAVELLING; de via fessus; Cic.*

*I TRAVEL not abroad so much as I used;*

non tam sum peregrinator, quam solebam; Cic.

*To spend one's time in TRAVEL*; tempus in peregrinatione consumere; Cic.

*Whither are you TRAVELLING?* quo tibi est iter? quo tenes iter? Virg.

*A great and experienced TRAVELLER*; qui plura loca calcavit, quam alios multo perperarius, apud Sen. Multum terra jactatus et alto, apud Virg. qui orbem peragravit omnia emensus; quique mali multum, multumque laborum fluctibus et bellis tulerit; Virg. Rebus e variantibus jactatus et agitatus.

*To work TREACHERY against one*; struere insidias alicui, dolum adhibere. Fidem suam; caput et salutem clientis, amici, mercede accepta prodere. Quem in fidem tuendum susceperat, inimicis, hostibus tradere, prodere; insidiosae per scelus desereret. Sceleratissime et insidiosissime tractare. Insidiosae spem falsam ostendere. Cunicula clandestinæ proditoris aliquem impugnam. Proditorum induere. Fide, ac potius perfidia tua deceptus. Perfidia et scelere violata sunt dextrae, quæ fidei testes esse solebant. Amici partim me deseruerant, partim prodiderunt. Perfidiosus, insidiosus, infidelis, infidus, fallax.

*To TREAD under foot*, act.; calcare, conculcare, proculcare, calcibus premere. —*awry*; pedem incertum figere. —*softly*, or *lightly*; suspensio pede incedere.

*TREAD on a worm and it will turn*; habet et musca splenem.

*To work TREASON against a prince, or state*; de interitu principis, patriæ, reip. cogitare, consilium inire. Nefaria contra temp. meditari, fabricare, parare, parturire, parere. Audacter, scelerate, nefarie contra temp. contra dignitatem principis, in principis necem, internecionem conjurare, conspirare, consentire. Majestatem regiam principis ledere, violare, minuire, imminuere. Prodere salutem principis. Reip. perniciem, interitum moliri. Male machinari patriæ. Pietatem quæ principi debetur violare. Pestem in principis statum moliri, machinari, cogitare. Principi manus inferre. Principis amplitudinem per vim ledere. Perduellionis, proditoris, insidiarum, conspirationis in principem, patriam, reum esse, teneri. Perduellionis reus est qui animo malo aut in patriam, aut in principem animatus est.

*To TREAT one*; accipere convivio. —*kindly*; humaniter tractare. —*or discourse of a matter*; commentari, verba facere. —*with one about a business*; agere cum aliquo de re aliqua. —*about terms*; de conditionibus disceptare; Cæs.

*A man TREATED as he deserves to be*; ornatus ex suis virtutibus; Cic.

*A TREATY*; colloquium. —*or covenant*; pactum, fœdas, n.

*He TREATS with him for his life, or his safety*; cum eo de salute sua agit; Cæs.

*To end differences by TREATY*; per colloquia controversias componere; Cæs.

*To appoint a time for TREATY*; tempus colloquio dare; Cæs.

*There was no TREATY for peace to be had*; de compositione agi non poterat; Cæs.

*To enter into a TREATY for peace*; de concilianda pace agere; Cæs.

*A TREE*; arbor, arbos, f.

*The highest TREE has the greatest fall*; celas graviore casu decidunt turres; Hor.

*TRIAL*; See to TRY.

*A TRIBUTE*; tributum; vectigal, æraria pecunia.

*To take TRIBUTE*; tributa, vectigalia exigere.

*TRIBUTARY lands*; agri vectigales.

*These are TRIBUTARY or tithe lands, grounds of the common farm*; fructuarii sunt hi agri, non sunt immunes, tributum solvunt, publice aliquid pendunt, vectigales sunt.

*To pay TRIBUTE out of an estate*; ex censu tributum pendere,olvere, conferre.

*That they should pay to him twenty pounds of gold for TRIBUTE*; ut sibi vectigalis nomine viginti libras auri penderent, pensarent.

*To be oppressed with great TRIBUTES, or taxes*; magnitudine tributorum premi, gravari.

*To be assisted with TRIBUTARY or hired forces*; adventitiis copiis juvari.

*To impose a tax, or TRIBUTE, for seven years*; vectigal in septennium alicui imponere.

*To exact heavy TRIBUTES, or taxes, from the people*; plebem compilare, expilare, exossare, excoriare.

*In a TRICE*; confestim, illico, statim; citius quam asparagi coquantur.

*To serve one a TRICK*; illudere, vel imponere alicui.

*He put a sad TRICK on him*; egregie illi imposuit; Cic. Illi verba dedit, facum fecit; Ter.

*To put TRICKS on him*; dolis eludere; Ter.

*It will be very hard to put a TRICK on him*; cui verba dare difficile est; Ter.

*A cunning TRICK that!* vah, callidum comillium! Ter.

*A simple TRICK*; ineptum sane negotium; Cic.

*It were the TRICK of a crafty house*; esset hominis et astuti et ingrati; Cic.

*By their TRICKS it was brought about; earum artificii effectum est; Cic.*

*I will serve him a TRICK; aliquid in eum fallacem conabor; Ter.*

*He has a mind to put a TRICK on you; trugulam in te injicere adornat; Plaut.*

*A base TRICK; facinus indignum; Ter.*

*These are always your TRICKS; hic est semper mos tuus.*

*It were but a knavish TRICK of me to; facerem improbe; Cic.*

*One TRICK after another; fallacia alia aliam trudit.*

*There is TRICK for trick; jam sumus ergo pares.*

*He has as many TRICKS as a lawyer; vias novit, quibus effugit, Eucrates.*

*To TRIFLE; nugari, ineptire, nugas agere. —or loiter; cunctari, tergiversari. —away the time; muscas venari.*

*A TRIFLING business; res nullius momenti. —story; somnium, deliramentum. —song; nœnia, f. —fellow; qui magno conatu magnas agit nugas.*

*Time TRIFLED away; temporis dispendium.*

*It is a mere TRIFLE; res est nullius momenti, nullius ponderis.*

*To seek after TRIFLES; quisquilias, minutias consectari.*

*To TRIM a bout; cymbani ex æquo librare.*

*To TRIUMPH after victory; triumphare, triumphos agere; de hostibus victis triumphare; triumphum agere, ducere, cum hostium spoliis gratias acturus diis, curru quadrijugo et coronatus lauro invectus est in capitolium. In triumpho, per triumphum duci, portari. Triumphis nomen augere imperiumque honestare. De Africa victa gloriose, magnifice, amplissime triumphavit, Scipio triumphalis vir, æterna triumphi laude decoratus imperator. Triumphum præclarum, insignem, lætum, felicem, ingentem; laurigerum, magnificum, sublimem, superbum ducere. —or insult over an adversary; ex inimicis triumphare. Adversariis miseris, afflictis; adversariorum malis, miseriis insultare, illudere. Inimicos præcipitatos atque jacentes conculcare, insultare in oppressos; calamitosos opprobriis, contemptu et ludibrio prosequi. Impingentibus, prolapsis adversariis exultare, summo efferri gaudio, magnifice gloriari; et more luporum ursarumque turpium instare morientibus; et ipsa raptare vexareque hostium cadavera, sævire in ruinas. —or to sing a triumphal song before the victory; ante victoriam encomion canere; ante congressum encomion, epinicia*

*sibi ipsis canere, dicuntur præpostere de seipsis gloriantes.*

*A smaller TRIUMPH on horse, or foot, for a smaller victory; ovare, ovationem agere.*

*To be led as captive in TRIUMPH; trahitur manibus regum fortuna rectoris.*

*To TROUBLE; turbare, &c. —one when busy; interpellare, obstrepere. —one, or find him business; molestiam creare, facessere negotium alicui. —or vex one; vexare, inquietare, commovere, lacessere. —or gripe one; aliquem anxium reddere; serenitati mentis nubem inducere. —one with request, &c.; sollicitare, importune accedere. —with too much of one thing; crambe repetita occidere.*

*A TROUBLESOME man at law; contentiosus, homo comitalis, philodocus. —business; onus Ætna gravius; dignum Hercule; nostris opus impar viribus.*

*TROUBLESOME times; calamitosa tempora.*

*To put a man to great TROUBLE; molestiam, negotium alicui facessere, exhibere, creare; malis, molestiis aliquem afficere, vexare, infestare, affligere, urgere, perturbare, exercere, exagitare, persequi, fatigare, insectari; sollicitum habere, reddere; premere, opprimere, obruere; in difficultates, angustias, discrimina, pericula, molestias, curas et solitudines conjicere; difficultatibus et periculis implicare, involvere. Animi quietem et tranquillitatem alicui adimere, turbare, perturbare; anxietatem et sollicitudinem afferre. Sollicitare, inquietare. Ex Terentio; Conturbasti, exanimasti, territas me. Mihi impense molestus es, luctum paræs. Eo me adigis, ut quid egerim, nesciam. Tuis consiliis magnas solitudines mihi conficis. Nostri fundi calamitas es; huic malo caput. Abs te oritur ægritudo mea, multum mihi periculi est. Scelus est qui nos perdidit.*

*Fexed with TROUBLES; solitudine gravissima noctes atque dies cruciatus; molestiarum mole oppressus.*

*This TROUBLES me; hoc mihi molestum est, incommodat. Hoc me male habet. Nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi. Hæc non sunt voluptati. Hoc obest, nocet; obstat, incommodo, impedimento est mihi. Ex hac re plus mali quam commodi est. Magnam mihi curam hoc injecit, malum; vehementer, graviter, acerbè, non mediocriter angit, pungit, discruciat me.*

*To be TROUBLED, or grieved; in malo esse; Cic. E dolore animi laborare; angino; discruciari animi.*

*To diemiss TRUBLES of mind; curas, molestias, solitudines animi et dolores;*

omnem anxietatem, molestiam ponere, deponere, abjicere, dimovere, dimittere; renittere, deluere, fallere, resolvere, avertere, intermittere, relaxare, animo exuere; decoquere; in sermone et suavitate amici deponere; ex animo pellere. Omnem luctum abstergere, merorem, seditudinem depellere, repellere, obtundere, suppressere; ex animo exturbare, excutere. Nubes curarum abigere. Animum a sollicitudine, angoribus, molestiis abducere. Omnibus se molestiis expedire. Turbida mentis nubila discutere. Tristes animo deponere curas, damnosas compescere, somno fallere, laxare.

*All my TROUBLES are dissipated; depulsa curarum sunt nebulae.*

*TROUBLED in conscience;* animo demisso, fracto, extrema expectans omnia; non habere ne spei quidem extremum et commune solatium; spe deplorata confici.

*To ease another's TROUBLES of mind;* alterius, alteri molestiam, molestias, dolores, &c. amovere, eripere; abstergere, demere, exhaurire, delere; detrahare, mitigare, elevare, extenuare, tollere, mollire, lenire, sedare, minuire, levare, compescere. Aliquem sollicitudine, anxietate animi levare, a curarum molestiis vindicare, deducere. Mulcere dolores alloquio. Curas alicui minuere. Pura tranquillitate, sibi amicam reddere.

*If that TROUBLE you;* si id te mordet; Ter.

*She it is that TROUBLES us;* ea nos perturbat; Ter.

*Does it TROUBLE you so? itane obturbat?* Ter.

*This it is that TROUBLES her;* ex hoc sollicita est; Ter.

*I should be TROUBLED at it;* moleste feram; Cic.

*I was TROUBLED; it troubled me;* mihi molestum; Ter.

*There was nothing that TROUBLED me more than;* nihil me magis sollicitabat quam; Cic.

*These things a little TROUBLE me;* nonnihil molesta sunt hæc mihi; Ter.

*Do not TROUBLE me;* molestus ne sis; Plaut.

*What a deal of TROUBLE he has given us!* quas turbas dedit! Ter.

*Despatch it with as little TROUBLE as may be;* quam minima cum molestia res transigatur; Cic.

*So it be no TROUBLE to you;* quod commodo tuo facere poteris; Cic. Quod sine molestia tua fiet; Cic. Nisi molestum est; Cic.

*That I should be at so much TROUBLE!* tantum laborem capere! Ter.

*I am TROUBLED for it;* ægre fero, nol-

lem factum. — *in mind;* animi discrucior; Plaut. Angor animo; Cic. In præcordiis sævit dolor; Petron. — *a little troubled;* aliquid me mordet, pungit, afficit; est quiddam quod molestius feram, submoleste feram, in quo nonnihil offender. — *not so much troubled at the loss as;* non tam jactura me movet quam; Petron. — *so troubled as never any one was;* ita sum afflictus, ut nemo unquam; Cic. — *much troubled for your sickness;* cura ex amici morbo; tuus me morbus valde sollicitat, sollicitum habet, gravi afficit sollicitudine, graviter angit, afficit, affligit, acerbè vexat; molestissimus mihi tuus morbus est, valde gravis, vehementer acerbus, amarus inprimis, summæ molestiæ, sollicitudinis, acerbissimæ, cura, doloris, angoris; summam ex tuo morbo molestiam capio, suscipio, traho, haurio, sumo; tuus me morbus in magnam sollicitudinem adducit, graviter commovet, maxime perturbat. — *about that affair;* hæc res sollicitat me, et animum meum sollicitum habet, reddit. — *free from all trouble and grief;* molestia sum liberatus; quod Deo sit gratia, vacuus molestiis nunc quidem sum, sine molestia, cura, sollicitudine, procul absum a molestiis; extra molestiam sum, tranquille satis ago; Dei benignitate factum est, contigit ut nunc quidem omni molestia vacem, nullis angar curis, nulla vexer sollicitudine, nulla meum animum paulo molestior, gravior, acerbior exagitet, vexet, perturbet, commoveat, afficiat cogitatio; fruitur animus meus tranquillitate; bene est, tranquille est, commode est, quies est, pax est, tranquillitas est animo meo; animo sum ab omni molestia soluto, vacuo, libero, longo sejuncto; Dei me benignitas omni molestia exemit, liberavit, ab omni molestia vindicavit, eripuit, disjunct.

*She bids them not to TROUBLE themselves at it;* jubet eos a metu otiosos esse; ut sine metu ac sine cura sint; Gell.

*He was not at all TROUBLED at it;* ne tantulum quidem commotus est; Cic.

*You know not what a deal of TROUBLE I am in;* nescis quantis in malis versar; Ter.

*To get himself out of TROUBLE;* se ex turba expedire; Ter.

*Is he TROUBLED at what he has done?* num facti piget? Ter.

*It TROUBLES me; I am very much troubled at it;* me male habet; Ter. Mihi dolet. Afficior summo dolore; Cic. Me vehementer movet; Id. Id. mihi vehementer dolet; Ter.

*I never perceived that your old age was any TROUBLE to you;* senectatem tuam nunquam tibi gravem esse sensi; Cic.

*To me he seemed to be mightily Trou-*

bled; visus est mihi vehementer esse perturbatus; Cic.

*Did that TROUBLE you so much? hæc res tibi fluctus illos excitavit? Cic.*

*What is it that TROUBLES you so? quid est quod tantopere te commoveat? Cic.*

*You need not TROUBLE yourself about Apuleius; de Apuleio quid est quod laboras? Cic.*

*You may free them from TROUBLE; illis demeris molestiam; Ter.*

*He will not TROUBLE them; illis non est futurum oneri; Cæs.*

*I shall not much TROUBLE myself; haud multum laboraverim; Boët. Non valde; Petron.*

*I did not much TROUBLE myself; non laboravi scilicet; Cic.*

*He cares not to be TROUBLED with much company; non videtur delectari turba.*

*We have nothing to TROUBLE us; sumus curis vacui; Cic.*

*He is TROUBLED with the toothache; laborat e dolore dentium; Ter.*

*Not to be TROUBLESOME to one occupied with weighty affairs; occupato non molestus; nolo tuas occupationes impedire, tibi jam occupato molestus esse, molestiam exhibere, obstrepere; nolo tuorum negotiorum cursum impedire, tuis rebus impedimento esse, advocare te a tuis negotiis, curis, occupationibus.*

*TROUBLED without cause; immerito molestiis afficior; vexor, exagitor, jactor, immerito meo; negotium exhibetur immerenti; molestiis et injuriis afficior sine causa; commissum a me non est, ut hæc tam gravia sustinerem.*

*To be TROUBLED and vexed by them on whom you have bestowed most friendship; molestia affici a bene meritis; valde sum commotus, cum eos audiivi negotium tibi facessere, molestiam exhibere, molestos esse, insonsus esse, sollicitudinem inferre, te vexari, injurias accipere, affici molestia ab iis, de quibus ipse bene meritus es maxime, qui summa tibi beneficia dehent.*

*All men shall feel TROUBLE; omnes omnibus calamitates incumbunt; ea temporem impendit conditio, ut optime actum cum eo putem, qui ante e vita discesserit; omnibus omnia impendent mala, manet omnes, impendit omnibus, urget omnes, adventat, appropinquat, jam adest eadem calamitas; nemini recte erit, nemo erit cui pessime non sit, qui pessime se non habeat, qui non adversa fortuna utatur, qui non adversis fortunæ fluctibus jactetur; communis erit, eadem omnium par, simillima fortuna; suum quisque miseriarum pondus sustinebit; vexabit omnes eadem calamitas; miserrime cum om-*

nibus, atque infelicitur agetur, expers malorum, miseriis nemo vacabit; malorum incendio flagrabit unusquisque; nulla est acerbitas, quæ non omnibus impendat, imminuat, quæ non omnes maneat; adversa omnes omnia sustinebunt; pari omnes calamitate premuntur; communis erit omnium, non propria cujusquam, malorum tempestas, vis malorum, iniquitas fortunæ.

*Matters not intricate, nor TROUBLESOME; res minime impeditæ; res mea tibi tradidi, satis optas, explicatas, expeditas, optime constitutas, nullis difficultatibus implicatas; ejusmodi, ut exhibere tibi negotium aut nullum, aut certe minimum possint, ut labori tibi esse aut molestiæ nequaquam possint.*

*The tribunes occasioned much TROUBLE and hinderance to the commonwealth of Rome; tribuni pl. reipublicæ Romanæ nocuerunt; multa mala, damna, detrimenta, incommoda, infortunia, urbi Romanæ peperit, attulit, intulit tribunorum plebis creatio. Damna tulit, portulit, sustinuit, passa est, perperæ est, cepit, accepit, damnis affecta est, in damna incidit, incurrit, magnam sui jacturam fecit, gravissimis afflictis malis est, vehementer vexata, valde comminuta urbs Roma ex creatione, ob creationem tribunorum.*

*To rest after the TROUBLE of business; feriari a negotiis; quies nunc a negotiis est; quiescunt negotia, prolata sunt res, negotia non geruntur, negotiorum nihil est, rerum nihil geritur, quiescunt homines a negotiis, feriarum sunt a negotiis, vacatio est a rebus gerendis, vacationem a rebus, quietem a negotiis concedit tempus; hic omnia jacent, hic veteris omnes occupavit, omnes languent, omnes torpent, omnes frigunt.*

*To put himself to great TROUBLE; negotium sibi exhibere, facessere; multis se negotiis implicare; circa multa agere; capere molestiam; rebus ad se nihil pertinentibus implicari; omni se pręgravare molestia; molestis se involvere negotiis; sibi ipsi litium ac negotiorum materiam accersere, parare; sibi malum conciliare; in cælum expuere; facere quod in proprium recidat caput; adversus stimulum calcitrare. Multis se difficultatibus involvere.*

*When I had engaged myself in most TROUBLESOME affairs, and with most unfaithful friends; cum me in res turbulentissimas infidelissimis sociis demissem.*

*How great TROUBLE does he make! quantas tragedias excitat!*

*When you censured men going about their business with most TROUBLESOME suits; cum homines negotia gerentes judiciis iniquissimis irritas.*

*I have never any time free from some TROUBLE or another; mihi nunquam tribuitur vacuum tempus et liberum.*

*To be TROUBLED in mind between hope and fear; inter spem et metum fluctuare, valde æstulare.*

*Sylla is TROUBLED with so many and so great affairs, that he has scarce time to breathe; Sylla tot tantisque negotiis distentus est, ut respirare libere non possit.*

*A mind very much TROUBLED and vexed with cares and griefs; animus curis admodum discruciatu et molestiis circumfusus.*

*You see what TROUBLES we are in; vides quibus fluctibus jactemur.*

*I entreat you not to suffer yourself to be overwhelmed with TROUBLESOME affairs, as with the waves of the sea; to oro ne te obrui, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas.*

*My brother is very ill, being almost undone with continual and TROUBLESOME business; frater meus laboribus assiduus concursationibusque confectus, graviter se habet.*

*If you be free from TROUBLE; si es animo vacuo; si ab omni molestia vacuus sis; si nullo sis implicatus negotio.*

*To be freed from the many TROUBLES of fortune; variis fortunæ casibus elabi.*

*To be over head and ears in TROUBLES; all the world is about his ears; decumano ærumnarum fluctu obrui; infortuniis immergi, et inundari.*

*An intolerable TROUBLE, enough to break one's back; onus et miserum et grave.*

*What TROUBLES you? quid tibi ægre est?*

*More TROUBLED than hurt; inani metu discruciatu animus.*

*He finds me TROUBLE enough; hinc illinc exhibet mihi negotium.*

*There is matter of weight, that much TROUBLES me; est res seria quæ me diu multumque torait.*

*Now I am continually vexed and TROUBLED; nunc longo cruciatu excarnificor misere.*

*Know, I am in a peck of TROUBLES; molestia me negotiis obnoxium cognosco.*

*TROUBLES came tumbling in one on the neck of another; sævire fortuna sæva, sævæque, atque miscere omnia cepit.*

*He was TROUBLED, and you are not very quiet; multum ille et terris jactatus et alto; necdum Æolus etiam vos, ut video, litavistis.*

*To raise great TROUBLES, tumults, and commotions; strepitu, et tumultu omnia miscere; cælum terra miscere; summa imis miscere; tragœdias excitare, mare*

*cælum miscere; turbas dare maximas.*

*TROUBLE not yourself about this; alia cura.*

*To make a TRUCE; paciæ inducias; inducias, pacem semestrem, temporariam; armorum ad tempus, belli, pugnarum, præliorum vacationem, cessationem, ferias paciæ, pangere, agere, facere; æquis conditionibus inire. Ab armis, intercedente fœdere, paucorum dierum pace, vacatione quiescere. Pacta cum hoste induciarum fides. Potere et dare fidem paciæ diurnæ, menstruæ.*

*The Truce was made for the day-time, not for the night; dierum paciæ sunt induciæ, non noctium; Cic.*

*To keep TRUCE; induciarum jura servare; Cæs.*

*I will make a Truce with you; facio inducias vobiscum; Petron.*

*To treat of a Truce; inducias agitare. TRUE; verus.*

*It is TRUE; vero verius, verissimum, minime fictum aut simulatum. Nihil mentitum, fictum, nihil falsi dictum invenies. Hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi esse puta, nihil potest esse verius. Hæc ea sunt, ejusmodi sunt, quibus certa, firma, indubitata, non dubia fides adhiberi possit. Neque Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est. Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllæ. Ne dubita; nam vera fides. —true enough; profecto sic est; Ter. Nec vana est fabula quam audisti. —undoubtedly true; as true as gospel; Sibyllæ folium est. —true, or certain; res ita se habet; indec animum, induc in animum ita esse; pro certo habe, persuade tibi, pro certo existima; plane credas; ita crede ut minime dubites, exploratum habeas atque omnino certum, pro comperto habeas; sit hoc apud te minime dubium, sit exploratum, rem ita se habere, in hoc statu esse, hunc esse rei statum.*

*A good, upright, or True judgment; rectum judicium; a certo, et vero sensu judicas, quod isti, ne faciant, malevolentia, et livore impediuntur; non tum mentis oculos livor obducit; rectum animi sensum in judicando sequeris, tuum judicium ratio dirigit, ac moderatur; quod ratio præscribit ac probat, id judicas, quod istis per malevolentiam non licet, quam istis facultatem eripuit livor et malevolentia.*

*Very True; planissime, verissime; Ter.*

*You say True; est ut dicis; Cic.*

*She says True; vera prædicat; Ter.*

*To believe for True; pro certo credere; Cic.*

*It is a hard thing to find a man that is True to a woman; fideliem haud ferme mulieri invenias virum; Ter.*



*TRULY in this they speak true*; profecto hoc vere dicunt; Ter.

*To be TRUE to his general*; fidem erga imperatorem eum conservare; Cæs. Fidem imperatori præstare.

*I cannot think it TRUE*; mihi non fit verisimile; Ter. And.

*I would fain have it hold TRUE*; misere hoc esse cupio verum; Ter.

*If it be TRUE as you say*; si quidem hæc vera prædicas.

*To be TRUE and trusty*; fidem sanctam, inviolatam servare, colere. Dignum se præbere cui credi possit; cui quantavis in re habeatur fides. Qui ab omni suspicionem perfidiæ longissime abest. Cujus fidem habemus spectatam, et cognitam, notam, satis exploratam. Cujus fides nunquam suspecta, nunquam venit in dubium. Cujus fidei rem quantivis pretii, momenti tute credas, mandes, commendes. Qui fidem implet boni viri. Curavi unum hoc quidem ut mihi esset fides.

*That is TRUE which all men say*; vox populi, vox Dei.

*TRUE to his word, no liar*; vir bonus et simplicis veritatis amans, studiosus, studiosissimus, amicus verus, cultor. Verax. Minime vannus, fallax, mendax. Qui veritatem unice colit; a mendaciis alienissimus, abhorret, &c. Cujus dictis nec Apollinis oracula, nec Sibyllæ folia veriora, magis vera sunt.

*A TRUE and trusty friend*; amicitiam initer nodum sartam tectum constantissime servans; fidem pectus amicitiae; rarus inter numerandas amicos, Quales prisca fides, famaque novit avos.

*You say TRUE*; you hit the mark, the nail on the head; rem acu tetigisti; scopum attigisti; rem tenu.

*I do not jest*; I speak TRUE; serio loquor.

*Credible authors witness this for TRUE*; rem narro a gravissimis proditum auctoribus.

*Shall I tell you TRUE?* sed vis tibi verum fatear?

*Is it certainly TRUE?* I could wish it were not so; rem certam narras? Certiorum quam vellem.

*It is very TRUE that he writes*; folia sunt Sibyllæ quæ scribit.

*To tell the TRUE*; veritatem propinare.

*An undeniable TRUE*; irrefutabilis veritas.

*It is an oracle, a TRUE saying*; ex tripode dictum; Sibyllæ folium.

*You must tell your case TRUE, or the lawyer cannot direct you*; non fas est illi mentiri, unde petis medicinam.

*You are not far wide of the TRUE*; profecto tu non procul aberras a scopo.

*What I say is most TRUE*; at ego narro compertissima.

*Yes TRUE*; sane quidem.

*That I may tell you the plain TRUE*; ut autem quod res est dicam.

*It is certainly TRUE, for I both saw it myself, and was a party concerned*; quod nuper ipse vidi, cuique non interfui solum, verum etiam propemodum præfui.

*Deal TRUE with me*; procul blanditiæ, pessimum veri affectus venenum.

*To sound a TRUMPET*; buccinare, clangere; tubas, buccinas inflare. Tuba canere, clangere, recinere, sonare. Buccinare. Clangore buccinæ, tubæ, militum animos confirmare; signis militibus dare. Buccina insonuit. Clara dedit sonitum tuba. Martius ille æris rauci canor increpat. It cælo tubarum clangor. — *a retreat with a TRUMPET*; receptui canere buccina.

*The TRUMPET sounded*; tuba dedit sonitum.

*I do not like the sound of a TRUMPET*; tubæ sonitum ferre non possum.

*I am the TRUMPETER and the herald to proclaim your praises*; tubicen sum, præco et buccinator tuarum laudum.

*The sound of the TRUMPETS raised me up*; buccinarum cantus me exsuscitavit.

*To TRUMPET out one's praise*; ebuccinare laudes.

*To TRUST*; fidere, confidere, fidem habere, credere. — *one with a thing*; concredere. — *rely on, confide in*; se suasque res alterius fidei committere, tradere, credere, commendare, permittere; in alterius fide ponere. Spem, fiduciam, omnia in aliquo reponere, figere, locare, collocare, constituere. Alterius custodiæ charissima quæque concedere. Arcana, secreta; dolores animi et solitudines in sinum alterius deponere. In te animos atque omnia nostra repono. In te omnis spes inclinata recumbit. Spes omnis in unum Te mea congesta est. — *to their valor for safety*; omnem spem salutis in virtute ponere; Cæs.

*To put one in TRUST*; fidei committere.

*One not to be TRUSTED*; homo nulla, decocta fide; qui fidem exiit honestatemque, cui affecta, afflicta, labefacta est, periit fides, laborat, addicta pretio est; cui ne per omnes Deos dejeranti credendum est, habenda fides est.

*I TRUST you with all my counsels*; consilia tibi mea credo omnia; Ter.

*I will TRUST nobody with a penny but him*; nisi ipsi nummum credam nemini; Plaut.

*They put TRUST in him*; huic fidem habent; Cic.

*You are TRUSTED on neither side*; ne-

que in hac neque illa parte fidem habes; Sall.

*We TRUSTED to your promises; tuis promissis freti et innixi sumus; Plin.*

*See whom I have to TRUST to! hem quo fretus sum! Ter.*

*He is not to be TRUSTED; fides illi habenda non est; Cic.*

*Who will TRUST a word we say? quis habebit dicentibus fidem? Petron.*

*I put you in TRUST with my estate; bona nostra hæc tibi committo et tunc mando fidei; Ter.*

*You may TRUST him alone, or by himself; præsens absensque idem erit; Ter.*

*He thought there was no TRUSTING them; nihil his committendum existimavit; Cæs.*

*To commit his son, or himself, in TRUST to one; tutelam alicujus filios suos commendare; committere et commendare se fidei alicujus; se alicui in tutelam, clientelam commendare; committere se in fidem, vel tutelam alicujus.*

*TRUST nobody; or, nobody is to be wholly trusted to; nemini fides habenda est.*

*TRUSTING to your civility; humanitate tua fretus. —and relying on the supports and, as it were, the pillars of your virtue; virtutis tue quasi quibusdam fibris nixus et fulcris.*

*You may TRUST me with a greater matter; ne vereare; quicquid est rei, his tu tuto auribus deposueris.*

*No TRUST in mortal man; nusquam tuta fides.*

*You shall see I will TRUST you; tua fretus fide, dicam.*

*He would make any man TRUST him; fiduciarum habet potestatem.*

*He told me what may be TRUSTED; id mihi narravit vir minime mendax.*

*TRUST me; me vide.*

*You TRUST to a broken staff; in caducum parietem inclinas.*

*Will you TRUST the fox to keep your geese? ovem lupo commisisti.*

*I will TRUST you; I refer myself to your honesty; ego me tue committo et commodo fidei.*

*Try and then TRUST; vide et fide.*

*There is no TRUST to be given to a woman's word; mulieri ne credas, ne mortuum quidem.*

*Not to go on TRUST; Græca mercari fide.*

*It is no good TRUSTING to the bank; non bene ripæ creditur.*

*TRUTH; veritas, f. verum, n.*

*To speak the TRUTH; vere, sincere et ex animo loqui. Quod verum est; rem ipsam; non aliter quam res est; nihil fictum falsumque proloqui, dicere. Veri-*

*tati litare, A veritate nunquam aberrare, deflectere. Ab omni mendacio abstinere. Nulla fraude aut circutione uti. Vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Cum vera dicta relata fide. Auriculas teneras mordaci radere vero.*

*In TRUTH it had been more for your credit; non tu melius famam tuam consulasses; Cic. —I do not like it; mihi quidem non placet; Ter.*

*But in TRUTH, without jesting; sed mehercle, extrajocum; Cic.*

*They busy themselves in the search of TRUTH; in veri investigatione versantur; Cic.*

*There is no TRUTH in it; est a veritate longe aversum; Gell.*

*He shall know the whole TRUTH of the matter; ut res gesta est narrabo ordine; Ter.*

*For to tell you the TRUTH; verum enim fatendum est; Petr.*

*To search out the TRUTH; veritatem exquirere, investigare, rimari, indagare, scrutari diligenter. Ad veritatis cognitionem mirifice rapi, exardescere. Veritatis amore, studio incendi, inflammari. Veritati studere; strenue operam navare. Subtilitate philosophica, dialectica disputare et exquirere veritatem; disputando limare. Quod in quaque re sit verissimum, verum sincerumque sit, solerter expiscari; arte disserendi, et vera falsaque dijudicandi, discutere, excutere.*

*TRUTH is to be regarded before friendship; veritas pluris quam amicitia facienda; veritati plus, quam amicitiam tribuo; majorem habeo veritatis quam amicitiam rationem; pluris est apud me veritas, quam amicitia; amicitiam veritatem antepono; locum apud me honestiorem veritas obtinet quam amicitia; apud me cedit amicitia veritati; nihil amicitiam largior; nihil veritati nego. Amicus enim Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas. —makes enemies; veritas odium parit.*

*We must commit ourselves to no man's TRUTH, or fidelity; nemini fidendum; nemini, vel summa necessitudine conjuncto, habenda est fides; nusquam tuta fides; cavendum est ne cujusquam fidei nos credamus, committamus, res nostras commendemus; cautionis est, sapientie est, consilii est, nemini se credere, committere, nemini plane confidere, nullius in fide omnia statuere, ponere, collocare; quis est, quem tibi fidum prestare possis, cujus incerta, dubia, infirma, fluxa, fides non sit?*

*To defend or maintain the TRUTH; veritatis patrocinium suscipere; assertorem se accommodare. Veritatem asserere, propugnare; contra fictas hominum insidias, contra omnium ingenia, soler-*

tiam, calliditatem tueri, vindicare. Quod cum veritate dicitur suo patrocinio defendere, suo suffragio confirmare, veritati subscribere, suffragari, laboranti succurrere, opitulari. Pro veritate; veritatis causam agere. A veritate stare.

*To resist or oppose the TRUTH*; veritatem verbis oppugnare, impugnare, infirmare, obscurare; mendacio contaminare. Veritati contradicere, adversari, repugnare, reclamare, obstare, bellum indicere. Elaborata mendacii concinnitate, falsa veritatis specie, animos, sensus hominum fovere, delineare, veritatem ipsam prodere. Veritati fucum, velum, obducere. Non argumentis et sententiis, sed insulsa dicacitate contra veritatem contendere. Veritate prepostere, perperam, perverse deficere, deflectere, desciscere. Præstendere fucos obscuriores rebus clarissimis. Veritatis septa, propugnacula convellere, perfringere.

*To speak according to TRUTH*; ad normam veritatis loqui; Bud. dicere id quod res est; dicere rem ipsam, ut res est; veritati rerum gestarum testimonium perhibere; veritati jubare fallaciam, tanquam vaporem et nubeculam, deprimere; certa, oracula loqui.

*My mind commands me to speak the TRUTH*; ut verum dicam imperat mens ipsa mea.

*To defend the TRUTH stoutly*; totis viribus verum tueri; veritati patrocinium totis nimbis præstare.

*To persist in a lie in opposition to TRUTH*; a mendacio contra verum stare.

*That which is against TRUTH, is also contrary to reason*; quod falsum est, et veritati oppositum, id rationi quoque est incredibile.

*To die in defence of the TRUTH*; optetere mortem pro veritate; jugulum supponere pro veritate tuenda, pro vero tutando, pro fidei honore.

*To produce ancient records, or testimonies of the TRUTH*; in fidem veri memorias accerere ex antiquitate scriptorum.

*To cover, or darken, the TRUTH*; verborum coloribus veritatem obscurare; oratoris fucis veritatem obducere.

*It appears to be a great TRUTH*; vero verius apparet; vero consonum est, veritati conjunctum est; non abhorret a veritate.

*Solid TRUTH endures long*; durant vestigia non languidæ fidei.

*That report is agreeable to TRUTH*; fama nec a veri dissidet illa fide.

*I am about a TRUTH*; res vera agitur.

*In TRUTH*; reversa.

*There are some sincere and honest men,*

*lovers of TRUTH and haters of falsehood*; sunt viri quidam simplices, apertæ veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici.

*A good man and a lover of TRUTH*; vir bonus et simplicis veritatis amicus; fidei observantissimus; homo spectatus fidei, singulari et incredibili fide.

*To be fast in the TRUTH*; in veritate perstare.

*To TRY, prove, or assay*; tentare, probare, experiri, periclitari, periculum facere, spectare. — *or investigate a matter*; explorare, examinare, exigere, cognoscere. — *the quarrel by the sword*; disceptare armis de controversia. — *by weight*; pensare. — *by rule and line*; ad amussim exigere. — *his own strength*; metiri sua pondera. — *all methods*; omnia experiri; Cms. Ter. omnem movere lapidem; nihil intentatum relinquere. — *all hazards*; extrema omnia experiri.

*TRY*; periculum facias; Ter. — *my calor*; periclitamini quid animi habeam; Plaut. — *whether there be even weight*; pensata an æquilibrium (æquipondium) sit. — *by others what may suit yourself*; periculum ex aliis facito, tibi quod ex usu siet. — *me to the bottom, you shall find me honest*; denique facias totius hujus pectoris anatomiam, quo certius de me judices. — *it in the same balance*; ad eandem expendas trutinam.

*To make TRIAL of fortune*; fortunæ periculum facere; fortunam periclitari. — *of a particular mode of living*; gustare aliquod vitæ genus; Cic. — *a trial of sea-affairs*; rei navalis periculum facere. — *of wit*; in judicii certamen descendere. — *a doubtful trial, or hazard of servitude and command*; ire in dubiam servitii imperilique aleam. — *an exact trial*; ad Lydium lapidem exigere. — *in music*; periculum facere in musicis.

*I have TRIED it*; mihi exploratum est; Cic. factum est periculum; Ter. — *my skill in it*; tentavi quid in eo possem; Cic.

*I will TRY, i. e. litigate it*; experiar; Ter. — *all ways to obtain it*; omnes vias persequar quibus ad id perveniam; Cic. — *how I must trust you*; periculum faciam quam ais bonæ fidei. — *that course*; experiar illam rationem. — *your scholar, ship*; in ingenii palæstram et arenam te inducam.

*We will TRY another way*; alia aggre diemur via; Ter.

*My love to you has been sufficiently TRIED*; satis spectata erga te amicitia est mea; Ter.

*You come but to TRY me*; tentatum advenis; Ter.

*I did it to TRY how your mind stood*; periclitatus sum animum tuum; Plaut.

*Unless perhaps you have a mind to TRY the pillars of a plumb-line; nisi forte vis ad perpendicularum columnas exigere; Cic.*

A TRIAL at law; judicium, causæ cognitio.

*How do you know unless you have TRIED? quid scis istuc nisi periculum feceris? Ter.*

*I did but TRY what you would say; ludebam, ut te urerem.*

*I often TRIED, but could never find it true; mihi sæpe tentanti non successit.*

*I refuse no TRIAL; nullum ego tribunal recuso.*

*Here we must make a more perfect proof and TRIAL; scrutamine aliquantum accuratiori hic est opus.*

*How can you make TRIAL; find out the truth? quoniam illud tu scias indicio?*

*I must TRY that first; mihi isthuc primum exquisito est opus.*

*Having made a thorough search and TRIAL; accuratiori prius adhibito scrutinio.*

*What if I TRY? quid si mediter?*

*Go to; TRY how you can do; age nunc, specimen aliquod hujus rei nobis præbe.*

*Bring it to the TRIAL; ad Lydium lapideum explorandum defer.*

*They care not though you TRY and sift them even to the bran; in omnium oculos, et examen quam rigidissimum venire volunt.*

*They TRIED what they could do; acriter quidem adlaboratum est.*

*Make TRIAL of your own strength; tui facito experimentum.*

*I challenge the TRIAL of skill to them all; omnium etiam ultro examen provoco.*

*Not saying, but doing, TRIES a man; quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo.*

*He had no mind to TRY his fortune; fortunam tentare volebat; Cæs. Fortunam periclitari; Id.*

*If ever you have any occasion to TRY me; si quid usus venerit; Ter.*

*He thought good to TRY it; id sibi contendendum existimabat; Cæs.*

*It is TRIED; compertum est. —a tried case; acta hæc res est.*

*When you had sufficiently TRIED how suitable you are for the government; cum abunde expertus esses quam bene humeris tuis soderet imperium.*

*The safety of the commonwealth must not often be TRIED, or put in hazard, by one man; non est sæpius in uno homine salus periclitanda reipublicæ.*

*To put to TRIAL, or hazard; aleam*

*jacere, subire; discrimen subire.*

*They have never TRIED that danger; qui dolium hoc nunquam voluerunt.*

*TRIED with many and great temptations; gravissimis tentationibus exercitus; vento tentationum abreptus.*

*To bring to a TRIAL of wit; in ingenii palæstram et arenam inducere.*

*Show a TRIAL of your skill, or art; edo specimen aliquod artis tum.*

*Now the TRIAL is made; nunc specimen spectitur; nunc certamen cernitur.*

*Let us TRY the fortune of war; Martis experiamur aleam. —every thing by itself with the judgment of discretion, as the goldsmith tries gold in the furnace; examinemus judicii tanquam aurificis coæstatorio, separatim.*

*To TUNE; modulari. —an instrument; fidiculas apte contendere.*

*If they be ever so little out of TUNE; quamvis paululum discrepent; Cic.*

*To sing a song to a TUNE; carmen modulari; Virg.*

*To TURN, act.; vertere, convertere. —or bend; flectere, inflectere, curvare, inclinare. —or wind; sinuare. —his back; terga dare. —head; resistere, opponere se. —a book out of Greek into Latin; librum e Græco in Latinum convertere; Cic. —eat in the pan; say and unsay; stylum invertere. —bankrupt; cedere foro; Juv. —aside, out of the way; de curriculo deflectere; Cic. —his coat; tergiversari; scena servire, transfugere. —merchant; mercaturam facere, exercere. —sides; transitionem facere. —up the sleeve; manica recingere. —the ground; humum recludere. —tail; tergiversari. —an honest man; ad bonam frugem redire.*

*By TURNS, or course; one after another; vicibus, alternis vicibus, alterne, alternatim, per vices, vicissim, alterna vice, invicem, mutuo. Invicem cedant dolor et voluptas. Alternare, alternare vices, vicibus recitare, cum aliquo mutuum facere.*

*To perform his own TURN or course; vices suas exercere, implere, peragere, servare.*

*To perform another's TURN or duty; alienas, alterius vices præstare, obire, implere, supplere; alicujus vicibus, aliena vice fungi, munere alterius perfungi. Alii opem dare, operam navare vicariam.*

*He knew not which way to TURN; quo se verteret non habebat; Cic.*

*He TURNS round; flectitur in gyrum; Ovid. —as the wind turns; utunque est ventus exin velum vertitur.*

*We must TURN away from them; ab eis est declinandum; Cic.*

*They either TURN to rain or wind; aut in aquam aut in ventum resolvuntur; Sen.*

*He makes them TURN their backs; tergavertere cogit; Cms.*

*He TURNED away the rivers; omnia enim flumina atque omnes rivos averterat; Cms. —the business upside down; negotium invertit; Cic. Quod sursum est deorsum faciunt; Petron.*

*They TURNED their backs on my friendship; amicitiam terga dedere mem; Ovid.*

*I must TURN over a new leaf; alieno more vivendum est mihi; Ter. Age, age, jam experiamur contra hæc; Ter.*

*He has enough to serve his TURN; cui rerum suppetit usus; Hor.*

*This excuse will not serve your TURN; ademptam hanc quoque tibi causam vides; Ter.*

*Any the least thing will serve their TURN to carp at; vel minima re ad reprehendendum contenti esse videntur; Cic.*

*As much as will serve the TURN; quantum sat est; Cic.*

*It will serve my TURN; ex usu meo est; Ter.*

*Little entreating serves a father's TURN for a great offence; pro peccato magno paulum supplicium satis est patri; Ter.*

*Any thing will serve my TURN; sat est mihi quodvis; Plant.*

*That what he had intended to bestow might serve the TURN; ut destinata summa sufficeret; Suet.*

*I will serve in your TURN; pro te tua munera inibo; Virg.*

*More to do me an ill TURN, than —; magis id adeo mihi ut incommodet, quam —; Ter.*

*I will do you some good TURN for it; faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re; Ter. —as good a turn another time; reddam vicem si repoaces; Plin. Reddetur opera; Plant.*

*To do a good TURN for an evil turn; pro maleficio beneficium reddere; Ter. —that you may receive a better; serere ut metere possis fructum. —one a good, an ill, turn; beneficium, maleficio, incommodo, afficere; Cic. —good turns one for another; beneficia ultro citroque dare et accipere; Cic.*

*They have a mind to do him a good TURN; huic prodesse volunt; Cic.*

*To rejoice at an ill TURN; malis gaudere alienis; Ter.*

*In the TURN of a hand; momento temporis; Liv.*

*His rashness TURNED to his honor; Phrase.*

*temeritas in gloriam cessavit; Curt.*

*It TURNS to meadow; in pratum desciscit; Plin.*

*He has TURNED his back on the old cause; descivit a pristina causa; Cic. —all things upside down; omnia miscuit et sursum deorsum versavit; Sen.*

*These very things TURNED to its mischief; hæc ipsa in perniciem redibant; Flor.*

*It is for your TURN; ex usu tuo est; Ter.*

*By TURNS; in orbem; Cic. In vices; Ovid.*

*They sleep by TURNS; alternis dormiunt; Var.*

*I will hence TURN by home; ego hinc domum devortar; Ter.*

*They hold their tongues by TURNS; vicibus reticent; Plin.*

*You have TURNED him out of doors; eum exturbasti ex ædibus; Plaut. Ejecisti domo; Cms.*

*When they have taken two or three TURNS; cum aliquot spatia confecerint.*

*To be TURNED out of all; out of house, lands; exturbari fortunis omnibus; e possessionibus, domo; ex agris expelli; Cic.*

*He was TURNED out of his kingdom; regno exutus est; Plin.*

*He made them TURN the king out of command, office, power; multitudinem perpellit, ut imperium regi abrogaret; Liv.*

*They TURN him out of the town; ex oppido illum ejiciunt; Cms.*

*It will TURN to some mischief; evadet in aliquod malum; Ter.*

*On a sudden he was TURNED into a wolf; subito lupus factus est; Petron.*

*They were forced to TURN their backs; terga vertere coguntur; sese convertere; Cms.*

*Fortune soon TURNED; celeriter fortuna mutatur; Cms.*

*They promise to TURN to him; se signa translaturus confirmant; Cms.*

*They take a TURN with us in the palace; ab illis uno basilicæ spatio honestamur; Cic.*

*I will TURN home; convertam me domum; Ter.*

*One good TURN deserves another; manus manum fricare, proverbialiter dicitur; sic et manus manum lavare; gratia gratiam parere; mutuum muli acbare; fricantem refricare; et id genus alia permulta.*

*They TURN black into white, and white into black; recta prava faciunt, nigra in candida vertunt.*

*You have done me a very good TURN;*

me divino beneficio affecisti; pergratum fecisti.

*You have obliged me for ever by your good* TURNS; me tibi beneficiis in aeternum devinisti, obligasti.

*And that you may make that good* TURN *lasting*; atque ut hoc beneficium clavo, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali figas.

TWELVE; duodecim, ter quater.

*They are a* TWELVE-month *in dressing themselves*; dum moliantur, dum comuntur, annus est.

*By this time* TWELVE-month; ante annum elapsum.

TWICE; bis.

*I am* TWICE *as strong as I was before*; bis tanto valeo, quam valui prius; Plaut.

*They are* TWICE *as good friends as they were before*; bis tanto amici sunt inter se, quam prius; Plaut.

*To be deceived once is ill*, TWICE *is foolish*; primum quidem decipi incommodum est, iterum stultum; Cic.

*Philip spoke once or* TWICE; dicebat semel aut iterum Philippus; Cic.

*He gave you money* TWICE, *yea thrice*; ille iterum, ille tertio tibi pecuniam dedit; Cic.

*To make one pay* TWICE *as much*; dupli poena vindicare in aliquem; dupli poenam alicui imponere; Gell.

TWICE *as many*; duplices, quam. — *so much*; duplum.

*To* TWIST, *or twine*, torquere.

*They are* TWISTED *together*; inter se implicata sunt; Cic.

*To* TWIT, *or reproach*; exprobrare, imputare, objicere.

*They* TWIT *one another*; uterque alteri objicit.

TWO; duo. — *by two*; bini. — *to one is odds*; nolo pugnare duobus. — *eyes see better than one*; plus vident oculi quam oculus.

*He has* Two *strings to his bow*; duabus anchoris nititur.

*When* Two *Sundays come together*; ad Græcas calendas.

### V.

A VAGABOND; vagus, vagabundus, erro, m. — *is never out of his way*; ubivis potius habitat quam domi; per medias urbes agitur saltusque peragrat Erro; pedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habet; instabilis est, nulla certa sede consistens.

VAGABOND *rogues*; erronei huc et illuc circumcurstantes; omnivagi; qui mendicatio vivunt; homines incerti laris; incerti

vivunt, et pedem etiam ubi ponant non habent.

VAIN, to no purpose; vanus.

*To be* VAIN-glorious; popularem auram captare. Laudem immodice appetere. Falsas, omnes honoris, vanitatis, falsæ gloriæ umbras consecrari. Omnes rumorum ventos, gloriæ rumusculos, levissimæ multitudinis plausus; vanam prædicationem meritum; inanam rumorem colligere, venari, aucupari. Imperitorum opinionem; gloriæ nimis studere; servire, avidius inhiare. In gloriæ et laudis cupiditate totus versari. Populæ laude, populæ rumore duci. Nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ consecrari. Prædicari de se, ac nominari velle. Avidior quam satis est, quam par est, gloriæ. Cui plausus immortalitas, sibilus mors videtur. Se suæque arrogantius prædicare, studium vitæ ad populæ applausum referre.

*Not to be* VAIN-glorious; conscientia virtutis suæ sine plausu populari contentum esse. Omnia sine venditione et populo teste facere. Satis putare sibi a paucis laudari. Offendi suis laudibus. Famam sibi detrachere. Justam gloriam repudiare. Magnitudinem rerum gestarum suarum verbis minnere. Ita se gerere, ut sua consilia tantum optimo cuique probentur. Qui nihil de se dicit sublatius ascendæ laudis causa. Mea mihi conscientia pluri est quam omnium sermo. Satis mihi unus laudum meorum testis est, satis nullus. Gloriam negligere. Unus mihi Plato instar omnium. Non ego ventos venor suffragia plebis. Quem non levis ambitio perfusaque gloria fūco Solicitat.

*To labor in* VAIN; actum agere; nihil agere; nugas agere; inanes spes agitare; operæ jacturam facere; operam ludere, male ponere; operam et oleum, omnesque industriæ fructus perdere; ventos venari, stellas dinumerare; adversa aqua navigare; contra fluminis agmen niti; arenas telas texere; inani se labore, conficere, torquere; arenas in litus fundere; litus arare; querelas in ventos effundere.

*I have long enough labored in* VAIN; satis jamdiu hoc saxum volvo.

*It has all been labor in* VAIN; res non successit.

*In these things all the labor is in* VAIN; in illis opera luditur omnia.

*All that labor of study has been in* VAIN; opera et oleum studii perit.

*Alas, for my labors, hopes, and thoughts, in* VAIN! O frustra suscepti mei labores! O spes fallaces! O cogitationes irritæ meæ!

*We spend all our labor in* VAIN; hominem inter vivos quesitamus mortuum.

*He spends all his labor in* VAIN; audas

interdum nec proficit hilum ; in quo multa movet, nihil promovet ; multum sudat, nihil assequitur.

*We speak in VAIN ; in pertusum ingermis dicta dolium.*

*Your labor is all in VAIN ; in scirpo modum quæris ; tu aquam a pumice nunc postulas.*

*It is in VAIN to entreat ; nihil est precii loci relictum ; Ter.*

*All is in VAIN ; conclamatum est.*

*A VAIN and idle fellow ; nugator omnium nugacissimus.*

*It is in VAIN ; hem frustra suscepto labor !*

**VALIANT ;** fortis, &c. cui inest virtus et mens interita leti. — *in arms ; bellicosus, Martius, Mavortius. — in his country's cause ;* fortis pro salute patriæ ; egregia laude se dignum ostendit, summam gloriam consecutus est, quia patriam fortiter totatus est, acriter, strenue, vehementer, acerrimum se patriæ defensorem præbuit, hostibus patriæ suum corpus objecit, opposuit ; ita pro patriâ pugnavit, ut fortitudinis laudem tulerit ; prælia sustinuit pro patriâ, vires omnes ad salutem patriæ tendendam contulit ; pro salute patriæ defendenda contulit omnes nervos.

*To fight VALIANTLY ; magna cum laude virtutis pugnam committere ; forti decernere pugna.*

*Alexander was VALIANT, but not discreet ;* Alexander fortis, at incautior ; animi vim, magnitudinem, præstantiam ostendebat in præliis Alexander, consilium in vitandis periculis ei deerat ; animum in Alexandro pugnante laudares, animi virtutem laudibus efferres, consilium et prudentiam in periculis desiderares, requireres ; consilii non habebat satis Alexander ad vitanda, effugienda, declinanda, cavenda pericula ; animo quidem in pugnis exercebat, fortem in pugnis animum gerebat, forti animo pugnas pugnabat, prælia tractabat, rem gerebat in pugnis.

*A noble and VALIANT troop of horsemen ;* egregie equestres copias. Vix credas quantum in prælio valeat hæc equitum turma, quam firma sit, cujus roboris, quorum nervorum ; hac equitum turma, hoc equitatu, hac equitum manu noli putare quicquam acrius, aut pugnacius esse.

*He had a VALIANT mind, neither did he lack prudence ;* et animus ei præsto fuit, nec consilium defuit.

*In the mean time his wife displayed a VALIANT and masculine courage ;* interim illius uxor virilem plane representabat animum, viriliter se dedit.

*Therefore to such VALIANT men no labor is unusual, no place uneasy, neither any armed enemy frightful ;* talibus igitur viris fortibus, nullus labor insolitus, nullus locus

asper aut arduus est, nullus armatus hostis formidolosus.

*A man so VALIANT, that nothing could dismay him ;* vir fortis, quem nulla unquam vis, nullæ injuriæ, nulla invidia lalescit. — *famous for both bodily strength and VALOR ;* vir et corporis viribus, et animi magnitudine insignis ; vir incomparabili tum animi, tum corporis fortitudine.

*Those, who are of a high and VALIANT spirit, mind nothing that is base and low ;* qui altiori animo sunt, nihil abjectum, nihil humile, cogitant.

*He, who had shewn himself VALIANT and invincible in labor and war, was yet nevertheless vanquished by pleasure ;* qui invictum se a labore et bello præstiterit, victus tamen a voluptate fuit.

*Prepare yourself to be of a VALIANT and ready mind ;* animo virili præsentique ut sis, para.

*But the enemy, almost despairing of safety, showed themselves so VALIANT, that — ;* at hostes in extrema spe salutis, tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut —.

**To VALUE, or prize ;** æstimare, adæquare, censere, pendere.

*Things of no VALUE ;* res leves, levissimæ, tenuissimæ ; quiquiliæ, tricæ.

*See what a VALUE I have for the man ;* videri quid homini tribuam ; Cic.

*I VALUE you not thus much ;* non hujus te facio ; Val. Max. — *your letters very highly ;* magni sunt mihi tuæ literæ ; Cic.

*I have ever set a great VALUE on you ;* te semper maximi feci ; Ter.

*What do you think I VALUE it at ?* quanti me illud æstimare putas ? Cic.

*It makes books be of some VALUE ;* id libris pretium facit ; Boëth.

*Not to VALUE a rush ;* teruncii facere.

*To set a proper VALUE on any thing ;* rem aliquam ponderare momento suo ; Cic.

**To VANISH ;** vanescere, evanescere ; evanescere ac defuere. Extenuari, obscurari et evanescere. In fumum, fumos, auram, aëra, tenues in auras abire, recedere, resolvere. Nusquam apparere. In nihilum recidere. Subito, repente, inopinatus extingui, interire, e conspectu auferri, avolare ; se abducere, surripere ; dilabi, deperire. Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram. In auras, in nubila cedere.

**To VANQUISH ;** vincere, debellare, expugnare ; fugam hostibus injicere ; Marto hostes proterere. — *in dispute ;* confutare, refellere, refutare.

**To be VANQUISHED ;** victoriam, palmam pugnando amittere.

*To confess himself VANQUISHED*; victum se fateri, herbam porrigere.

*Cæsar VANQUISHED Pompey*; Cæsar Pompeium vicit, pugna fregit, prælio superavit, acie vicit, superavit, fugavitque.

*To VARY*; variare, mutare, act.; discrepare, dissidere, neut. —or be at variance; litigare, altercari, ambigere. —*creas, or contradicts himself*; non consentanea, dissentanea sibi, pugnantia loqui, dicere. Secum discrepare, pugnare. Sibi contradicere, repugnare, non constare, se opposere. Aliud stans, aliud sedens. A seipso dissidere, dissentire. Suis se voce, suis verbis, dictis confutare, convincere, reprehendere, coarguere, redarguere, falsi arguere, implicare et iretrire. Suo se jugulare telo, gladio. Ea quæ dixerat dissentanea narrando evertere. Pugnantia secum frontibus adversis componere. —*the same sentence*; unam et eandem rem variare, varie tractare; verbis commutatis atque sententiis dicere; aliis atque aliis verbis explicare; multifariam expolire atque exornare; variis orationem formis enuntiare.

*To VAUNT*; jactare, ostentare, venditare, prædicare, gloriari, crepare. —*over*; insultare. —*of his own acts*; de rebus suis gloriosius prædicare; magniloquos status edere.

*To make an open VAUNT*; profiteri.

*VEHEMENCE*; vehementia, impetus, fervor, m. vis, f.

*What VEHEMENCE is all this?* quis hic ardor atque impetus?

*To be VEHEMENT in speaking*; effervescere in dicendo.

*To reprehend VEHEMENTLY*; insectari; in hoc Epicurum Stoici male accipiunt, accusant, exagitant, insectantur; convictiis urgent.

*He was VEHEMENTLY angry*; exarsit iracundia vehementi, exarsit vehementer, excanduit, commotus, incensus, inflammatus, ira vehementi furere cepit, furor illum invasit.

*I am VEHEMENTLY tormented, or vexed*; extreme angor; vehementissime sollicitor, acerbissime doleo; dolore angor incredibili; angor intimis sensibus, dolorem sustineo quantum ferro vix possum, vel plane non possum, quantum ferro vix, aut ne vix quidem possum; me conficit cura, me dolor exanimat; ita fluctibus curarum jactor, ut a portu prorsus excludar, longissime dimovear, amovear, summovear, arcear.

*Very VEHEMENTLY and furiously*; stomachose, iracundeque vehementius.

*A great mind is usually the more VEHEMENT*; fortis animas et magnus est plerumque fervidior.

*Should we not make him feel the weight*

*of public VENGEANCE?* noxae publicæ vindicaremus?

*To VENT one's anger against any one*; effundere iram in aliquem; Liv.

*To VENTURE, or dare*; audere, act.; in discrimen mittere. —*his life*; capitis periculum adire; Ter. —*far*; subire aleam certaminis.

*At a VENTURE*; temere. In incertum; Liv.

*I will VENTURE as much more before*; alterum tantum perdam, potius quam; Plaut. —*a limb*; meas periclitari virgulas volo. —*my life to do you good*; noctes atque dies conabor, capitis adire mei periculum volo, dum tibi prodesse queam.

*They durst not VENTURE out of the harbor*; ex porta prodire non sunt auri; Cæsar.

*He will not VENTURE another beating*; non committet iterum ut vapulet; Ter.

*To put things to a VENTURE*; res fortune committere; Petron.

*VENTURE not all on one bottom*; uni navi ne committas omnia.

*I will put it to the VENTURE*; Deo fortuneque committo.

*You VENTURE hard for it*; cæcum e naasa petis.

*I must put it to the VENTURE*; I must take my chance; jacienda est alea.

*Nothing VENTURE, nothing have*; audendum est tibi aliquid.

*Do you make the VENTURE*; tutemet audeto.

*I dare not VENTURE*; animus non fert ut. Non hercle ex ista naasa cecum potam.

*It is a desperate VENTURE*; hæc res apud summum puteum geritur.

*A hard VENTURE, yet no other remedy*; anceps hic et lubricus est locus, etiam cum illi necessitas lenocinatur.

*Lest we VENTURE a harder business*; ne majoria opere tentaremus aleam.

*I. A VERBAL is ING*; (i. e. a word in ing, derived from a verb), either admitting of a plural number ending in a, or having a or the before it, and of following it, or immediately following an adjective agreeing with it, is a noun substantive: as,

*He perceives the beginnings and causes of things, and is not ignorant of their proceedings*; principia et causas rerum videt, earumque progressus non ignorat; Cic.

*Those precepts belong to the framing of the common affairs of life*; ea præcepta ad institutionem vitæ communis spectare videntur; Cic.

*I have surveyed all your building*; omnem ædificationem tuam perspexi; Cic.

*1. Note: When a verbal in ing, com-*



ing after a verb of motion, has a before it, it is rendered by the first supine: as,

*I go a fishing*; abeo piscatum; Bez. Abi deambulatum; Ter.

2. Note: When the, or an adjective with or without the, comes after the particle at, before a verbal in *ING*, having it, or there is, or there can be, with no, neither, nor, such, good, bad, ill, before it, it is elegantly rendered by a passive impersonal: as,

*It is no good trusting to the bank*; non bene ripæ creditur; Virg.

*There is neither sowing nor mowing for me there*; mihi istic nec semitur nec metitur; Plant.

*There can be no sweet living, without living together with virtue*; non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur; Cic.

II. A verbal in *ING*, coming after a noun governing a genitive case, is rendered by a gerund in *di*, especially if it may be varied by a verb of the infinitive mood active: as,

*There is no necessity of writing (or to write)*; scribendi necessitas nulla est; Cic.

*It is not to be said how desirous I was of returning (or, to return) hither*; non dici potest quam cupidus eram hac redeundi; Ter.

III. A verbal in *ING*, having for before it, and coming after an adjective importing fitness, or usefulness, or their contraries, is rendered by a gerund in *do*, especially if it may be varied by the infinitive passive: as,

*Presently after it gives legs fit for swimming*; mox apta natando Crura dat; Ovid.

*Blotting paper is not good for writing on*; emporetica inutilis est scribendo; Plin.

Note: If the verbal in *ING* have a casual word depending on it, then the gerund is put into the gerundive of the dative case, as agreeing with the casual word which is of the same case: as,

*Whatever was fit for feeding the fire*; quicquid alendo igni aptum erat; Curt.

IV. A verbal in *ING*, after the prepositions of, from, by, in, and with, is rendered by a gerund in *do*: as,

*I would know what you think of going out*; scire velim, quid cogites de exeundo; Cic.

*Idle persons are soon discouraged from learning*; ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur; Cic.

*He got glory by giving*; dando gloriam adeptus est; Sall.

*I may seem to have been negligent in*

writing; negligens in scribendo fuisse videar; Cic.

*I am weary with walking*; defessus sum ambulando; Ter.

V. A verbal in *ING*, coming after an adjective, verb, or participle, and having for referring to end or intent before it, is rendered by a gerund in *dum*, with *ad*, or *ob*: as,

*Vain mortality, and witty for the deceiving of itself*; vana mortalitas, et ad circumscribendum seipsam ingeniosa; Plin.

*They receive great gifts for holding their peace*; isti pretia maxima ob tacendum accipiunt; Gell.

VI. A verbal in *ING*, after the sign of a verb passive (viz. *am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*, *was*, *were*, *wert*, &c.) is rendered by a verb of the tense of which that is a sign: active or deponent, when action is signified; passive, when passion: as,

*I am looking for you*; teipsum quero; Ter.

*You are plotting mischief*; pestem machinaris; Cic.

*That very thing is now doing*; ea res nunc agitur ipsa; Ter.

VII. A verbal in *ING*, after a verb importing to cease, leave off, or give over, is rendered by the present tense of the infinitive mood: as,

*Let us in some time leave off (or give over) speaking*; aliquando dicere desistamus; Cic.

VIII. A verbal in *ING*, after *for*, importing the cause or reason of some action, is rendered by a verb of the subjunctive mood with *quod* or *qui*. See examples in For, r. 11. Perhaps it may not be improperly rendered by a substantive with *de*, or *ob*, or *propter*: as,

*I thank you for writing*; de tuis ad me scriptis literis; ob, or propter tuas ad me scriptas literas tibi gratias ago.

IX. A verbal in *ING*, after *far* from, is rendered by a verb with *ita*, or *adeo* non, *longe*, or *tantum* abest, *ut*: as,

*In good truth, he will be far from believing the reasons of the philosophers*; nam, ille longe aberit ut argumentis credat philosophorum; Cic.

See examples of the rest in For, r. 3.

*Adeo* is sometimes used without *ut*: as, Cneium prelio profugum Cessennius apud Lauronem oppidum consecutus pugnantem (adeo nondum desperaverat) interfecit; Flor. Adeone ego non perspexeram prudentiam literarum tuarum? Cic.

X. A verbal in *ING*, when it may be varied by an English participle of the preterperfect tense with *having*, or by a verb active with *when*, or after that, is either rendered by a passive participle of

the *preterperfect tense*, agreeing with the following substantive in the *ablative case*: as,

And as I, staying my weeping, began to be able to speak; atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi; Cic.

Or by a *participle of the preterperfect tense* of a verb *deponent* governing the following *casual word*, in such case as the verb from which it is derived requires: as,

The old man, embracing me, fell a weeping, i. e. when he had embraced; complexus me senex collacrymavit; Cic.

This *participle* may be rendered by a verb with *cum*, *quando*, *postquam*.

**XI.** A verbal in *ING* (if it cannot be varied by a *participle of the preterperfect tense*, as in rule 10) coming in the beginning or body of a sentence, after a *casual word* wherewith it agrees, is rendered by a *participle of the present tense*, as it is also when it comes immediately before a substantive in the end of a sentence; and generally when it may be resolved into a verb of the *preterperfect* or *preterimperfect tense*, with *who*, or *whilst*: as,

Scipio, leading an army laden with the plunder of many cities, seizes on Tunis; Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens occupat Tuneta; Liv.

Had it been so that he, coming to Rome, had found the senate at Rome; si ita factum esset, ut ille Romanum veniens senatum Romæ offenderet; Cic.

There was soon a navy of the enemy going from Carthage to Utica; conspecta classis hostium est Uticam Carthagine potens; Liv.

Not to forbid one the running water; non prohibere aquam profluentem; Cic.

Some other phrases:

We sat up talking till it was late at night; sermonem in multam noctem produximus; Cic.

He gave his mind to writing; animum ad scribendum appulit; Ter.

He was an hour in telling; dum huc dicit, abiit hora; Ter.

They are a year in combing themselves; dum comantur annus est; Ter.

Glad of the saving of his ship; servatam ob navem lætus; Virg.

I shall be twenty years in coming; vicesimo anno perveniam; Sen.

I commended her in the hearing of three of her sons; eam collaudavi audientibus tribus filiis ejus; Cic.

You usually brag of your doing it; at te id fecisse etiam gloriari soles; Cic.

Is there no difference between killing a father and a servant? nihilne igitur intercat, patrem quis necet an servum? Cic.

Nothing is more becoming the nature of a man; nihil est naturæ hominis accommodatius; Cic.

It is the most unbecoming a man; ab homine alienissimum est; Cic.

If any thing be unbecoming in others, let us avoid it in ourselves; si quid in aliis dedecet, vitemus et ipsi; Cic.

No man living is happy; mortalium nemo est felix; Plin.

Trusting in, or relying on them, you; his fretus; Virg. Vobis factus; Ter.

I dare not for angering him, i. e. lest I should anger; non ausim ne illum commotum reddam.

I would but for hurting him; vellem ni (nisi quod) illi nocerem.

To fall a laughing, complaining; risum tollere; querelam offundere.

In my hearing; me audiente; Cic.

To make VERSES; claudere verba pedibus; Hor. Carmina componere.

VERY, (adj.); merus, verus.

The VERY same; ipse, ipse, idem.

VERY much (adv.); impendio, plurimum, magnopere, quamplurimum.

**I.** VERY, before a substantive, sometimes signifies mere, and is rendered by a word of that import: as,

This is a VERY sycophant; purus patet hic sycophanta est; Plaut.

**II.** VERY, before a substantive, sometimes signifies, and is put for, even, and then is rendered by vel, or etiam: as,

That way the VERY consulship may be dispraised, i. e. even the consulship; isto modo, vel consulatus vituperabilis est; Cic.

**III.** VERY, before a substantive, sometimes is put for, and may be varied by, himself, itself, or themselves after a substantive, and then is rendered by ipse: as,

The VERY God of peace sanctify you throughout, i. e. the God of peace himself; ipse autem Deus pacis (anctor) sanctificet vos totos; Bez.

Believe me for the VERY works' sake, i. e. for the sake of the works themselves; propter ipsa facta credito mihi; Bez.

So it is also rendered when it is put with, or for, same, self-same: as,

The VERY same day that —; eo ipso die quo —; Cic.

And for that VERY self-same thing have I heard that he was great and famous; ob eamque rem ipsam magnum clarumque fuisse eum audiui; Cic.

That VERY thing which we call decorum, i. e. that same thing; illud ipsam quod decorum dicimus; Cic.

Note: VERY sometimes is a mere expletive serving for emphasis, but having nothing in Latin for it: as,

From that VERY hour; ex illa hora,

or, ab eo momento ; Bez.

*Proving that this is VERY Christ ; quoniam hic est Christus, or, cum esse Christum ; Id.*

IV. *VERY, before an adjective, or an adverb, is rendered by multum, valde, admodum, apprimè, &c. : as,*

*A servant VERY faithful to his master ; hero servus multum suo fidelis ; Plaut.*

*They took it VERY grievously ; illud valde graviter tulerunt ; Cic.*

*We are now VERY weary ; admodum sumus jam defatigati ; Cic.*

*That I take to be VERY profitable in the life of man ; id arbitror apprimè in vita esse utile ; Ter.*

*Some other phrases :*

*They are as VERY fools ; pari stultitia sunt ; Cic.*

*Terentia was not VERY well ; Terentia minus belle habuit ; Cic.*

*He is taken VERY ill ; cum morbus invasit gravis ; gravi morbo affectus est ; Plaut. Cic.*

*In one thing he was not VERY well advised ; in una re paulo minus consideratus fuit ; Cic.*

*A man VERY diligent about his household affairs ; homo in re familiari non parum diligens ; Cic.*

*You look on him as one not VERY learned ; qui tibi parum videtur eruditus ; Cic.*

*A good man and VERY honest ; vir bonus et cum primis honestus ; Cic.*

*That is VERY false ; illud procul vero est ; Col.*

*I entreat you VERY earnestly ; a te maximopere quæso ; majorem in modum peto ; Cic.*

*I am VERY glad you liked it so well ; tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo ; Cic.*

*VERY great cause to blame ; vehementis causa ad objurgandum ; Ter.*

*Our acquaintance is but of a VERY late date ; hæc inter nos nuper notitia admodum est ; Ter. (Some read nupera.)*

*A VERY youth ; old man ; admodum adolescens ; senex ; Cic.*

*I would VERY fain you had a sling ; fundam tibi nunc nimis vellem dari ; Ter.*

*I was VERY much afraid you had been gone ; nimis metuebam male ne abisses ; Plaut.*

*In VERY deed ; revera ; Cic.*

*From the VERY beginning of this empire ; jam inde a principio hujus imperii ; Cic. Jam inde ab initio ; Id.*

*A VERY knave ; purus putus nebulo ; homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus ; Cic.*

*Being a VERY fine gentleman of*

*Rome ; cum in primis laetus esset eques Romanus ; C. Nep.*

*He was VERY sick ; graviter ægrotavit ; Cic.*

*To VEX, trouble, or torment ; vexare, divexare, cruciare, discruciare, excruciare, angere. —or anger one ; commovere, proritare, commotum reddere. —himself ; tumultuari. —with cares ; continus, perpetuus, molestiarum vicissitudine exagitari ; magno vario, curarum aestu fluctuare.*

*Thou VEXEST me ; occidis me.*

*To put away VEXATIONS ; nubes curarum abigere ; omnibus se molestiis expellere ; turbida mentis nubila discutere.*

*I perceive myself sometimes to be much VEXED at those things ; iis rebus meipsum sentio interdum gravius commoveri ; Cic.*

*But if, &c. then I shall VEX him extremely ; quod si, &c. magnam tunc hinc homini crucem fixero.*

*Furies continually VEX and pursue the wicked ; furim continuo agitant et insecantur impios ; Cic.*

*Cares, which are concealed, VEX more grievously ; magis exurunt quos secreta lacerant curæ ; Sen.*

*That discourse VEXES you ; hæc te lacerat, hæc te cruciat, oratio.*

*Although he VEXED and troubled himself much in that ; licet in eo multum æstuarat, et se fatigaverit.*

*His advancement and condition suffered many VEXATIONS of fortune ; ejus progressio atque status variam sustinuit fortune oppugnationem.*

*He was VEXED and tossed, or troubled with many dangers, by land and by sea ; multis terra marique periculis agitatus.*

*To be VEXED and tormented with the consciousness of his own villainies ; scelerum suorum conscientia cruciari, opprimi.*

*The mind is VEXED and troubled by conscience ; impeditur et opprimitur mens conscientia ; Cic.*

*I dare not for fear of VEXING him ; non ausim ne illum commotum reddam.*

*This VEXES me ; fodicat hoc animum, imo lancinat, ac laniat. —him ; hoc male habet virum ; Ter.*

*Such wrongs would VEX any man ; injuriæ quæ vel placidissimum moveant stomachum.*

*I am grieved and VEXED at heart ; omnes mentis meæ partes exagitat dolor ; discrucior animi ; Ter.*

*These things VEX my mind ; mentem de suo cardine meam detrahunt isthæc.*

*I am VEXED and grieved at heart ; exanimor, interimor ; ego cruciatibus dirumpor.*

*This Vexed me to some purpose; touch-  
ed me nearly; hoc animus aliquantisper  
meum exulceravit, exacerbat.*

*A VICE, or fault; vitium, n.*

*To abuse VICE; animam a vitiis, manum  
ab omni scelere abstinere. Vitiorum, li-  
bidinum fomenta, lenocinia, illecebras,  
corruptelae; turpitudines repellere, asper-  
nari, declinare, evitare, effugere; labes  
abstergere. Ab omnibus libidinum, viti-  
orum sordibus praestare, conservare purum  
integrumque se. Omnis turpitudinis, im-  
puritatis vires elidere. Pejor letho flagi-  
tium timet. Vitia, libidines effugere, de-  
serere, declinare, reprimere; flagitiorum  
labes repellere; vitiorum corruptelas, il-  
lecebras odio habere, persequi; vitia ex  
animo extirpare, ejicere, eradicare; nullis  
libidinum sordibus, deformari, inquinari,  
contaminari.*

*To live VICIOUSLY, or wickedly; vitam  
profigatam, flagitiosam agere. Omni tur-  
pitudinis genere implicari, notari, aspergi,  
deformari, coinquinari. In luto, coeno,  
sentina vitiorum volutare, immergi. In  
omni pravitae versari. Omnes flagitiorum  
labes et vitae turpitudines in se contrahere,  
admittere. Servum vitis pectus habere.  
Ruere per vitium nefas. Omne nefas  
animo movere. Quicquid usquam concipitur  
nefas tractare.*

*A VICIOUS or notoriously wicked man;  
homo nequam, acelestus, impius, nefarius,  
perditus, improbus, maleficus, sceleratus,  
flagitiosus, facinorosus, pravus, impurus,  
perniciosus, profligatus; post homines  
natos, post hominum memoriam nequissimus,  
sceleratissimus, spurcius, contaminatissimus,  
turpius, facinoriosus, longe improbius,  
consceleratissimus, profligatissimus, perditissimus;  
multis, magnis, nefariis sceleribus, flagitiis  
operitus; insignis, inustus omnibus notis  
turpitudinis, dedecoris; omnium scelerum,  
libidinumque maculis notissimus; omni  
scelere inquinatus; omnium non bi-  
pedum solum sed etiam quadrupedum  
imparissimus; ex omnium scelerum col-  
lutione natus; vita omnium perditorum  
ita similis, ut sit facile deterrimus. Fingi  
maleficum nullum potest; quid mali, sce-  
leris excogitari potest, quod non ille con-  
ceperit; quo iste se non contaminarit?  
Funestum animal ex nefariis stupris, ex  
civili cruore, ex omnium scelerum impuri-  
tate concretum. Nemo unquam fuit tam  
ab omni honestate relictus. Nihil est illo  
nequius. Sordes hominis, lues impura,  
pestis, labes, coenum, scelus, immanis ballus;  
furfur, crucem meritis, piatino dignus,  
mastigia, verbero, quadrupes, carcer, ster-  
quilinium. Scelere ante alios immanior  
omnes.*

*VICE censures sin; Clodius accusat  
maechos.*

*Where VICE goes before, vengeance  
follows after; raro antecedentem scelus-  
tum deseruit pede pona claudo; Hor.*

*VICTORY; victoria, palma, f.*

*To get the VICTORY; palmam repor-  
tare.*

*The VICTORY was uncertain; aequis  
viribus; victoria incerta, dubia, ambigua,  
incipiti diu pugnatum est. Neutro in-  
clinabat acies; neutro res, victoria. An-  
ceps pugnae fortuna. Non constabat de  
belli, praelii eventu. Quis pugnae futurus  
esset exitus, affirmare, divinare, con-  
jicere, augurari non licebat. Aequo, dubio,  
incipiti, ambiguo Marte geruntur praelia,  
pugnatur.*

*Where unity is there is hope of VICTORY;  
ex concordia spes victoriae; in nostra con-  
cordia spem maximam pono victoriae, ex  
vestra concordia victoriam spero; vestra  
concordia victoriae mihi spem affert; ut  
spero, pro mea quidem spe, quantum qui-  
dem spero, nisi me spes fallit, ut animus  
meus auguratur, quemadmodum ipse mihi  
pollicetur, victoriam pariet, afferet; vestrae  
concordiae fructus, nisi mea spes infirma  
prorsus est, erit victoria.*

*To VIEW, or consider diligently; con-  
templari, ad oculos, et ad animum refer-  
tur; interius ac propius contemplari;  
altius prospicere; perscrutari perspicere;  
penitissimum spectare; propius intueri; ob  
cordis oculos ponere; animo intueri, pe-  
nitius introspicere; omnes animi sensus,  
velut quodam specillo pertentare judicii  
acrimoniam. Tanquam ad manum inspi-  
cere, introspicere, perspicere, attendere,  
rationem habere, considerare, expendere;  
aestimare a digitis prioribus, velut leonem  
ab ungibus; totum perlustrare, excutere;  
attentissime inspicere; ad hominum for-  
mam et figuram animum referre; Cic.  
Attentius, accuratiusque considerare; pe-  
nitius explorare; cominus oculis quamlibet  
curiosis collustrare; a fronte atque a ter-  
go; fixis oculis intueri; habitare in vultu,  
apud Cic. oculos nonquam dimovere vel  
deicere, alicujus vultus contemplando.*

*To VIOLATE one's faith; frangere  
fidem; Cic.*

*VIOLENCE; vis, violentia, f. impe-  
tus, m.*

*To take away by VIOLENCE; rapere,  
arripere, &c.*

*To fly to VIOLENCE and fighting; ad  
vim atque ad arma confugere.*

*To lay VIOLENT hands on one; vim ali-  
cui inferre. —on himself; mortem sibi  
consciscere.*

*We did, as it were, by VIOLENCE fly  
and break into your bosom; involavimus  
et, quasi vi facta, irrupimus in tuum si-  
num.*

*To strike VIOLENTLY with a club;*

fuste percutere; fuste illum male mulcare, male accipere, percutere; fustem illi volebat impingere; fustis ictus volebat illum experiri; fustis amarus ictus gustare, sensu experiri, vim et gravitatem sustinere, ferre, pati.

*I cannot guarantee you from all VIOLENCE; vim a te non valeo avertere; ego tibi a vi nihil prestare possum; vim tibi nullam factam iri, pro certo non polliceor; plane non affirmo; tutum a vi te futurum ne pro certo existimes; nullam fore vim, explore, asseveranter, certo promittere non audeo; ea te cura prorsus non libero, non eximo, non adimo, non aufero, ne quando tibi vis inferatur ulla, ne quam aliquando vim feras, sustineas, patiare, sentias, experiaris, ne quid aliquando per vim patiaris.*

**VIOLENCE repressed by wisdom;** impetum consilio repressus; impetum perditorum hominum tua prudentia, tuum consilium, tuum mentis acumen et vis eximia franget, debilitabit, irritum faciet, inanem reddet; reprimet, retundet; impetum perditorum hominum tua virtus franget, reprimet, ac retundet; hominum improbitatem infringent consilia tua.

**VIRTUE;** virtus, probitas.

*To embrace VIRTUS;* singulari studio virtutem, honestatem, morum probitatem amplecti, colere, amplectari; operam dare virtuti; in virtutem incumbere; splendorem, pulchritudinem virtutis consecrari. Ad decus, ad honestatem totis animi viribus aspirare. Ad studium integritatis, innocentie, virtutis animum applicare; mirum in modum exardescere. Animum, vitam, virtutibus, ornare, excolere.

*To encourage VIRTUS;* remunerando, proponendo præmia, virtutem alere, nutrire, fovere, confirmare, corroborare; ad virtutem nervos adferre, vires adhibere. Ad virtutem præmiis allicere, invitare. Amplificare virtutem laudibus. Honoriis præmio virtutem excitare jacentem, currentem incitare.

*To breed up in VIRTUS;* præclara sapientie ac pietatis præcepta discipulis tradere.

**VIRTUOUS, a virtuous man;** probus, virtute præditus; vir singulari virtute præditus, ad omnia virtutis exempla genitus, magna virtute atque integritate; omnibus virtutibus ornatus, præstans. Homo inexplēbilis virtutis veræque laudis; virtutum omnium præsidio munitus, comitatu septus; expertus virtutis; cujus spectata virtus belli domique. Virtutis veræ custos rigidæque satelles.

*The most innocent and VIRTUOUS Cato Censorius was arraigned;* Cato Censorius, omnium innocentissimus, in iudicium vocatur; Cato cognomento Censo-

rius, qui Censorii cognomen tulit, qui Censorius est nuncupatus, qui Censorii cognomine usus est; cum nemine esset probitate inferior, neminem haberet integritate superiorem, nemini de probitate concederet, bonitate excelleret, præstaret; quinquages tamen accusatus est, in iudicium vocatus est, postulatus est, ei dies dicta est, ejus nomen delatum est, causam dixit vitæ suæ; actorum suorum, rerum a se gestarum rationem reddere, vitam suam atque innocentiam probare coactus est, subiit iudicium, reus fuit, factus est, sedit reus, sedit reorum loco, iudicium tribunal adivit, accusatorum audivit impura maledicta, acerba convicia, accusationis molestiam sustinuit.

*Hope in the VIRTUE and prowess of another;* ex alterius virtute spes; tua præclara facta, actiones egregias, tunc res gestæ, ea quæ gessisti, quæ tuæ signa virtutis ostendisti, virtus tua prospecta, perspicuis testata signis, præclaris factis declarata, excitavit eos qui antea timore percussæ jacebant; animos a metu ad spem revocavit, retulit, reduxit, transtulit.

*Just prides consists in VIRTUE only;* laus in virtute posita; tunc sapientia est, veram laudem in una virtute positam, sitam, locatam, constitutam existimare; in una virtute consistere, ab una virtute pendere, nasci, fluere, manare, proficisci.

*Our ancestors preferred VIRTUE before riches;* majores nostri divitiis virtuti postponabant; majores nostri divitiis minimi putabant, unam virtutem sequebantur; apud majores nostros minima divitiarum, virtutis erat ratio maxima; nullo loco apud majores nostros divitiis fuerunt, virtus una vigeat maxime; plurimum semper apud majores nostros virtus valuit, minimum divitiarum; opes in minimis ponebant, postremum omnium rerum divitiæ illis erant; rem familiarem, quæque nos bona appellamus, parvi, minimi, nihili reputabant, ducebant, æstimabant, pendebant, faciebant, flocci faciebant, flocci non faciebant (idem enim significatur, sive abest, sive adest particula non,) minime erant apud majores nostros opes, minimi ponderis, nullo apud eos loco, parvi momenti, postremum apud eos locum opes obtinebant, de opibus minimum laborabant; divitiis præ virtute contemnebant, infra virtutem ducebant, post virtutem habebant, virtute posteriores judicabant.

*My mind is sincere, VIRTUOUSLY inclined, &c.;* animus meus est sincerus; simplex mihi animus est, directus, apertus, nulla simulatione tectus, aut arte coloratus; simulationem, simulandi studium mea natura, mea consuetudo respuit; neque libenter, neque facile fingo; simpli-

com veritatem amo, odi artes, quibus vari-  
tas, ut involucri quodam, obtegatur.

*VIRTUX exalts men of low degree; vir-  
tus extollit ignobiles; multos infimæ con-  
ditionis, humillimæ sortis, obscuro loci,  
nulla parentum, aut majorum laude com-  
mendatos, obscuro loco natos, ignobili,  
obscuro, infimo genere editos extulit atque  
illustravit virtus; multos generis humili-  
tate jacentes virtus erexit; nobilitantur,  
atque honestantur virtute multi genere  
ignobiles et obscuro. — purchased with  
great labor; virtus laboribus parita; tuis  
laboribus ac vigilis virtutem tibi peperisti,  
comparasti, parasti, consequutus es, adeptus;  
tui tibi labores et vigilie virtutem  
pepererunt; magnis laboribus et vigiliis  
consequutus es, ut virtutem possideas, ut  
virtute floreas, valeas, polleas, excellas,  
antecellas, præstes, fruaris; tuam virtu-  
tem tuis laboribus et vigilis referre debes  
acceptam; tibi ipsi, tuisque laboribus  
tuam virtutem] debes; non hoc virtu-  
tis in te esset, istam virtutem non haberes,  
non teneres, non possideres, nisi labo-  
res gravissimos et suscepisses, et pertu-  
lisses.*

*The time will come when VIRTUX shall  
have her just honor and reward; virtuti  
aliquando honores debiti tribuentur; venit  
tempus, venit illa dies, erit tempus, erit  
aliquando illa dies, diem aliquando illum  
sol auferet mortalibus, erit aliquando, cum  
sua virtuti tribuatur honos, cum virtuti  
honos habeatur, cum virtus colatur, tanti  
æstimetur, quanti est, in honore sit; cum  
virtuti honores debiti persolvantur, defera-  
tur plurimum; cum virtus magna in pri-  
mis honestaque sit, honestum locum ha-  
beat, sit inter ea, quæ prima decuntur.*

*The bestowing of VIRTUE is the  
greatest benefit imaginable; qui virtutem  
tribuit, præbet, largitur, ostendit, commu-  
nicat, is tantum offert beneficium, quan-  
tum esse præterea nullum potest.*

*For VIRTUX's sake and not for reward;  
virtutis non pretii causa; agis hoc non  
præmii spe commotus, sed humanitate ad-  
ductus, benignitate impulsus, studio li-  
beralitatis incitatus; non te ad hanc rem  
utilitatis aut præmii spes, verum te ad-  
duxit, impulit, incitavit, humanitas, be-  
nignitas, naturæ facilitas, naturæ tuæ ad  
humanitatem, benignitatem propensio, in-  
ductio; dedicati hoc humanitati tuæ, non  
præmiis; agnosco tuam humanitatem;  
debet hoc humanitati tuæ acceptum re-  
ferri; fructus hic est humanitatis tuæ.*

*The just reward of VIRTUE; virtutis  
honos; erit aliquando illa dies, lucebit  
illa dies, veniet illud tempus, lucem illam  
aliquando videbimus, quæ virtutem illus-  
tret; erit aliquando, cum virtuti honos  
habeatur, suus tribuatur honos, debita*

*merces persolvatur, locus honestus ubique  
sit.*

*VIRTUX neglected; virtus neglecta;  
probitas, integritas, probati mores, vita  
illa, quæ cum virtute traducitur, a paucis  
hodie probatur, colitur, amatur; pauci  
sunt, qui probitate delectantur, probita-  
tem colant, ament, sequantur; parvi fit  
hodie probitas et morum integritas, qui  
suum studium in probitate ponant, pauci  
sunt, reperiuntur, numerantur, paucosque  
invenias. — laden with rewards; virtus  
præmiis cumulata; magna sunt recte  
agentibus proposita præmia; omnes, qui  
sese in recta vivendi ratione exercent,  
magna merces manet; fructum recte fac-  
torum viri boni uberimum ac præstantis-  
simum ferent; præclaram honestamque  
vitam res utilissimæ consequuntur, vite  
laudabiliter actæ, cum virtute traductæ,  
præmium est decus, et eorum rerum copia,  
quas qui possidet, optime cum illo agi  
existimatur.*

*To be firm in VIRTUE; tenere robur in  
virtute; Cic.*

*All things are subject to VIRTUE;  
omnia sunt sub potestate ac ditione virtu-  
tis.*

*Rich in all kinds of VIRTUE; omnibus  
numeris virtutis dives; omnibus virtutis  
ornamentis excultus; virtutum omnium  
præsidio æptus; virtutum comitatu mani-  
tus, ornatus, instructus.*

*To VISIT, or call on; visitare, invi-  
sere.*

*Why would you not VISIT us all this  
while? quid est causæ quod nos tamdiu  
non inviseris?*

*I wish you would VISIT us oftener;  
quid obstat quo minus visis nos frequen-  
tius?*

*That I might VISIT him, and give  
thanks for, &c.; ut præsens præsentis salu-  
tem dicerem, ut gratias agerem.*

*The common people came flocking to  
VISIT them; gregarius populus plateam  
eos salutatum confluerunt.*

*UNABLE; impos, impotens. — to  
study from ill health; ineptus studiis præ  
imbecilla valetudine.*

*I am UNABLE to require; qui repen-  
dant nescio. — utterly unable to go through  
with, &c.; ego huic oneri sum impar ni-  
mis.*

*It is a burden which we are UNABLE  
to bear; onus nostris longe impar hume-  
ris.*

*I will not undertake that which I am  
UNABLE to go through with; nec meis  
sinam imponi cervicibus onus sub quo sit  
mibi corruendum.*

*UNADVISED, or rash; temerarius,  
præceptis, inconsideratus.*

*To act UNADVISEDLY; temeritate qua-*

dam rapi; in arena, in re presenti: consilium capere; repentino, inopinato, impetu animi magis quam consilio, levissimis de causis, nulla certa causa impulsus, rem suscipere.

*He does any thing* UNADVISEDLY; consilium ejus sub manu nasci dicitur, apud Sen. illotis pedibus quippiam aggreditur; Andabatarum more facere, i. e. clausis oculis.

*It is* UNAVOIDABLE *by me in that situation to which I have been raised*; pro hoc gradu, in quo P. R. collocavit, necessaria.

UNAWARES; inopinatus, inopinus, necopinatus, improvisus, inexpectatus, repentinus. Imprudens, insciens, incautus.

*To take* UNAWARES; deprehendere, inopinantem opprimere.

UNBESEEMING; indecens.

*It is the most* UNBESKINING *a man*; ab homine alienissimum est.

*If any thing be* UNBESKINING *in others, let us avoid it in ourselves*; si quid in aliis dedecet, vitemus et ipsi.

*To be* UNBURIED; mortis honore carere; supremi diei celebritate privari.

UNCERTAIN; incertus, anceps, ambiguus, dubius. — *hope*; fluxa spes. — *what to do*; dubius, incertus esse; animi pendere; huc et illuc inclinare, vacillare. Dubius animi; ancipiti cura distrahor, jactor, verbor, animi pendeo, incertus animi sum, pendet animus, inclinat, huc illuc fluctuat, jactatur, incertus est quod consilii capiat; utram in partem me dem, ignoro; explicare consilium, expedire me ex hac deliberatione, exitum meae cogitationis invenire non possum, distrahant me diversa consilia; in utramque partem ita multa succurrunt, ut difficilis admodum sit, minime expedita, minime explicata, minime explorata, minime certa, perobscura, haud satis aperta deliberatio. — *reports*; rumores incerti; rumores sunt, satis illi quidem constantes, sed sine auctore; rumor est, sed sine capite, sine auctore, rumore ipso nuntio; sermones exaudiuntur, prorsus tamen incerti, inanes, infirmi, orti ex voluntate, qui nulla veritate nitantur, dissipati sine causa; auctore nullo jactantur haec sermonibus incertis; sermones ii, quibus haberi fides nulla debeat, unde merito fides abest, in quibus non sit pondus, qui nihil certum sequantur, qui neque nuntis, neque literis comprobentur, quos veritas nulla confirmet, qui nulla veritate, nullo satis firmo testimonio, nullo prorsus argumento, ratione nitantur.

*As* UNCERTAIN *expectation*; caeca expectatio.

*To be* UNCERTAIN *what to do*; fluctuare, pendere animo.

*A thing* UNCERTAIN; incerta res et dubia. Certum non habeo. Certum id exploratumque non est. Pendet adhuc veri fides. Ea de re non constat; nihil certi habeo, nihil quod pro certo affirmare possum; nihil praeter auditum. Non spondeo vera esse quae feruntur. Dubia et suspecta sunt omnia.

*I am in great* UNCERTAINTY; non satis mihi liquet; haud certus sum; habeo dubium, ambiguum, anceps, incertum, ignotum, incognitum, suspensum; minus compertum habeo; parum mihi liquet; cogitatu nequeo colligere ullo; parum constat; clam me est; fugit, praeterit, latet me. — *so uncertain of it, that I never had any thought thereof*; ne cogitatio quidem ulla hac de re in pectus meum ascendit, subit animum.

*The matter is as yet quite* UNCERTAIN; tota res etiam nunc fluctuat; Cic.

UNCOURTEOUS; inurbanus, inhumanus, inclemens, illiberalis.

*You are very* UNCOURTEOUS, *or unkind*; neminem, qui tam longe ab humanitate abesse, tam esset alienus ab humanitate, tam expertus humanitatis, in quo minus est humanitas, unquam vidi; omnem prorsus humanitatem, liberalitatemque naturae sic ignoras, ut nemo magis; minime omnium de humanitate laboras; officium negligis; ita nihil agis liberaliter, ut illiberalitatem esse virtutem existimare videaris; inofficiosus es valde et inhumanus; omnis officii et humanitatis expertus es; longe abes ab officio et humanitate; ab humanitate remotissimus es; nihil possides humanitatis; minime omnium humanitatem collis, diligis, exerces.

I. UNDER, *referring to place, and signifying beneath or below, is rendered by sub and subter: as,*

*Whatever is* UNDER *the earth time will bring to light*; quicquid sub terra est in apricum profert aetas; Hor.

*A little* UNDER *the middle region is the place of the sun*; subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet; Cic.

*Note*: Sub *after rest is mostly used with an ablative case*; after motion with an *accusative case*; dictaque sub arbore sedit; Ovid. Sub moenia duxi Anchisen; Virg. Yet Cicero uses it in the sense of rest with an *accusative*. Vaporarium, ex quo ignis erumpit, est sub tectum cubiculi. Subter with an *ablative* is poetical.

II. UNDER, *referring to government, or time of government, is rendered by sub with an ablative case: as,*

*The world was* UNDER *Jove, i. e. his government*; sub Jove mundus erat; Ovid.

III. UNDER, *referring to dignity, as denoting one to be in honor or order below*

another, is rendered by *infra*: *as*,

*Atticus sat above me, Verrius UNDER me; supra me Atticus, infra me Verrius accubuerunt*; Cic.

IV. *UNDER* is sometimes used adjectively, for lower, and rendered by *inferior*: *as*,

*Let not the upper bough be in the same line with the UNDER; ne superior ramus in eadem linea sit qua inferior*; Colum.

V. *UNDER*, referring to show, or pretence, is rendered by *per* with an accusative; or sub with an ablative case: *as*,

*He took it from him UNDER color of his office*; id ei per potestatem abstulit; Cic.

*They villainously betrayed me UNDER a show of friendship*; per simulationem amicitie me nefarie prodiderunt; Cic.

*UNDER pretence of the war renewed by the Equi*; per causam renovati ab Equis belli; Liv.

*UNDER color of a peace slavish conditions were imposed*; sub specie pacis leges servitutis impositæ sunt; Liv.

VI. *UNDER*, referring to number, and signifying short of, not so many as, or fewer than, is rendered by *infra*, minor, and minus, &c.: *as*,

*In winter set fewer eggs, yet not UNDER nine*; ova subiecto hyeme pauciora, non tamen infra novena; Plin.

*They that were UNDER seventeen years old*; qui minores essent annis septemdecim; A. Gell.

*Of the Macedonians UNDER three hundred were missing*; Macedonum minus quam trecenti desiderati sunt; Curt.

VII. *UNDER*, referring to price, as signifying less than, is rendered by *minoris*, or *minore pretio*: *as*,

*So you sell her not UNDER what she cost me*; dum ne minoris vendas, quam ego emi; Plaut.

*I sold it UNDER what it cost me*; minore pretio vendidi, quam emi. Multo minoris vendidit non modo quam tu, sed etiam quam qui ante te vendiderunt; Cic.

VIII. *UNDER* is often compounded with other words in whose Latin it is included: *as*,

*To deal UNDER-hand*; pravaricari.

*UNDER*, adv.; subter, infra.

*Some other phrases*:

*It falls UNDER the consideration of pre-  
st*; in rationem utilitatis cadit; Cic.

*Thirty days over or UNDER*; dies plus minus triginta.

*To tread UNDER-foot*; proculcare.

*All UNDER one*; eadem opera; Plaut.

*The wound is UNDER the skin*; subest intra cutem vulnus; Plaut.

*To work UNDER-hand to convict a*

man; coire, quo quis condemnatur; Cic.

*UNDER your (their) favor*; pace tua (horum) dixerim; Cic.

*He is UNDER water all but the head*; extat capite solo ex aqua; Cæs.

*To be UNDER*; subesse. —bring under; subigere. —his power; redigere in potestatem; Cic.

*UNDER foot*; pessum. —age; puer prætextatus, minor, nondum adultus; ætas mollis, et apta regi; necdum prima nova lanugine vertitur ætas; puellus.

*To UNDERSTAND*; intelligere. —a word not expressed; subintelligere, subaudire. —a thing perfectly; certam rei notitiam habere, imbibere; ipsam rem attingere; ipsam rei medullam perspicere, penetrare. —perceive, or discover, a thing; rem aliquam advertere, animadvertere, sentire, persentiscere, deprehendere, observare, notare, percipere, colligere, invenire. Repetere, comperire aliquid certi. De re-aliqua comperire. Manifeste, tætibus, certis indicis, certis auctoribus rem totam comperire et manu tenere. Rei notitiam assequi; ad notitiam pervenire. Id mihi subolet, liquet, patet, constat. Rem habes, tenes, tangis, scis, calles, patas, vides, bene putas. Scilicet ita ut dixit. Audivisti omnia. Sagaci nare aliquid sentire.

*To give one to UNDERSTAND*; certiorum facere.

*Hard to be UNDERSTOOD*; oratio crassius occulta et circumfusa tenebris; multis obstricta difficultatibus; involucri plena; cæcis obscura tenebris verba.

*It was hard to UNDERSTAND what the soul was*; difficilis erat animi, quid esset, intelligentia; Cic.

*He UNDERSTOOD by them*; ab iis cognovit; Cæs.

*I UNDERSTAND not what it means*; quid sibi velit non intelligo; Cic.

*As far as I UNDERSTAND the business*; ut istam rem video; Ter.

*When Crassus gave Cæsar to UNDERSTAND these things*; his de rebus Cæsar a Crasso certior factus; Cæs.

*As soon as he UNDERSTOOD it*; hoc ubi comperit; Cæs.

*You UNDERSTAND me*; scitis quid dicam; Petron. —my meaning; cognitum habes ac perspectum animum meum. —do not understand me thoroughly yet; non satis me pernoasti etiam qualis sim; Ter. —understand it wrong; non recte accipis; Ter.

*I will let you UNDERSTAND*; certiorum te faciam.

*Fat men are of dull UNDERSTANDING*; pingues hebetis ingenii; pinguis est, obtusus est, pinguedine diffusi extra modum, quod hebetis, tardi, stupidi ingenii signum



est, quod ingenui tarditatem arguit; qui potest in tanto abdomine, in tam vasta corporis mole, spiritus locum habere, ingenio aut menti locus esse? ex illa piaguitudine, illo abdomine, illo summe, nobiles, elegantes, praeclara cogitationes minime excitantur.

*I am glad that I UNDERSTAND without any loss, how you are affected towards me; sine incommodo exploratus; lator, quod mercede non ita magna, levi detrimento, non admodum gravi damno, satis exigua jactura, quomodo sis erga me animatus, quo erga me animo sis, quo sensu sis, qui tunc in me sit animus, qui sit sensus, intellexi; tuum animum, tuum sensum intellexi, perspexi, cognovi, aperui, patefeci.*

*Not to UNDERSTAND; non asequi, non capere; praepostere accipere; aliter excipere atque quis dixerit.*

*I cannot UNDERSTAND riddles, nor dark sayings; aenigmata, obscura dicta, ruditas mei capitis non potest asequi. Davus non Oedipus sum; Ter.*

*The mind of man does not UNDERSTAND, nor know, what is to come to pass; necia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae; venturi incertus avi.*

*To UNDERTAKE, or take on him; suscipere, in se recipere.—for one; spondere pro aliquo.—matters too high, hard, &c.; majora viribus conari, suscipere, moliri. Pondus subire gravius quam ut ferendo, perferendo, ut par sustinendo sit. Tentum onus subire, quantum humeri ferre non possunt; cui cedere, succumbere necesse sit. Et instituire, aggredi opera, quae peragere, praestare, perficere quis non valeat. Mole negotiorum immensa opprimi, obui, confici. Adeo difficilia, ardua, magna sunt quae suscepi, ut superent meas vires, ut meorum non sit nervorum ad exitum ea felicem perdere. Nimis duram suscipere provinciam.—or begin a work; telam exordiri; ex portu solvere; limen, vestibulum operis transire.*

*Consider what you UNDERTAKE; quantum tibi oneris imponas, vide.*

*I will UNDERTAKE that for you; e o tibi hoc effectum dabo.*

*Lest I should UNDERTAKE this business; ne in hanc arenam descenderem.*

*I UNDERTOOK the whole business; ego suscepi totum negotium; Cic.*

*Cæsar UNDERTOOK the matter; rem suscepit Cæsar.*

*I am obliged by my duty and trust to UNDERTAKE that trouble; adductus sum officio, fide, ut onus hoc laboris suscipiendum putarem.*

*Whatever part he UNDERTOOK; quam se cumque in partem discessit.*

*Phrase.*

*But if I UNDERTAKE it; quod si a se aggreddiar.*

**UNDESERVEDLY; immerito.**

*To be slandered UNDESERVEDLY; calumniis, contumeliis, affici, contra fas et sequum.*

*To UNDO, or annul that which was done; abolere, abrogare.—or work one's ruin; exitium, interitum, pestem et perniciem alicui afferre, conficere, creare, parare, deferre, exitio esse; perniciem facere; ad summam inopiam redigere. Aliquem exitio dare, perdere, funditus evertere. Gravi exitio sternere.*

*To do and UNDO; telam taxere, et retexere.*

*To be UNDONE; interii, nullus sum, perii funditus, occidi, ilicet actum est de me, sepultus sum. Bonis omnibus exutus, privatus, spoliatus, expulsus. Præter omnium rerum indigentiam atque dolores relictum nihil habeo. Quem ipsa salus, si cupiat servare, prorsus non potest.*

*If it be so, I am utterly UNDONE; quod si sit, pereo funditus; Ter. Actum est, si quidem hæc vera prædicat; Ter.*

*He will UNDO his father; ad inopiam rediget patrem; Ter.*

*You are UNDONE, unless; nullus es, nisi; Ter.*

*I have no mind to UNDO her; ipsam despoliare non libet; Ter.*

*I am almost UNDONE, unless you can help me; prope adest exitium mihi, nisi quid mihi in te est auxilii; Plant.*

*I was just on the point of being UNDONE; nihil fuit propius, quam ut perirem; Plant.*

*I am UNDONE for ever; perpetuo peridi; Ter.—an undone man; ego igitur ærumnatus, deartatus sum miser.—quite undone, or I have lost all that I had; fortuna extrema utor; omnes et industriae et fortunæ fructus peridi; perierunt omnes fortunæ meæ; everas sunt, ac perditæ meæ res omnes; rerum mearum quid jam habeo? quid possideo? quid mihi reliquum fortuna fecit? ex meis pristinis ornamentis et commodis nullum obtineo; mearum omnium fortunarum jacturam feci, perniciem tuli, subii, passus sum; prorsus actum est de rebus meis; nihil mihi jam reliqui fortuna fecit; ita perii, ita sum perditus, ut salutem plane desperem; oppressæ jacent gravissima fortuna res meæ omnes; ita perditæ sunt fortunæ meæ, ut eas servare ne salus quidem ipsa possit; damnum in re familiari; naufragium feci rei familiaris, periiit meæ res domestica, actum est de fortunis meis; prorsus everas sunt opes meæ; peridi omnia bona; evertit me bonis omnibus fortuna; mearum opum nihil mihi reliquum fortuna fecit; afflictæ sunt, præ-*

figatæ, ac perditæ, extinctæ meæ res ac fortune omnes.

*Whilst you are so much UNDONE in your affairs; dum tibi sic pessime cum fortuna convenit; dum res tuæ adeo pessime se habent.*

*I am, all our fortunes are, the army is, UNDONE; perii, occidi, actum est de me, de fortunis nostris omnibus, de exercitu.*

*All things are now UNDONE; omnia nunc abeunt pessum.*

*What! mean you to UNDO yourself? cur te is perditum?*

*Quite blown up and UNDONE; minus nihilo mihi est.*

*We had all been UNDONE and cast away, had I not thrown every thing overboard; nisi jacturam fecissem, perieram, una cum cymba, vectoribus et naulo.*

*They would not believe they could be UNDONE till they saw they were so; ut non ante perire se crederent, quam peris-sent.*

*The matter is UNDONE; occisa est hæc res.*

*He UNDOED me; ab illo interii.*

*His own utter UNDOING; proprium sui ipsius exterminium.*

*You are an UNDONE man; what will become of you? O miser, inque dies ultra miser!*

*He is half UNDONE; ala jam non nisi una utitur. —utterly broken and undone; naufragium is fecit fortunarum omnium.*

*Of UNDONE and broken fortunes; a man whom the world will not look on, at; attritus adeo, non aliter ac si cælesti quodam igne deflagrasset; a rebus humanis, veluti nauseantis fortune vomitu ex-putus.*

*Being not at all UNEASY about what may be said of him; parum abhorrens famam; Liv.*

*UNFINISHED; imperfectus.*

*A work UNFINISHED; opus interruptum; opus rude, mancum, imperfectum, impositum.*

*UNFIT; ineptus, inidoneus, incommo-dus.*

*It is UNFIT; dedecet, parum convenit.*

*To entrust a thing to one UNFIT for it; furenti gladium, lupo ovem, committere; tyranno exercitum credere; impio, imperito, clavum imperii tradere.*

*UNGRATEFUL; ingratus; ingrati animi culpam sustinere. Ingratitudinis morbo laborare; labe infici, dedecorari, nota aspergi, macula notari; ignominiam subire; in reprehensionem incurere, incidere. Beneficiorum, meritum alicujus oblivisci; inmemorem se præbere, omnem memoriam ex animo ejicere, depo-*

*nere. De gratia reponenda, referenda parum laborare, minime cogitare, sollicitum esse. Parum gratiam pro beneficiis non referre. Non respondere in amore iis a quibus provocetur. Bene merenti male, malam gratiam reddere. In beneficiis remunerandis tardior. Parsissimus estimator beneficiorum. In quo gratitudo, gratitudinis officium requiritur, desideratur.*

*To do a thing UNHANDSOMELY; parum artificialiter, rudi, vel crassa Minerva, opus exequi.*

*UNHAPPY; infelix.*

*A most UNHAPPY wretch; homo infelici-simus, miserrimus, maxime omnium in-fortunatus, calamitosus. Qui felicitates bonas omnes sibi adversas habet; extrema, extrema mala patitur; miseriis, infortu-niis, calamitatibus, ærumnis omnibus, per-petuis obruitur, natus est egregie ad mis-eriam, infausto nimium adversoque sidere; in summa infelicitate versatur. Cujus conditio est miserrima; singulari fatum; non adversa tantum sed eversa penitus fortuna pessimo in loco sunt res. Cui in-festa, infensa, adversa, iniqua sunt omnia. Quem premunt, opprimunt omnes miserie. Quo nullus omnium mortalium iniquiore conditione, deteriore loco est. Quocum pessime agitur. Prorsus nihil abest quin sit miserrimus. Credo me huic ætatum esse rei, ferendis infortuniis. Fata quis tam tristia sortitus unquam? Serie ma-lorum victus.*

*UNIVERSAL; universalis, universus, generalis.*

*The UNIVERSE; universus terrarum or-bis.*

*UNJUSTLY; injuste, inique; præter jus, contra quam æquum est; inique, in-juria, non legitime, sine jure; absque justa causa; contra honestatem omnem; summa cum perfidia; præter jus fasque; præter æquum et bonum, (against all right, rea-son, and justice,) apud Ter.*

*To do UNJUSTLY; a semita justitiæ de-viare; Hieron. Transire, transilire, fines justitiæ; describere jus pretio, non æqui-tate; juris perfringere amassim; jus tor-quere, pervertere; corrumpere, depravare judicium; emergere, constipare, contami-nare judicium; justitiæ verum tollere iter; pauperis causam repellere; pauperis pre-ces clausa spernere aures; egenum justitiæ titulo vexare; injuriam alicui imponere; lædere, onerare injuria; injuria lacerare, afficere, verberare, affligere.*

*Alas, we see now-a-days most things UNJUSTLY done, through covetousness and love of money; videmus prohi dolor! etiam-num avaritiam corrumpere aequitatem, et plerosque argentinam pati; vel potius ar-gentanginam pati.*

*The author is UNKNOWN; auctor non comparat; Liv.*

**UNLAWFUL, dishonest, not allowable, or good; illicitus, illegitimus; jus, fas, æquum non est.** Præter, contra fas et æquum. Contra quam jus et æquum patitur. Leges vetant divine atque humanæ. Satis pie fieri non potest. Neque bonum, neque liberale officium est viri. Illicitum, vetitum, prohibitum, nefas, legibus interdictum, iniquum, nullo jure concessum. Fas prohibet. Maculosum, triste, impium nefas. Ubi fas verum. Nitimur in vetitum semper, cupimusque negatum.

*An UNLAWFUL oath is better broken than kept; ne sint sacramenta pietatis vincula impietatis.*

**UNLEARNED, ignorant, rude; homo indoctus, ineruditus, impolitus, illiteratus; bonarum artium, literarum imperitus, ignarus, inscius.** In omni re literaria tyro et rudis, hospes et peregrinus. Omnium literarum, et politioris disciplinæ expertus, rudis. Omnis eruditionis et humanitatis inops. Qui nunquam philosophiam pictam (quod dicitur) vidit. Qui nullum cum musis, id est, cum humanitate et doctrina habet commercium; bonas disciplinas ne a limine salutavit unquam, literarum ne vestibulum ingressus est. Nullis literarum remis instructus; a musis alienus, aversus; a musarum amœniorum choro penitus alienus.

*He was a man UNLEARNED, or not very learned; literas plane non noverat; parum in via literarum processerat; literas vix attigerat, gustaverat; literas a limine salutaverat; ex abditis literarum fontibus aut nihil aut parum hauserat; literis erat mediocriter, leviter, vulgariter, non admodum, haud satis, haud multum eruditus, institutus, instructus; plane, perfecte, absolute, exquisita quadam ratione, excellenter, egregie, præclare literatus non erat; longe aberat a perfecta literarum scientia; reconditis, exquisitis, singulares, egregie in illo literæ non erant; vulgares in illo literæ erant.*

**UNLIKE; absimilis, dissimilis, impar; discrepans, differens, varium, diversum, dissensaneum, aliud, dispar; longe dispar, diversum; disjunctum, distinctum, discretum.** Colore distinctus atque discretus Æthiops. Disparēs mores disparia studia sequuntur. Sui dissimilis. Suo generi dissimilis. Dissimiles inter se. Differt a re, cum re; differunt inter se res. Disjunctæ res. Nullam cum alia re similitudinem, cognitionem habet. Hominum vita multum distat a culta et victu bestiarum. Tam dispar aquilæ columba non est. Immane quantum discrepat. — *his father; patris dissimilis; patris tui dissimilis es, patrem non refert, non imitaris,*

parentis tui consuetudo in te desideratur; parenti tuo dissimilem te præbes; tua ratio a patris tui ratione longe distat, a patris tui consuetudine longe discedis; non agnoscitur in te pater tuus. — *trades; rationes dissidentes, dissimillimas, diversa in primis rerum nostrarum ratio est, meæ rationes admodum a tuis differant, discrepant, distant, dissentiunt; multum inter res nostras interest; non idem est mearum ac tuarum rerum status; meæ rationes aliter, ac tuæ se habent, dissimiliter, diverse, diversa quadam ratione, prorsus alio modo.*

*Most UNLIKELY, incredible; dissimilimum vero; a fide abhorrens et alienum.*

*They are not much UNLIKE in matter; non ita dissimili sunt argumento.*

**UNLOOKED-for help; auxilium subitum, repentinum, inesperatum.**

*All illis which are sudden and UNLOOKED-for, are the more grievous; omnia repentina mala et inopinata sunt graviora.*

*That was UNLOOKED-for by all; præter omnium expectationem hoc evenit.*

*An UNLOOKED-for turn of affairs appeared; nova rerum facies inopinaque videbatur.*

*To UNMOOR a ship; navem anchoris utrinque distentam solvere.*

*A ship UNMOORED; navis anchoris utrinque jactis soluta.*

**UNPROFITABLE; inutilis, incommodus, infructuosus; res inutilis, infructuosa, sterilis; quæ nulli est usui, ad nullam rem utilis, minime se ad humanas utilitates porrigit; nihil ad farinam, (quod aiunt) ad facultates parandas nihil attinet, confert, conducit; nullum commodum, emolumentum, utilitatem, utilitatis fructum præbet; unde nulla est utilitas, nihil commodi, lucri, quæstus, emolumenti, utilitatis metendum, demetendum, percipiendum, expectandum est.**

*I am UNRESOLVED; in dubio est animus.*

*To UNSAY; negare, denegare, palinodiam canere, inficiari.*

**UNSEASONABLE, out of due time; alieno, alienissimo tempore, minus opportune, tempestive, importune, intempestive fit; immature, inopie, incommode, non habita temporis ratione.**

*Very UNSEEMLY, or unbecoming a man's dignity, credit, age, &c.; non decet, convenit. Contra quam convenit, decet. Minus, parum decore fit. Decet. Non pro dignitate, ex dignitate. Præter dignitatem, statem tuam. A dignitate, gravitate tanti viri alienum. Inferius majestate regia. Homine tanto ac tali indignum. Viro consulari contumeliosum, inhonestum, ignominiosum, indeco-*

rum, turpe, sœdum. Decus et honestas non patitur. Dignitas tua fieri non sinit. Non ut æquum est, decet, facia. Discedis a dignitate, de statu tuo declinas, a viro principe descendis.

**UNSKILFUL**; indoctus, imprudens, ignarus, imperitus; rudis, imperitus, ignarus; nescius rei. In aliqua re hospes, peregrinus; minime, parum versatus, exercitatus. Rem aliquam, rei alicujus artem, scientiam, peritiam ignorare, non tenere, callere.

**UNTHANKFUL**; ingratus; parcissimus estimator beneficiorum.

*O UNTHANKFUL fellow! O kindness ill bestowed! O male collatam benignitatem! Impendio hactenus fuisti ingratus, parum es memor beneficii.*

*And am I so served for all my kindness? Can you be so UNTHANKFUL? pro meritis male tractarunt Agamemnona Græci; sicciæ mihi male refertur gratia?*

*Alms are ill bestowed on UNTHANKFUL persons; cibum in matulam immittere.*

*All is lost that is given to an UNTHANKFUL person; officium in ingrato desidatur.*

*Are you not ashamed so UNTHANKFULLY to abuse me? quo meo tandem merito sic tu me tractare non erubescis?*

*An UNTHANKFUL person does not requite any kindness; ingratus non imitator alicujus erga se beneficiæ.*

**UNTHRIFTY**; prodigus, prodigalis, male rebus suis consulens, et suam rem gerens; suæ utilitates negligens.

**UNTIL** *that*; eo usque. —*now, hitherto, to this time*; adhuc, usque adhuc, etiamnum; hucusque, hactenus. Cessatum est usque adhuc. In diem hunc, præsentem, hodiernum. Ad hoc usque tempus, momentum temporis. In hanc usque horam.

**UNUSUAL**; inusitatus, insolitus, extraordinarius; inusitatum, insolens, insolitum, rarum, novum, insuetum. Insuetum iter. Insolens verbum. Insolita ratio dicendi. Facinus tam insolens et novum ut hoc primum tempore auditum sit, ut portentum simile videatur. Exoletum, antiquatum, abolitum, desuetum est. In desuetudinem venit, abiit. Exolevit. Aboliti mores patrii. Studia militaria apud juventutem obsoleta. Consuetudo majorum de curriculo deflexit. De more decedere. Ista vetus pietas ævo moritura futuro Rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit.

*To be UNWILLING*; nolle.

**UNWILLINGLY**; invite, ægre.

*To do UNWILLINGLY*; impulsu alieno cogi; ægre quid facere.

*I would be UNWILLING to grant that; libenter equidem me exorari non paterer.*

*He granted me that UNWILLINGLY; ægre id mihi concessit.*

*I UNWILLINGLY put Lucius out of the senate; invitus feci quod Lucium senatu ejicerem.*

*My mind was very UNWILLING that, &c.; neque animum facile inducere potui, ut, &c.*

*Neither is he UNWILLING; nec illi voluntas deest.*

*Very UNWILLINGLY, or much against my will; præter morem meum et præter votum.*

*I departed UNWILLINGLY; cum aculeo discessi.*

*I am taken away from you as UNWILLINGLY as the soul from the body; quasi anima a corpore, ita avulsus sum a vobis.*

**UNWITTINGLY**; imprudenter, inscienter, incaute.

*I did it UNWITTINGLY, or unaware; feci imprudens, insciens, ignarus, inscius, ignorans, nesciens, necopinans, oscitans, nihil suspicans; per imprudentiam, errorem, inscitiam; errore, temere, imprudenter, inconsiderate, inconsulto, inscienter, incogitantur feci. Nesciente, imprudente me factum est. Præteritæ veniam dabit ignorantia culpæ.*

**UNWORTHY of praise**; vir minime laudatus, omni laude indignus. Qui non ita se gessit, non ita suam vitam instituit, non se talem præstitit; non is, non ita cognitus vicinis est; cujus non ea sunt, non ejusmodi sunt merita, non ea vitæ ratio fuit, non ea dignitas, non virtutum splendor; quem alii non talem, non eum esse vident, senserunt, cognoverunt, experti sunt; ut efficiendus, ornandus, honestandus, efferendus, decorandus laude sit; ut vicini laudandum putent; ut laus ei debeat, in eum conveniat, ut laudem quasi debitum sibi præmium possit exigere, expectare, ut laus quasi debita ejus meritis merces ei persolvenda, tribuenda, deferenda esse videatur.

**A VOCATION, or calling**; vocatio, institutum, genus vite.

*To labor in his VOCATION, or calling; suæ arti inservire; in suis rebus et negotiis gnaviter, strenue operam navare.*

**A VOICE**, vox, f. —*in an election*; suffragium.

*He had all the VOICES for the consulship; cunctis suffragiis consul factus est; Cic.*

*There are as many changes of VOICES as of mind; vocis mutationes totidem sunt quot animorum; Cic.*

*The VOICES go on neither side; neutro inclinantur sententiam; Liv.*

*He had not seven VOICES for him;*

suffragiorum puncta non tulit septem.

*They are to give no Voice in the assembly; de ponte deijciendi sunt.*

*To have as many Voices as the law requires; conficere legitima suffragia.*

*To assemble the people to give their Voices; agere cum populo.*

*To give one's Voice against; refragari.*

**VOLUPTUOUS**; voluptuarius, voluptuosus, epicureus.

*Nobody is more VOLUPTUOUS than he; nihil illo luxuriosius, nihil libidiniosius.*

*Who is so VOLUPTUOUS as he? quis in voluptatibus iniquior?*

*They have given themselves wholly to VOLUPTUOUSNESS; qui se totos libidinibus constringendos tradiderunt, blanditiis presentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti.*

*That they might spend their youth in VOLUPTUOUSNESS; ut in amore et voluptatibus adolescentiam suam collocarent.*

*TO VOW; vovere.*

*To bind by a Vow; devovere.*

*To make a Vow; votum concipere, facere, nuncupare, suscipere, polliceri, destinare. Voto se obstringere, obligare. Pro felici rerum eventu sancto aliquid ac religiose promittere, dicare, dedicare, offerre; consecrare Deo. Obligare votis caput suum. Onerare votis aethera. —of celibacy; vitæ celibi annos suos dicare. —a solemn vow to God; vota nuncupare; facere. —a vow to build a church; vovere templum.*

*To perform his Vow; vota, votum reddere, solvere, dissolvere, persolvere; fidem voti solvere, liberare, præstare; voto se liberare.*

*To be bound to the performance of his Vow by obtaining its object; damnari voto, seu voti.*

*To bind oneself to perform a Vow; signare votum.*

*Liable to make good his Vow; voti reus.*

*Bound to the performance of his Vow; damnatus voti; voto.*

*To engage one's life by Vows; caput votis obligare; Hor.*

*UP to; tenus, præp. —the mouth; ore tenus.*

*To go UP hill; montem acclivem conscendere. —up the stream; adverso flumine navigare.*

*Urund down; ultro citroque, sursum deorsum commovere.*

*To walk UP and down; obambulare.*

*I. UP sometimes signifies as far as to, and is rendered by tenus, or usque ad; as,*

*In some places the water was UP to the navel, in some scarcely above the knees; alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi vix genua superabat; Liv.*

*From the ground UP to the windows; a solo usque ad fenestras; Ench.*

*II. UP, with a verb or verbal, is mostly included in the Latin of it: as, I rose up to make reply; ego ad respondendum surrexi; Cic. Qui saxa jacerent, quæ de terra ipsi tollerent; Cic.*

*So ebibo, to drink UP; equum conscendere, to get up on horseback;aponere, to lay up; excitare and suscitare, to raise up; incitare, to stir up, &c.*

*Sometimes UP is put for the verb or verbal that should come before it: as,*

*UP, up, i. e. rise, or get up; surgite, surgite. UP, and let us be going; surge, ut abeamus; Jud.*

*Some other phrases:*

*That you may not run UP and down; ne sursum deorsum curantes; Ter.*

*It creeps UP; sursum versum serpit; Varro.*

*Looking UP; sursum versum spectans; Col.*

*That part of the way is very much UP hill; ea vim pars valde acclivis est; Cic.*

*I have delighted in them from my youth UP; me jam a prima adolescentia delectarunt; Cic.*

*His blood is UP; sanguen illi fervet; Petron.*

*To run UP and down; cursitando totam diem consumere; plateas concurrare; ferre referre pedem.*

*To put UP his sword; gladium vagina claudere; in vaginam recondere.*

*UP there; eja surge; stato in pedes.*

*Are you UP? surrextin?*

*I have been UP and down all Asia; a me Asia tota peragrata est.*

*Tossed UP and down for many years together; multis exagitati seculis.*

*To UPBraid; exprobrare, objicere; beneficia, merita exprobrare. Ingratitudinis alicui dicam scribere; memoriam refricare; ingrattitudinem vitio vertere; ut probum, in maledictis contumeliam causa objicere. Probros beneficia, merita sua commemorare, in memoriam alicui revocare. Ingratitudinis ignominiose arguere, insinulare. Beneficiorum suorum memoriam refricare. Odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium.*

*UPON; super, præp. concerning; de.*

*To come or set UPON one; invadere. —light upon one; incidere in aliquem. —look upon; inspicere. —run upon; irruere.*

UPON the right hand, &c.; dextrorsum.

There-UPON; deinde.

UPRIGHT; celsus, arrectus. —or sincere; sincerus, candidus, rectus, integer, apertus.

AN UPRIGHT, honest, man; cui conscientia mens recti; qui pejus leto flagitium timet; qui vindice nullo, sponte sua sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. Integer vitæ acelerique purus, qui moribus ab omni labe purissimis est; in fronte gerens animum.

To judge UPRIGHTLY; justitiam sibi ducem proponere; ad unicam justitiam, justitiæ normam, referre omnia.

AN UPROAR; tumultus, -us m. turba, f.

To create an UPROAR; permiscere, concitare turbas; rerum novarum excitare incendia. —amongst Christians; inter Christianos discordiarum semina jacere; orbem Christianum in arma, vel ad arma concitare, conclamare. —in a quiet city; sollicitare quietem civitatis statum. —in the church; pacem ecclesiæ mutuis digladiationibus et exoticis opinionibus perturbare, conturbare. —a great uproar for a trifle; facere tragediam ex comœdia; ex humili tumultu grandem producere Olympum; jocum in rabiem vertere; leviculis de causis maximos tumultus excitare; in re levium tumultuari; minimis de rebus atroces excitare tragedias, quod proverbio, tragedias in nugis agere dicitur, in re scilicet levicula movere tumultum.

UPWARD; sursum.

To look UPWARD; cælum tueri, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.

To mount UPWARDS; alta petere; sursum evehi.

He was very URGENT, or importunate; vehementer instabat, contentius urgere cœpit; iterum atque iterum serio precatus est; sollicitando, et pollicitando animum lactavit meum.

All were URGENT, and I did not oppose it; inculcant omnes, non excollo ego.

USAGE, or custom; usus, m. consuetudo, assuetudo.

To lend on USK; fœnerare, fœnori dare; usuram facere, exercere. Locare argentum fœnori. Gravi, grandi fœnore pecuniam alicui occupare. Inductis usuris pecuniam credere. Fœnerato mutuari pecuniam. Fœnori pecuniam exponere, dare. Fœnerari. Fœnus agitare, exercere; pecuniam dare ad usuram, collocare in fœnus; in fœnore ponere.

To borrow on USK; fœnerari; ab aliquo fœnerari, fœnore accipere. Fœnore laborare, obligari. Usuram, usuras pendere,

præstare, solvere. Nummos alienos pascere.

Out of USK; insolens.

To USK, or accusat oneself to; se in consuetudinem dare; rei alicui se penitus dare, assuefacere, consuescere, &c. See, to accustom himself to.

A USUAL thing; hoc unitate, frequentissime fit.

I have USED him not to hide any thing from me; ne quid me celet eum consueci; Ter.

We have not been USED to these waters; non aquis assuevimus istis; Ovid.

It is a great matter to be USED to any thing in one's youth; in teneris consuecere multum est; Virg.

Not USED to the fashions of the Romans; insuetus moribus Romanis; Liv.

He had USED them only to this kind of servitude; eos in hoc unum servitutis genus assueverat; Flor.

If any thing UNUSUAL happen; præter consuetudinem si acciderit aliquid; Cic.

He brings up a fashion grown out of USK; rem deuetam usurpat; Cic.

It was never in USK; ne in usu quidem erat; Suet. —his USK; mos illi nunquam fuit; Plaut.

It was grown into USK at Rome; Rome jam usitatum erat; Flor.

Had it been a thing known and USED; si nota atque usurpata res esset; Cic.

Not as the philosophers USK to do; non ad morem philosophorum; Cic.

I USK to be troubled; commoveri soleo; Cic.

It is but as I USK to do; sic soleo; Ter. Solens meo more facio; Plaut.

As it is your USK; ut soles; Ter. More tuo; ut tibi est in more.

As he USKs; ut solet; Ter.

My heart is so light to what it is USK to be; ita animus præter solitum gestit; Ter.

Memory decays for want of USK; memoria minuitur, nisi exerceas eam; Cic.

To USK force, judgment; vim; judicium adhibere; Cic. —extremity; omnia pro suo jure agere; Ter. —one with severity; in aliquem gravius vindicare; Cæs.

If you USK her otherwise than is fit; si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignum est; Ter.

He USED great severity towards them; graviter in eos animadvertit; Cæs. —him but unkindly; non humanitus tractavit; Ter. —to have these to be his guard; hos suæ custodiæ causam habere consueverat; Cæs.

They have USK themselves to it; in

eam se consuetudinem adduxerant; Cæs.

*He expected that I should do as I had USED to do; expectavit consuetudinem meam; Petron.*

*I am unworthy USED; indignis ego sum acceptus modis; Ter.*

*He is wise that USes you so; ille sapit, qui te sic utitur; Juv.*

*To let one have the USz of his understanding; sinere uti intellectu; Sen.*

*Riches are desired for necessary USzs; expetuntur divitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios; Cic.*

*He puts money out to USz; argentum fœnerat; fœnori dat; locat; collocat; Plant. Cic.*

*He borrows money on USz; argentum fœnori sumit; Plant.*

*I will pay the USz to him; ei usuram pendam; Cic.*

*I do not USz to do so; non est meæ consuetudinis; Cic.*

*They can be of no USz to; usui esse non possunt; Cæs.*

*It may be made USz of in very many things; transferri in res permultas potest; Cic.*

*It is but what is USUAL; a consuetudine non abhorret; Cic.*

*He made USz of their help; eorum opera usus est; Ter.*

*I USz my utmost endeavor; facio sedulo; Ter.*

*More than I USz, i. e. contrary to my nature, custom; præter naturam; Ter.*

*He had rather you had USED any other plea; quovis profecto quam isto modo a te agi maluit; Cic.*

*He makes not so good USz of it; minus bene utitur; Cic.*

*I will USz your brother's help; per fratrem tuum agam; utar ad omnia tuo fratre, utar opere fratris tui, fratri me tuo committam, tradam, si quid agendum erit; per fratrem tuum ut agatur, operam dabo; in omni re confugiam ad fratrem tuum, si quid erit agendum; fratri tuo committam, ad fratrem tuum referam, in fratrem tuum rejiciam, ejus consilium petam, operam exposcam.*

*USz all your endeavor to regain your loss; ingenium intende, adhibe, confer huc, in hanc unam curam intende, aciem ingenii tui, acue tuum ingenium, ut aliquam tam gravis damni sarcienti rationem inear, ut quod accepisti damnum aliqua re compensetur.*

*He USzs, or enjoys; est in bonis, frui- tur bonis, bona tenet, possidet, fructus capit.*

*I will USz my endeavor to requite your deserts and courtesy; gratus ero; qui tibi ex me fructus debentur, eos uber-*

*rimos capies, percipies, ex me colliges, fores; remunerabor te, remanerabor tua merita; reddam beneficia, parem gratiam referam, tuis beneficiis respondebo, quæ debeo, solvam; eo, quo premor, tuorum beneficiorum onere levabor; beneficiis compensabo; probabo me gratum ac memorem, paribus officiis; cumulate tuis in me meritis satisfaciam; quæ in me contulisti, eadem recipies aut paria; laxabo me quasi vinculis quibusdam, si plane solvere non potero, beneficiorum tuorum; istam tuam liberalitatem semper in ore animoque habeo.*

*Let me have the USz of your chamber; liceat mihi cubiculo tuo uti; velim mihi commodos, accommodos de cubiculo; si mihi cubiculum concesseris, meo commodo consules; sine me uti cubiculo tuo; liceat mihi cubiculo a te concessio, tuo beneficio frui, tua humanitate ac liberalitate.*

*We received that excellent USz and custom from our forefathers; præclarum istum a majoribus accepimus morem; Cic.*

*It began first to be a little in USz, but afterwards became general; usu irrepat, ac paulatim, temporis progressu, robur collegit.*

*A thing old and out of USz; res antiqua et antiquata.*

*You will taste the sweetness after you have USED them a while; jucunda sunt, ubi vel unum mensem assueveris.*

*To what USz, or purpose? cui tandem rei?*

*A very UNUSUAL thing, he never heard or saw the like; nullum simile huic factum vidiisse, nec audivisse.*

*As much USz, or as common, as the highway; nihil vulgaris.*

*You do as you always USED to do; tuo more facis.*

*Do not USz it; id ne sæpius facias, rogo.*

*USz makes perfect; taurum feret qui vitulum tulit. —will make these things easy and delightful; ubi assueveras pasculos menses, erunt hæc etiam suavia adeo, ut vertantur in naturam.*

*Of what USz are they, I pray? quorum spectant? cui bono sunt isthæc? ad quid conducunt tandem?*

*What is the USz and benefit of? quid secum afferunt momenti?*

*It is very USUAL every where, I have used it myself; affectum humanum dicis, et mihi non inexpertum. —all men's USz and practice; ingenium est omnium hominum.*

*It has been old USz and custom; juris est apud nos, ex omni temporum memoria, indubitati. —and still is the common practice; semper enim hoc obtinuit in*

omnibus, quod et hodie in nostris obtinet.

*He mears what might be of any Usz;* quicquid usui esse potest, corrumpit.

*It is in Usz;* comparatum est.

**USURY;** usura, feneratio, f. fenus, n.

*To oppress the people by Usury;* fenore circumvenire, opprimere plebem, vulgus; Liv.

*To USURP;* usurpare, arrogare; usurpare aliquid ex alterius bonis. Alienam rem nullo jure invadere; invitis et oppressis possessoribus occupare; quo jure, quaque injuria, injusto sibi vindicare, vi creptam possidere. In possessiones alienas irruere, invadere. Quod per fraudem, injuriam, scelus, ex alterius bonis nactus, assecutus est, id vi, per vim, per latrocinium tenere, retinere, detinere; aliis ademptum suis bonis, facultatibus adjicere; ut suum peculium arripere, habere. Ignotus hæres occupat.

### W.

*To WAGE war;* gerere bellum.

**A WAGER;** sponsio, f. pignus, n.

*To lay, or to play for, a WAGER, or stake;* pignerari, pignore, vel sponsione certare; sponsionem facere, deponere, pignus opponere; pignore, pretio deposito concertare, contendere, ludere. Sponsione aliquem lacerare; contendere ex provocatione; aliquo periculo certare ne frigeat ludus. Sponsionem lusingi facere.

*To WAGER double; four to two;* deponere quadruplum ad duplum.

*I will lay a WAGER with you;* pretio tecum certabo. —*lay you any wager;* veniam quocunque vocatis; Virg.

*The WAGER is for no less than for your life and estate;* sponsio fit de capite et fortunatis.

*He has won the WAGER of me;* sponsione me vicit.

*Being challenged to lay WAGERS;* sponsionibus concitatus.

*To offer to lay a WAGER with one;* sponsione provocare; Petron.

*I dare lay a WAGER;* ausum facere sponsionem; Liv.

**WAGES;** merces, stips, f. stipendium, salarium.

*To pay WAGES;* operariis; operis mercenariis, conductis mercedem operis pactam; operis pretium; operis premium definitum, ex pacto debitum; stipendium, salarium annuum; manupretium solvere, persolvere, retribuere, rependere, numerare. Afficere stipendio. —*out of the public treasury;* stipendium de publico statuere, apud Liv. salarium annuum ex aerario principis, ex fisco regio, consti-

tuere, apud Eram. annum censam e publico decernere, e republica statum aliquid premium persolvere.

*To get WAGES paid;* premia ferre. —*wages suitable to his condition;* premium pro fortuna satis amplum consequi.

*To WAIL, or lament;* ejulare, plorare, ingemiscere, lamentari, plangere, lugere; imo de pectore questus dare, vultu manibusque ad sidera versis; perfundere genas lacrymis; genas, ora, rigare, irrigare lacrymis; cadere mœstis pectora palmis.

*To WAIT for;* prestolari, opperiri, expectare, manere. —*on;* famulari, assectari, attendere, deducere. —*day after day;* diem de die expectare; Cic. —*till the enemy had augmented his forces;* expectare dum hostium copias auangerentur; Cms. —*one's coming;* adventum alicujus expectare; Id. —*the coming of his navy;* expectare classem; Cms.

*To lie in WAIT;* subidere, insidiari. Ad hostes interceptiendos viarum angustias, saltus, sylvas, itinera, effugia obaidere, insidere; insidias ponere, disponere, facere, collocare, parare, locare, struere, instruere, tendere, moliri. Hostem insidiis excipere, intercepti, circumvenire, occultis insidiis intercludere; per insidias interficere, capere ex insidiis. Milites in insidiis locare. Insidiari alicui.

*Mercury WAITS on him;* Mercurius ei subservit; Plaut.

*He WAITED on his master at table;* astabat domini mensis; Mart.

*Do you WAIT for her;* tu istanc opperire; Ter.

*One that WAITED at his table begun to read;* servus assistens mensam ejus legere inceptabat; Gell.

*She was hired to WAIT on you here at sacrifice;* conducta est quæ hic ministraret ad rem divinam tibi; Plaut.

*Good men have many lying in WAIT for them;* multæ insidiis sunt bonis; Cic.

*They WAIT on us to the court;* ab illis ad forum deducimur; Cic. —*were come again to wait;* redierant ad ministerium; Petr. —*had laid wait for him, and killed him;* expectum insidiis occidissent; Gell.

*To make one WAIT;* onus observantiam alicui imponere; Cic.

*He shall WAIT on you;* habebis ad latus servulum; Petron.

*Let others come and WAIT;* alii veniant ad officium; Petron.

*To lay WAIT, to practise wiles, to entrap, or deceive;* insidiari, malum moliri; fraudes, dolos moliri, machinari, nectere strophas; artem exercere Pelasgam; dolos struere, suere, consuere; fraudes meditari; nihil non machinari; alto pectore moliri malum; dolos consarcinare, texere;



artes novas, nova pectore versare consilia ;  
Virg. Retia distendere capiendis undique prœdia.

To WAKE, or watch ; vigilare, expergiaci, evigilare.

To WAKEN one out of sleep ; expergefacere, suscitare, exsuscitare.

Will you WAKE to-day ? estisne hodie evigilaturi ?

I was WAKENED with the headache ; excitatus sum e dolore capitis.

New I am a-WAKE ; expergiscor jam, excutor somno ; evigilo, solvo somnum.

The men were a-WAKENED ; nos viros somnusque reliquit.

A WALL of a house ; paries, m. — of a city ; murus, m. mœnia, pl. n.

To WALL in ; muro, sive mœnibus cingere.

He pitched his tents close by the WALLS ; juxta murum castra posuit ; Cms.

He mounts his engines on the WALL ; tormenta in muris disponit ; Cms.

They leaped down the WALL ; de muro se dejecerunt ; Id.

He WALLS up the streets and lanes ; viros plateasque inœdificat ; Cms.

They plant their ladders and scale the WALLS ; positis scalis muros ascendunt ; Cms.

Bid them pull down this garden WALL ; hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui ; Ter.

To WALK ; ambulare. — about ; peragrarè, circumambulare, obambulare. — up and down in a place ; inambulare. — abroad for health or recreation ; foras prodire ambulandi gratia, ambulationis causa. Animi causa in xysto, in porticu, in paradromide inambulare. Ad auram inambulare ; cœlo sereno, aura mitiore, dum jucunda et blanda est aura, quoquam deambulare ; spatium. Deambulando, obambulatione hypœthra, obambulando in agrie, oppidi fastidium levare, auram captare salubriorem. Obambulatione oppidi fastidium levare. — home ; ad larem patriosque penates redire. — for an appetite ; famem ambulando opsonari.

Let us rise and WALK abroad ; surgamus, et expaticemur.

I will WALK with you and bear you company ; latus tuum claudam. — to the end of the street ; associabor te ad diverticulum.

They WALKED in a long gallery ; in regia porticu spatiantur.

WALK before, I will follow ; i prœ, sequar. — this way, it is the nearest ; nec es facturus visu dispendium, sed compendium potius.

Which way do you WALK ? quamam iturus es ? quo tu nunc abis ?

Else I must be WALKING ; cœteroquin abeo.

I WALK out for my health, recreation ; animæ causa proripio me, et prœrepro foris.

It gets a man an appetite to WALK a little ; acuit stomachum ambulationicula.

He WALKED abroad for his pleasure ; animi relaxandi gratia commodum deambulabat.

He could not WALK so fast ; passibus ambiguis admodum, ægre illum assequabatur.

I will WALK with you and wait on you all the way ; tibi in via famulabor.

I WALKED abroad to take the air after my sorrow ; tristitum nebulis dissipatis, hauri cœlum.

She WALKED by herself on a lonely part of the shore ; sola in sicca secum spatiantur arena ; Virg.

To WANDER ; spatium, &c. — go astray ; a via proposita, a cursu recto errare, aberrare, deerrare, divertere, digredi, decedere, deflectere, declinare, declinare se. Vagari, divagari, palari. Extra callem, semitam, tramitem ; viam tritam, publicam, regiam vagari. Tota via errare. Magno errore, variis erroribus agi, duci. Huc illuc palantes oberrare. Cursus errore falli. In errorem, labyrinthos, ambages abduci, seduci. Itinere deerrare. Exoritare. Per avia et devia cursitare, discurrere. Avium, devium iter facere. — from the subject ; extra propositum divagari ; ultra septa transilire. — without any certain abode ; incerta sede vagari. — up and down the world ; lustrare vagis erroribus orbem.

He is WANDERING through the towns ; per medias urbes agitur. — lives a wandering life ; erroribus vitam agit.

Having WANDERED much ; magnis erroribus actus.

I see the soldiers WANDERING up and down ; palantes milites video.

He being mistaken in the places, WANDERS up and down ; deceptus errore locorum hinc inde divagatur.

We have WANDERED out of the way ; e via defleximus.

Being dispersed, they WANDER through the fields ; fumi ac dispersi per agros vagantur.

To WANT, act. ; carere, egere, indigere. — neut. ; deesse, abesse, deficere.

WANT of knowledge ; inscientia.

To be in WANT ; cum extrema paupertate confictari ; rebus necessariis egere, carere, destitui.

To come to WANT ; in maximam miseriam egestatemque cadere, detrudi, deturbari.

I have a great WANT of him ; valde hominem desidero ; Cic.

They are in WANT of those things with

*which they abound; ea desiderant quibus abundant; Cic.*

*The army WANTS a commander; imperatorem castra desiderant; Cic.*

*The court finds no WANT of strength in me; non curia vires meas desiderat; Cic.*

*He bears the WANT of them contentedly; eorum desiderium æquo animo fert; Cic.*

*The state WANTS no counsel; non deest reipub. consilium; Cic.*

*While such booties may be had, there will never be a WANT of civil wars; talibus premiis propositis nunquam defutura sunt bella civilia; Cic.*

*He WANTED no good will; illi studium non defuit; Cic. —nothing while he lived; vixit, dum vixit, bene.*

*You WANT one thing; unum (a prætura tua) abest; Plaut.*

*They have no WANT of any thing; nulla re egent, nihil sibi deesse sentiunt; Cic.*

*He felt no WANT of youth; adolescentiam non requisivit; Cic.*

*He was in very great WANT; summus erat in angustiis; Cæs. In summa inopia; Cic.*

*They WANT what they love; illis desit quod amant; Ter.*

*If a contented mind be not WANTING; animus si te non deficit æquus; Hor.*

*For WANT of a better he was called to be of counsel; inopia meliorum in consilium vocatus est; Flor.*

*It WANTED but little of his being killed; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; Cic.*

*For WANT of linen; propter lini inopiam; Cms.*

*There WANTED not some; fuere, non defuerunt, qui; Patern. —but a little that they had been surrounded; tantum non circumabantur; Liv.*

*I found by the WANT of it; carendo intellexi; Cic.*

*Can he be in WANT of any thing? an potest in re ullà carere? Cic.*

*Happening to be in WANT, he applied himself to; ille egens forte applicat se ad; Ter.*

*I find a WANT of something in them; in eis aliquid desidero; Cic.*

*What can he WANT? quid huic abesse poterit? Cic.*

*Our men WANTED weapons; tela nostris defecerunt; Cms.*

*It WANTS a great deal of being the highest; longe abest a summo; Cic.*

*Not that he WANTED wit; non quod ei deesset ingenium.*

*There WANTS not much; parum abest, quin, &c.*

*You will never WANT; nunquam Hecale fiet.*

*Every thing is WANTING; nihil subest.*

*He who is in WANT; cui res non suppetit.*

*A man greatly WANTED; vir magnopere defectus, et desideratus a suis.*

*The city cannot endure to WANT him any longer; cujus desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest.*

*That you should WANT Sicily in Sicily itself; ut in ipsa Sicilia Siciliam desideraretis.*

*WANTON; lascivus, petulans, procax.*

*Addicted to WANTONNESS, or lust; libidinari. Libidini sum intemperanter obsequi. Ad omnes libidines cupiditatem facibus inflammari. Objecta specie voluptatis, trahere se libidinibus constringendum. Venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscere. Æstu libidinis ardere, incendi. Ardore Venereo flagrare. Maximo ardore in Venerem ruere. Dedere se libidinibus. Lascivia diffuere. Libidinum illecebris capi, subigi. Vagis amplexibus; scortationibus et lustris; novis quotidie nuptiis indulgere. Veneri, libidini sum intemperantius litare. Præter modum prurire effrenatus, ferri libidine. Non parcere sum, nec alienæ pudicitie. In ceno libidinum volutare. Homo spurcus, lascivus, intemperans, libidinosus, fedus, impudicus, turpis, salax, impurus, obsecnus, incontinens, mulierosus; lascivia effrenatus; voluptatis mancipium; in luxuriam, libidinem, Venerem solutus, proclivis, pronus, propensus, paulo propensior; insatiatus, immodice, intemptiva, indomita, effrenata libidinis; libidinosior quam ullus spado, quovis hircio salacior. Omnium mulierum vir, omnium virorum mulier. Quis illo in voluptatibus inquisition? Patris in Venerem. Qui scorto postponit honestum. Quem Veneris damnosa voluptas sollicitat.*

*For you young men are of an effeminate or WANTON mind; vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem.*

*We must take great care that we do nothing which is unworthy, base, low, and effeminate, or WANTON; videndum est magnopere, ne quid humile, submissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque faciamus.*

*When we grow soft and WANTON, we cannot endure the least hurt; cum liquescimus et fluimus mollietie, apud caleam ferre non possumus.*

*But we spoil and corrupt our minds by shadows, WANTONNESS, idleness, and slothfulness; sed nos umbris, deliciis,*

odio, languore, desidia, animum infirmus.

*To WARN*; monere, prædicere, et ante denuntiare, commovendi causa aliquid dicere. Ab impendentibus periculis, ut caveat quis præmonere. Insidias indicare, aperire, nuntiare. De insidiis monere; indicium dare, facere; certiores facere, reddere, significare, docere, edocere, præmonstrare. Pericula præmonent. Periculi, erroris; recte, præclare, amicissime aliquid, aliquem admonere. Amice aliquem officii, de officio, ut fidem servet commovere; amicitie veteris commonefacere. *Aperite et acriter, recte, fideliter, ne erret quis, quid facto usus sit monere.* Aurem percellere. Admonere ad aurem. Monitis erudire, vallare, præmunire. Cynthus aurem vellit. Est mihi purgatam crebro qui personet aurem.

*Do not deny that you were WARNED*; ne dicas tibi non prædictum; Ter.

*Henceforward I WARN them to be quiet*; dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo; Ter.

*I may be WARNED by the fate of others*; aliorum exempla commonent; Ter.

*He WARNS them to be wary*; hortatur ut caveant; Cæs.

*To take WARNING*; monitis parere, animum advertere, aures patefacere. Admonitionibus auscultare, obtemperare. Hæret in visceribus tua monitio. Tuo admonitu excitatus sum ad hoc opus, ab illo revocatus incepto.

*Let me give you WARNING concerning this*; sed interim illud mihi es monendus.

*Fore-WARNED, fore-armed*; præmonitus, præmunitus.

*You need not WARN me*; non est quod me moneas.

*They that have been WARNED, and bought experience, may retail it*; ut nautæ solent ejecti naufragio, monere navigatores quid periculi sit vitandum.

*I wish you had WARNED me before it was too late*; utinam monitor mihi fuisses in tempore.

*Say you had a fair WARNING*; ac tu proinde cave, si sapia.

*There may be great weight in a little WARNING*; est in levi monitu non leve momentum.

*Remember what I WARNED you of*; noli verborum meorum dememinisæ.

*Take WARNING*; vide sis; cave sis; religio sit tibi.

WAR; bellum, prælium, duellum, n.

Open WAR; Mars apertus.

*To make preparations for WAR*; omni studio ad, vel in bellum incumbere. Apparatum belli, bellicum, militarem instru-

ere. Arma, copias, machinas, tormenta bellica, auxilia, bellicæ nervos parare, apparare, expedire. Expeditionem, bellum adornare, apparare, moliri, instruere, coquere. In bellum accingere se suosque. Ad saga ire; ad certamen se accingere. Sagum induere. Insistit in bellum totus et mente et animo. Omne tempus ad belli comparationem contulit. Ardere belli studio; dulce bellum inexpertis.

*Eagerly to desire WAR*; toto spirabat pectore bellum.

*To serve in the WAR*; militiæ nomen dare; in castra, in militiæ disciplinam proficisci, conferre se; præmia militiæ pulverulenta sequi; castris, sub Cæsare, militare.

*To wage or make WAR on one*; contra aliquem arma capere, sumere, tollere, ferre, exercitum ducere; bellum suscipere, movere, gerere bellum. Alicui bellum inferre, movere. Aliquem bello prosequi. In bellum ruere. In arma confugere. Omni armorum vi bellare, belligerare. De jure publico disceptare armis; bello contendere. In arma ferri. Aliquem bello petere. Alicui bello concurrere.

*A bloody WAR*; bellum internecinum infestissimis animis gerere; ferrea, horrida, sanguinea bella movere manu.

*To end a WAR*; bellum absolute, consummare, patrare, perpetrare, profigare, claudere, conficere. Bello finem imponere, &c. Arma et cadibus modum statuere. Tristia condere. Arma, bellum deponere, exortum opprimere, ponere. Bellum concidit, resedit.

*To desist from WAR*; secessit ab armis.

*An excellent general in WAR*; imperator summus, supremus belli dux, cui datum, commissum est bellum, qui bellum gubernat; qui toti exercitui, omnibus copiis, summæ rerum in bello, universæ militiæ præficitur unus et præest, qui eximia imperatoris dignitate fungitur; egregius, nobilis, invictus, bello spectatus; artis rei militaris, bellicæ, rerum militarium, bellicarum peritissimus, scientissimus, expertissimus, consultissimus, maxime, apprime gnarus, callens, bellicosissimus, fortissimus, callidissimus, vigilantissimus; fortitudine, peritia, et scientia rei militaris insigni, egregia, præclara, summa præditus; perfectum belli gerendi artem, rationem tenet, obinet, callet, novit, consecutus est; qui monstrat tolerare labores, non jubet; qui facta sua æqui milites non dicta vult, neque disciplinam a se modo, sed etiam exemplum petere; qui tanto virtutum superior est omnibus et merito, quantum excellit dignitate; qui ducem, imperatorem implevit. Dux belli studiis asperimus; decus belli; bello

insuperabilis, intractabilis. Caput insuperabile bello.

A **WARLIKE** nation; gens bello præclara. Genus intractabile bello; terra potens armis, studiisque asperrima belli.

An **excellent** **WARRIOR**, or **soldier**; bello clarus, durus, acer, magnus et armis; invicta bello dextra.

To be **troubled with civil** **WAR**; seditionibus, discordiis intestinis, bello intestino laborare, bellorum civilium incendiis conflagrare. Dissociatis civium animis ad arma concurrunt; inter se digladiantur, colliduntur, bellum agunt domesticum, intestinum, seque suis armis, telis, mucronibus ipsi confodiunt, faciunt cives; suum sibi exitium struunt. Motus tumultusque civiles, seditiones domesticæ; inter cives discordiæ; partium contentiones; dissensiones civium, multas respub. urbes, opibus florentes, perdiderunt, everterunt, diruerunt, affixerunt, exciderunt, sustulerunt, solo æquarunt; multis perniciem, exitum, exitium, pestem; excidium, ruinam, interitum attulerunt; exitio fuerunt.

**Great rumors and fears of** **WAR**; magnæ bellorum minæ. Grave bellum in ore vulgi, in omnium est metu. Ad arma spectant res. Magnus impendit belli metus. Armorum ingruit horror.

**Times and calamities of** **WAR**; ardet bello Syria. Bellorum incendiis flagrant; perculsa bello et prostrata jacent omnia. Ea sunt tempora quibus parentes filios, juventutem sepeliunt senes; aut ne sepeliunt quidem, quin inhumatos omittunt, prædam feris et volucribus futuram. Ea sunt tempora quibus nihil quisquam habet suum, sed optimi quique opes, avaritiæ, filias et uxores libidini prædam alienæ prostituunt. Ea sunt tempora quibus mala miseriæque velut aggeribus ruptis exundant, ruunt, depopulantur, corrumpunt omnia et pessundant. Adest homani generis carnificina. Aperta tumescunt bella.

**They call to mind what** **WARs** **they have made**; bella a se gesta recordantur; Cic.

To **denounce** **WAR**; bellum denuntiare; Cic.

A **denunciation of** **WAR**; clarigatio.

**Peace is preferable to** **WAR**; cedant saga, arma, togæ.

**He has served out his time in the** **WARs**; stipendia confecit.

To **proclaim open** **WAR**; bellum indicere; Cic.

To **begin a** **WAR**; bellum suscipere, ultro inferre, prior inferre; Cæs.

**He had a mind to bring it to a** **WAR**; rem ad arma deduci studebat; Cæs.

**Under pretence of a** **WAR** **with** **Parthia**; simulatione Parthici belli; Cæs.

To **manage a** **WAR**; bellum administrare; Cæs.

To **make** **Ilerda** **the seat of** **WAR**; bellum ad Ilerdam gerere; Cæs.

**The** **WAR** **is ended**; bellatum est, impers. — *was thought to be at an end*; bellum confectum videbatur; Cæs. — *broke out all on a sudden*; bellum subito exarsit; Cic.

To **protract the** **WAR**; bellum ducere; Cæs.

**They had them as lawful prize in the** **WAR**; bello potiti sunt; Cic.

**Let us put it to the fortune of** **WAR**; Martis experiamur aleam.

**No fear** (**likelihood**) **of** **WAR** **yet**; est adhuc nulla belli suspicio; Cic.

**The misery of** **WAR**; belli calamitas; multa damna, eaque gravia, bellum creat, infert, importat; multis et gravibus damnis bellum regiones afficit; vehementer bellum regiones vastat, vexat, affligit, corrumpit, dejicit, prosternit, opprimit, perdit bellum regiones, corrumpit omnia, perdit omnia, quasi flamma urit et consumit omnia; nulla calamitas est, nullum exitium, nihil tam durum, tam acerbum, quod in bello regiones non sentiant, experiantur, ferant, sustineant, perpetiantur; ecquod infortunium est, ecqua calamitas, acerbitas, duritas, quæ non ex bello nascatur, oritur, creetur? nullius mali expertus est, nulla vacat calamitate regio illa, in qua bellum geritur; perculsa bello, atque prostrata jacent omnia; ex bello calamitas; summis difficultatibus regionem universam bellum affecit; magnæ calamitates ex bello, belli causa, propter bellum acciderunt, evenerunt, obvenerunt, contigerunt, obtigerunt, illatæ sunt, allatæ sunt, oblatæ sunt universæ regioni; universam regionem in multas difficultates bellum conjecit, impulit; exitiosum, perniciosum, calamitosum universæ regioni bellum fuit, exitio fuit, damno, detrimento, incommodo, calamitati.

**The fear of** **WAR**; *it is to be feared we shall have a bloody war*; belli metus; belli magni timor impendit; res ad arma spectat; grave bellum in metu est; versamur in timore magni belli; adventare, appropinquare, adesse jam grave bellum videtur; grave bellum timemus, metumus, formidamus, extimescimus, pertimescimus.

To **quench the last remaining sparks of the** **WAR**; belli reliquias extinguendæ; in eam curam incumbere, ne qua belli acintilla relinquantur; ut belli extrema deless, ut belli reliquias persequare, atque conficias, ut profligatum a te, confectum, absolutum, sublatum penitus bellum lætari possimus.

**Hannibal often** **WARRED** **successfully**

against the Romans; sæpe cum Romanis exercitibus, copiis, Pænus Hannibal sollicitus, prospere, secunda fortuna, prospero eventu pugnavit, pugnas pugnavit, pugna certavit, acie conflixit, acie contendit, acie congressus est, prælio decertavit, depugnavit, digladiatus est, manus consecruit.

To pay the soldiers in the time of WAR; belli stipendium reddere militibus; sump-tum facere in militem.

To be troubled with great WAR; gravissimis belli tempestatibus agitari.

He always thought WAR not declared to be wicked and sacrilegious; bellum sacrilegum semper impiumque habuit indictum.

He threw the citizens on a new WAR; cives in bellum denuo coniecit.

When he put himself more boldly on the hazard of WAR; cum in pericula præliorum iniret audacius.

That matter belongs to WAR; res hæc ad arma spectat.

He set out a fleet with all WARLIKE naval preparations; classem cum omni bellico et nautico instrumento apparabat.

He drew the soldiers out of their winter quarters for that WARLIKE expedition; ex hybernis milites in hanc expeditionem bellicam evocavit.

When all things were in a flame of WAR; cum cuncta bello arderent.

He pitched his WARLIKE camps in the very market-place; in foro etiam castra sua bellica posuit.

The army stands ready for WAR; stat in armis acies.

Civil WAR is the most violent and bloody; bellum intestinum maximopere est internecinum, et infestissimis geritur animis; bellum illi internecinum infestissimis gerebant animis.

The gangrene of a bloody WAR spreads itself over all Gaul; per omnes Galliam articulos gangræna serpit sanguinolenti bellii.

This is the cause of the WAR; pro hac Helena certant.

He made WAR against his own country; infesta patriæ signa intulit.

A nation unhurt by WAR; integra gens a cladibus belli; Liv.

To WARRANT, or promise; polliceri, in se recipere, fidem dare; sua fide aliquid præstare; suo capite, damno, fide cavere. Præstare securitatem, ne quid aliud damni patiatur. Suam fidem, cautionem interponere. Chirographi cautionem mittere, dare. Securum reddere. Mea cautio est.

I will WARRANT you; me vides; Ter. —him; solertem dabo.

To grant one a WARRANT, or writ, Phrase.

against another; dare actionem.

A WARY man; vir prudens, providens, cautus, providus, tardus, admodum consultus, ad suspicandum sagax, solers, sagacissimus, pronus, propensus; suspicax. Occultator egregius. Alter Ulysses; qui facile suspicatur, dubitat; diffidit, metuit; difficillime, tarde, timide, ægre confidit, credit, nihil nimis confidit; nemini nullius fidei sua credit omnia; paucissimis habet fidem, ab inimicorum insidiis et amicorum fraude, perfidia, sibi prudentissime, optime cavet; omnia, suas omnes res caute et diligenter, cogitate, consulto, circumspicte, considerate, provide, providenter; nihil temere, non meditate; nihil nisi summo consilio, prudentia, providentia, ratione gerit, agit; tarde, caute et pedetentim progreditur in omni re, festinat lente, vitam sapienter, prudenter instituit; cui semper in ore animoque vetus illud Epicharmi, 'Memento diffidere.' Qui cavet sibi post principia. Prudentis est timere magis quam sperare.

He is a WARY merchant; oculos habet in occipito; præcautus ille est mercator.

That is to be more WARY than honest; isto quidem nomine, cautus es, verius quam pius.

He is very WARY; he takes heed for fear of falling; suspensio is gradu progreditur admodum.

He, that walks on ice, had need be WARY, and set his feet fast; qui in lubrico figit pedem; suspensio aliquin et voto simul et studio.

To WASH; lavare; undis, aqua perluere. Aqua fontana sordes ablucere. Flumine vivo se tingere. Manus manuum lavat. Membra lavaturas manè petebat aquas. Ora, manus perluere. Sparsa tingere corpus aqua. Tergum demittere in undas. Nuda superfusis tingebant corpora lymphis. Artus liquido perfundere rore; liquore, fluvio recenti. Puro se in fonte lavare. Nitidis immergitur, immittitur; immergere, immittere se undis. — a blackmoor white; Æthiopem lavare. —as a river does a town; alluere.

To WASTE, or lay waste; vastare, devastare, desolare. —spend, or consume; absumere, consumere, decoquere, dissipare, dissipare. —away; tabescere, decrescere, macrescere. —or spend riotously; prodigere, nepotari, effundere, profundere, elavare; opes præclaras atterere, dispergere. —or spoil, countries; populari, depopulari, diripere, expilare; ferro et flamma longe lateque grassari.

He WASTED the treasury; exhauriebat ærarium; Cic.

You add WASTE to wickedness; flagitio additis damnum; Hor.

*He WASTES his estate; patrimonio se spoliat; Cic.*

*There are wide WASTES between; vastæ solitudines interjectæ sunt; Cic.*

*He laid all WASTE wherever he came; quacunquē ivit, omnia vastavit; Cic.*

*In the night he WASTED the fields; noctu populabatur agros; Cic.*

*I WASTE away with grief; mœnore maceror; maceo; tabesco; Plaut. Molestiis et morbo tabescere; Cic.*

*A WASTE ground; solum incultum et derelictum; locus vastus; Cic. Tellus vasta; Valer.*

*WASTE papers; schedæ rejectanem.*

*His strength WASTES; vires ejus decrescunt.*

*He WASTES all in revelling; sua commessando decoquit.*

*When once the estate begins to WASTE; ubi semel res inclinata est; Petr.*

*You WASTE a rich patrimony; opulentam patrimonium disperdis; pater tuus opes, divitias, rem, ea quæ tu possides, quæ tibi reliquit, bonis artibus, honestis rationibus, laudabiliter, honeste, bona quesivit, collegit; at tu malis artibus, improbis rationibus, inhoneste, turpiter, per nequitiam, luxum, ac libidinem patrimonium exhaustis, dissipas, consumis, perdis, male perdis, disperdis; patrimonium dissipas; rem consumis, perdis, disperdis, male perdis, dissipas, in res inutiles, inanes, leves erogas; partam, quesitam, comparatam, congestam, summis laboribus majorum tuorum, quam majorum tuorum summa collegit industriâ.*

*To WATCH, wake, or to forbear sleep; ad multam noctem; de multa nocte; usque ad lucem; noctes ad ipsum mane vigilare, evigilare. Insomnes noctes agere, peragere, traducere. Totam noctem pervigilare. Diei noctem conjungere pervigilem. Somnum hercle ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis. Nullam partem noctis requiescere. Nox convivio vigilata. Insomnis. Seros hyberni ad luminis ignes Pervigilat. In multo nox est pervigilata mero. Inopitius. Pervigilis. Somno vacuus. —in a high place, or tower; speculâri. —all night; pervigilare. —and ward; excubare. Excubias, vigilas agere, agitare. In vigilia manere. In specula, vigiliis esse. Vigiliis, custodiis urbem, castra defendere, tueri. In custodia et excubiis insomnes noctes traducere. Vigiliis suis reddere civitatem, exercitum vacuum metu; dare aliis, castris somnum securum. —keep, or look to; custodire et observare; fixis, intentis oculis observare, prosequi; custodiis retinere, servare aliquem. Vigili oculorum custodia asservare; vigiliis et excubiis septum tenere, continere, ne quo effugiat, elabatur, clanculum surripiat se.*

*Observationi operam dare. Observare januam. Atribus custodiis domum et vias sepeerat. Vigilans in limine custos sedebat. Servabant atque in statione manebant. Constiterat quocunque loco, semper spectabat ad Io Argus centoculus. —for mischief; in scelus vigilare. —a time to deliver a letter; tempus observare epistolam roddendæ; Cic. —one's motions; observare omnes motus alicujus; Cic.*

*To set a WATCH at the gates; aditum custode coronat.*

*WATCH what he does; observes illum, quid agat; Ter.*

*If they see that any body WATCHES them; si videant quempiam se asservare; Plaut.*

*He WATCHES me narrowly; mo-intentius servat; Ter.*

*We must ever be on the WATCH; vigilandum est semper; Cic.*

*About the second WATCH your man came to me; puer tuus ad me secunda fere vigilia venit; Cic.*

*It was appointed that they should keep WATCH by night at the temples; præcipitur ut noctu vigilas agerent ad sacras aedes; Cic.*

*At a WATCH-word they sallied out of the camp; signo dato e castris erumpunt; Cæs.*

*Harm WATCH, harm catch; sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat.*

*The master of the WATCH, giver of the watch-word; primarius magister excubiarum et symbolorum, seu tesserarum, quæ secreto excubitoribus dantur.*

*To take off the WATCH from their stations; excubias de stationibus deducere.*

*WATER; aqua, unda, lympa, latex, liquor, humor.*

*To WATER grounds, or gardens; humum, terram, semina, hortum aqua maffacere, aspergere, irrorare; rigare, irrigare. Conspergere et rigare terram. Aquam leviter in arvas irrigare. Soli, terræ siccitatem, sitim nimio calore contractam, aqua sparsa irrigare; aspersione aquarum, irrigatione levare, relevare. Rivo, mane, fonte, fluctibus rigare, irrigare pratum. Pratum riguum, irriguum. Terram humectare. Spargere semen aqua.*

*WATERED with rain; sparsaque cœlesti rore madebat humus.*

*To go by WATER; navigare; cymba, vel navi iter facere.*

*To pass over WATERS, rivers, or the sea; tranare flumen, transafretare. Flumen, fretum transire, trajicere, transmittere. Velis in Africam transmittere. Classem trajicere in Italiam, vel classem. Flumen amplissimum transmittit naves. Copias, exercitum, flumen traducere, transportare, trajicere, ratibus transvehere,*

transferre. Cyprium trajicere.

To make one's mouth WATER; salivam alicui movere.

Bring WATER hither; adfer fontem, i. e. aquam; nam fons figurate pro aqua ponitur.

To give WATER for the hands; dare aquam, lympham, manibus; Virg.

WATER flowed out of the rock; vena aquæ manabat saxo.

A WAY, path, &c.; via, iter, callis, semita, trames, limes, orbita. —passage, or entry; aditus.

An unceren WAY; via præceps.

The high or common WAY; via publica, consularis, prætoriana, basilica, regia, urtica, militaria, plaustraria.

To stop the WAY, or passage; iter, viam, aditum claudere, præcludere, intercludere, interceptum, obstruere, impedire. Vias insidare, obsidere. Crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus præcludere. Intercludere hostibus commestum. Prohibere exercitum commestum, re frumentaria. Hostium perfligia obstruere, effugia insidare, progressum impedire, transitum interdiceret. Facere ne aditus, transitus pateant. Obsedere telis angusta viarum Oppositi.

A troublesome WAY; iter difficile, incommodum, impeditum, molestum ac pericul. plenum.

To make the WAY open, plain, passable; viam aperire, sternere, munire, expedire, consternere, æquare, complanare; e salebrosa et aspera commodam lævemque reddere, præbere, sibi munire. Viarum obstacula discutere; salebras, iniquas, asperitates tollere. Fit via vi, rumpunt aditus. Invia virtuti nulla est via. Viam ipsa si non invenit virtus, facit.

A WAY, or manner, of doing a thing; ratio, modus, methodus, f.

A long WAY about; dispendium, n.

To give WAY; cedere. —go his way; abire. —lead the way; præire. —make way; aditum præstare, summovere turbam. —be in the way; recta ire. —come in one's way; occurrere. —stand in one's way; obstar, impedimento esse. —bring on his way; deducere, comitare. —be out of the way; in devia loca devolvi, tota errare via. —turn out of; de curriculo deflectere; Cic. —turn out of the right way; divertere, divertii. —go, or stand, out of one's way; abscedere, abstinere. —find out a way how; rationem inire; Liv. Cic. —mind the way; viam aspiciere, observare. —keep out of the way; avoid society; conventus hominum fugere; Cms. —go another way; mutare iter; Id. —make way, clear the way, for; viam uti sternat expeditiorem. —be out of one's way; i. e. to his loss; fraudi esse.

What WAY? qua? adv.

What WAY soever; quacunque.

This WAY; hac, isthac.

That WAY; illac, adv.

A great WAY off; longe, procul.

In one's WAY; obviam.

To WAY-lay one; insidiari, insidias struere.

He courtiously shows the WAY to one that is astray; homini erranti comiter commonstrat viam; Cic.

This is a great deal the nearer WAY; sane hac multo propius ibis; Ter. Hæc ibitis brevius.

He took a nearer WAY and got before the enemy; occupatis compendiis prævenit hostem; Flor.

They might go a nearer WAY to; breviori itinere pervenire possent ad; Cms.

I am going another WAY; alio mihi iter est; Hor.

I will tell you by the WAY; dicam in itinere; Ter.

I go straight-WAY thither; eo recta via quidem illuc; Ter.

You may see your friend by the WAY; a via salutes amicum; Mart.

There were but two WAYS; erant omnino itinera duo; Cms.

They are sent a nearer WAY; breviori itinere mittuntur; Cms.

They built the city Megara in the middle WAY between Corinth and Athens; Megaram mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem condidere; Patroc.

I was called back again when I was got half WAY; de medio cursu sum revocatus; Cic.

He is on his WAY; cursum instituit; Ter.

I am a great WAY off; longe absum; Cic.

We see a great WAY off; longo interjecto intervallo videmus; Cic.

It is but a little WAY off, or to it; haud procul abest; Cic.

A little WAY off; exiguo intervallo; Curt.

They are but a little WAY from the top; non longe absunt a summo; Cic.

Let her go her WAY hence; hæc hinc facessat; Ter.

Be not out of the WAY; ne abeas longius; Ter.

Give WAY; de via decedite; Plant.

I know not which WAY to turn me; quo me verum nescio; Cic.

Turn which WAY you will; quicquid verteris; Cic.

Every WAY; quaque versus; Cic. Quoquo versus; Cms.

See that you look not off any WAY; cave oculos quoquam dimoveas; Ter.

*You went too far that WAY; nimium abiisti intus; Ter. Hier.*

*They make folks give WAY; stand out of the way; summovent populum; Gell.*

*Go your WAYS; ite; Bez.—home; abi domum; Ter.—and tell; tu abi, prænuntia; Ter.*

*I gave WAY that he should have his mind; sivi animum ut expleret suum; Ter.*

*We must give WAY to fortune; dandus est locus fortunæ; Cic.*

*To give WAY to the times; tempori cedere; Cic.*

*I will desire him to give WAY to me, that—; ab eo petam, ut mihi concedat, ut—; Cic.*

*The law itself gives WAY to it, that—; permittit lex ipse, ut—; Cic.*

*To assail by covert WAYS; cuniculis oppugnare.*

*I am moved that WAY; moveor in eam partem; Cic.*

*By the WAY he will read or write; curam, in transitu; obiter leget, aut scribet; Juv.*

*I touched on them lightly by the WAY; ea leviter in transcurso attigerem; Quint.*

*Which WAY should I come to know it? qua resciscerem? Ter.—will you do it? qua via (re) istuc facies? Ter.*

*I know which WAY it is usually done; quo pacto id fieri solet calleo; Ter.*

*Two manner of WAYS; dupliciter; duobus modis; Cic.*

*One WAY if he be an enemy, another way, if a competitor; aliter si est inimicus, aliter si competitor; Cic.*

*A new WAY of conquering; nova vincendi ratio; Cic.*

*I went my own WAY; meo instituto usus sum; Cic.*

*I know not which WAY to avoid them; quæ neque uti devitæ scio, neque; Ter.*

*This is the only WAY to prevent it; id ut ne fiat, hæc res sola est remedio; Ter.*

*Let he should some WAY come to the knowledge of it; ne id aliqua rescisceret; Ter.*

*I will try all WAYS; omnes vias persequar; Cic. Omnia experiri certum est; Ter.*

*We will go another WAY to work; alia aggrediemur via; Ter.*

*I am for the old WAY; antiquum volo; Ter.*

*He is far out of the WAY; longe errat; Ter.*

*I believe that to be the better WAY; credo istuc melius esse; Ter.*

*That it do no hurt either WAY; ne alterutro modo lædat; Cæs.*

*That WAY the very consulship may be dispraised; isto modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est; Cic.*

*There is no WAY but that; fieri aliter non potest; Ter.*

*I will show you the WAY to escape these things; ostendam rationem qua ista fugiatis; Sall.*

*They may be said both WAYS; utroque verum dicantur; Gell.*

*No WAY with you but you must tell if you do not like any thing; fieri nullo pacto potest, ut non dicas, quid non probes; Cic.*

*If there be no WAY but you will needs do it; si certum est facere; Ter.*

*It was a WAY of fighting that those soldiers had; genus erat pugne militum illorum, ut; Cæs.*

*He is much taken with the WAY of these countries; multum earum regionum consuetudine movetur; Cæs.*

*I think it not out of the WAY; non alienum puto; Cæs.*

*Yet I thought it not out of the WAY to learn these things; hæc ego non immerito tamen habui discere; Gell.*

*It is a great deal the better WAY than—; multo rectius est, quam—; Ter.*

*You lighted him the WAY to; cui facem prestulisti ad; Cic.*

*I am no WAY fitted for; minime sum accommodatus ad; Cic.*

*If it come in my WAY; if it lie in my WAY; si quid usus venerit; Ter.*

*I do not very well know the WAY; non satis teneo viam.*

*Which is the WAY to your house? to the school? quo itur ad arces tuas? ad scholam?*

*We are a great WAY off yet; procul adhuc absumus.*

*It could no other WAY be found out; aliter non posset inventri; Cic.*

*When he knew which WAY the army stood affected; cognita militum voluntate; Cæs.*

*In his WAY he met with Vibullius; In itinere incidit in Vibullium; Cæs.*

*If he could any WAY; aliqua facultas fuisset; Cæs.*

*He draws trenches across the WAYS; fossas transversas viis perducit; Cæs.*

*Being led a long WAY about by them; longo itinere ab iis circumducti; Cæs.*

*This WAY our forces were to retire; hæc nostris receptus erat; Cæs.*

*They fled when they were half WAY; ex medio itinere fugiebant; Cæs.*

*To be sent a long WAY about; magno circuitu mitti; Cæs.*

*He leads the army a long WAY about;*



magno circuitu exercitum ducit; Cæs.

*The bridge was a great WAY about;*  
pons magnum circuitum habebat; Cæs.

*He keeps no constant WAY with his army;* nullo certo itinere exercitum ducit; Cæs.

*They went a contrary WAY to what they intended;* erat iter a proposito diversum; Cæs.

*They looked as if they had gone the contrary WAY;* contrariam in partem iri videbatur; Cæs.

*How stand you affected that WAY?* ut sese ad id habet animus? Ter.

*Keep on your WAY;* perge ut cœpisti.

*We went on our WAY;* destinatum carpinus iter; Petr.

*Go that WAY a little;* secede hinc itorsum paulisper.

*He went that WAY;* in eam partem profectus est; Cæs.

*It was seen that WAY that the legion went;* in ea parte videbatur quam in partem legio iter facisset; Cæs.

*More WAYS to the wood than one;* hoc non successit, alia aggrediamur via.

*Every man has his WAY to himself;* suus cuique mos.

*The WAY is forbid, or barred up;* via obstructa est; transitus interdictus est; interclusa via est, non patet aditus.

*Continue in the WAY you have begun, if it be for your profit;* institutum tuum urge, si ita expedit: perge ut cœpisti, tene tuum institutum, tene quem cœpisti cursum; qua ire via cœpisti, ea perge; tuam consuetudinem tueri, ac serva, si tibi utile est, si utilitas tua ita fert, si suadet utilitas; si e re tua, e commodo tuo, ex usu tuo, si ratio rerum tuarum ita postulat, si tibi conducit, expedit, prodest, bono est, emolumento est, utilitati est, si est ut juveris, ut utilitatem capias, fructum feras, percipias, colligas, si fructuosum est.

*Thieves set on travellers by the WAY at unawares;* latrones ex occulto invadunt viatores; latrones ex insidiis, ex occultis locis, subito, repentino, improviso, necopinato impetu viatores aggrediuntur, adoriuntur, invadunt, petunt, viatores invadunt, in viatores invadunt, irruunt, impetum faciunt, impressionem faciunt, incurrun, insiliunt, sese immittunt, se injiciunt, sese inferunt.

*A nearer WAY;* via magis compendiosa.

*I know a shorter WAY;* novi viam brevior.

*The farthest WAY about is the nearest way home;* qualibet mallet ambages quam istud compendium.

*They come this WAY;* here they come; let us go meet them; huc jam deflectunt

viam; occurramus; in earum occursum proficiscamur.

*You must meet me half WAY;* tu te mihi in viam dabis.

*He broke the ice for me;* he made WAY; mihi in hoc itinere acindebat glaciem.

*I have made WAY for my succeeding discourse;* jeci hactenus veluti fundamenta, quibus commode et tute futuris superstruatur sermo.

*We had various discourse all the WAY;* varioque viam sermone levabat.

*It is but a little WAY;* non longa est via.

*A WAY very hard to find;* Dædaleos habet flexus; via vere labyrinthica.

*He has lost his WAY;* extra oleas (quod aiunt) evagatur.

*It hindered my WAY;* iter meum intercluit et intercepit.

*They perished, some one WAY and some another;* alii alia peste assumpti sunt; Liv.

**WEAK, or feeble;** impotens, debilis; imbellis, imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus, enervis, enervus, enervatus, mollis et muliebris, exsanguis, clumbis, delumbis, impotens, victus, sine nervis, sine viribus, qui impetu suo nemini noceat. *Ætate affecta et viribus infirmis homo;* æger et infirmus; affecto corpore; corporis infirmitate, debilitate, languore. Cui fracta vis et debilitata. Vires languescunt, me deficiunt, enervatæ sunt. Fluxum et resolutum est corpus, magno labore contusum, relaxatum caloribus meridianis. Defici viribus. Male fortis, imbellis ac firmus parum. Roboris expertus. — *of understanding;* fatuus, simplex, excors.

**To WEAKEN, or enfeeble;** debilitare, infirmare, enervare; vires alicujus enervare, frangere, infringere, labefactare, affligere, exhaurire, convellere, imminuere, infirmare, debilitare. Nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangere, incidere; fibras evellere, incidere; robur attenuare, comminuire, atterere. Debilitatem, imbecillitatem, languorem, infirmitatem asferre. Invalidum, imbecillum reddere. Dolor adimit vires. — *the power of wicked men;* brachium perditorum reprimere. — *one's power and influence;* convellere gratiam alicujus; Cæs.

**It WEAKENS the body;** corpus facit infirmum; Cic.

**To be WEAKENED with sickness;** mori o tentari; Cic.

**A WEAK man;** homo infirma valetudine; Cic.

**I am very WEAK;** sum admodum infirmus; Cic.

**Nobody was so WEAK;** nemo viribus tam infirmus fuit; Cic. Virg.

*The WEAKEST go to the wall; pascium vita.* Facile est opprimere innocentem.

*The body is WEAKENED with inordinate living; intemperantia languescit corpus; vires corporis tibi imminuit, diminuit, minuit, infirmavit, debilitavit, adomk, obstruit, affixit; vitæ ratio minime moderata, incontinentia, intemperantia, nequitia, luxus, libido; vita immoderate, incontinenter, intemperanter, dissolute, nequiter, sine modo luxuriose traducta, ad infirmitatem, ad imbecillitatem, tenuitatem corporis te redegit, adduxit, minus te firmum, minus validum, minus valentem, minus robustum, infirmiore, imbecilliore reddidit.*

*A WEAK stomach; stomachi difficultas; stomachus languet, infirmus est; male se habet, stomachi virtus jacet, languet, debilitata est, infirma est, imbecilla, innulnuta, nulla prorsus est, minime ad concoquendum apta; languente stomacho sum, infirmo, imbecillo, male constituto; stomacho non utor optime, stomachus laborat; non est qualem digerendi ratio requirit, qualem optima valetudo postulat; cruditas stomachi multos conficit adolescentes.*

*This wall is WEAKENED; hic paries vitæ facit, ruinam ducit, ruinam agit, labefacit, labefactur.*

*Too WEAK to study; minus habens vitium, quam ut studiorum grave onus ferendo sit.*

*He is in a WEAK condition; non satis habet firmitatis; vires ejus fractæ sunt; exhaustus est viribus. —weaker than I; non meorum nervorum est.*

*Old age has quite WEAKENED him; quem plane affixit et enervavit senectus.*

*He sought to WEAKEN his authority; auctoritatem ejus imminutum ibat.*

*That opinion has but WEAK arguments to support it; parum validæ argumentis folta est hæc opinio.*

*To abound in WEALTH; grande peculium conficere; magnos nummarum acervos, immensam pecuniarum congeriem, congregare, coacervare.*

*A base fellow, proud of his WEALTH; pecus auro velle; nudus meritis, turgidus atque inflatus auro.*

*No man's WEALTH is so great, but his expenses may be greater; nemo tantum habet, quantos sumptus facere possit; quis ita firmus ab opibus est, quis ita fortune bonis effluit atque abundat, cujus tantæ divitiæ sunt, quis tantum possidet divitiarum, quis opibus adeo potior, cui res familiaria ita copiosa est, cui tantum fortune largita est, de suis bonis impertivit, communicavit, ut sustinere sumptum possit, ut respondere sumptui possit, ut sumptum ferre possit, ut quantum res postulat,*

*tantum facere sumptum, tantum erogare possit?*

*I am heartily glad you are advanced to honor and WEALTH; hæc quod magnas tibi tum fortune, tum dignitatis accessiones video esse factas; multum et ad fortunam, et ad dignitatem tuam accessisse, additum esse, tum fortunam, tum dignitatem tuam magnopere crevisse, auctum esse, amplificatum esse, valde te fortassis stimulat, et dignitate auctum, quod ita sit dignitas illustrior, domestica res amplior, quod et honore magis quam antea, florere, et abundare cæperis fortune bonis, vehementer gaudeo.*

*A good common-WEALTH's man; communis salutis studiosus; reipublicæ eorummenta sive utilitati anteponens; cui præter communem libertatem nihil est propositum.*

*An experienced man for governing the common-WEALTH; regenda reipublicæ scientissimus, callentissimus.*

*To scrape up WEALTH; corrådere divitias.*

*He is a WEALTHY man; Luculli divitiis audio.*

*He has WEALTH at will; affatim est in divitiarum.*

*WEALTHY men may do what they please; non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum; Crassus potest, quod Codrus vix attentare ausus est.*

*What is WEALTH without worth? the possession of a good conscience is above all the world; adde monarchæ sceptrum, si libet, adde pontificiam coramam, canque ex triplici sæc caputpicem, modo detrakas sibi bene conscium, audacter dicam, hunc pauperem esse nudipedem.*

*WEALTH vanishes; money melts away; liquitur, ut glacies incerto mucia sole.*

*They swim in WEALTH and sensuality; delictis et divitiis provocantes.*

*He was a WEALTHY father's sole heir; it was given him by will; hæres est ex aere suo patri prædiviti; ex testamento possidet ille.*

*The world's most WEALTHY saviors; indulgentissimæ fortune munera.*

*He is digging for gold; he will never have WEALTH enough till his mouth be full of moulds; venas argenti rinatur, intimiores terræ medullas exagit, et mensa in magnæ parentis gremio metalla ex penitissimis filius visceribus exhaurit, elicit; Jupiter auriploas si Midæ fluvidet velleræ Serum donaret.*

*His WEALTH flies in at his windows to him; auratas Pactolus arenas Evomit in clistas.*

*To WEAR, neut.; terere, deterere, atterere.*

*WEARING a ring; ornatus annulo.*

*Time* WEARY continually. (See TIME.)

WEARY; lassus, fessus, defessus. — *of his undertaking*; pertusus incepti. — *of a journey*; defatigatione, itinere labore, affligi. — *of my life*; vitam me tædet. Vitam fastidio, mihi scerbam puto. Molestæ, gravis, amara prorsus mihi vita est. Egerrime, molestissime, prorsus misere vivo. Mors mihi laetorem, cum vita eam libentissime commutatur; tædia pertusos vitam. Omnium rerum satietas vitam satietatem facit. Agiturque in tædio vita. — *of the sea, and its dangers*; lassus maris ac periculorum in navigando. — *of travel, or of the way*; lassus, fatigatus ex itinere; fessus, languens de via.

*I am WEARY of it*; tædet, distædet me, cum gen. rei.

*To be WEARY of, or cloyed with*; tædio, satietate rei capi, affici, teneri. Ea res parit, affert, creat, adducit, movet mihi tædium, fastidium, satietatem. Ejus rei me tædium, satietas tenet, cepit; facta est satietas. Tædet jam audire eodem millies. Voluptas, animus expletur. Fastidiose audire. Aurium sensus fastidiosissimus. Fastidire; homo fastidientis stomachi, delicatesissimi fastidii, omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater. Satietas voluptatibus non deest. Explere mentem. Capere tædia cepti. Subire longa tædia. Subeunt animos tædia. Quod cupide petit; mature plena reliquit. — *of his work*; a cepto laboris curriculo refugere.

*To make WEARY*; lassitudinem alicui addere; debilitare alicquem; fatigatum reddere; lassare, delassare.

*To be made WEARY*; labori cedere.

*To help WEARISOMENESS, or loathing, by variety*; tædium, satietatem, fastidium, nauseam effugere, occupare, prohibere, levare, sistere, abigere, detrahere, depellere, auferre, vincere varietate, rerum variarum novitate, gratia, vicissitudine. Alitur stomachus pluribus cibis, minor fastidio. Reficit animos ac reparat varietas.

*We are quite WEARIED out*; nostras vires lassitudine deficient.

*I return from the country quite WEARIED*; redeo rure exanimatus lassitudine.

*I am WEARY with walking*; defessus sum ambulando; Ter.

*We are now very WEARY*; admodum sumus jam defatigati; Cic.

*I was WEARY with travelling*; de via fessus eram; Cic.

*They are WEARY of any age*; iis omnis est gravis ætas; Cic.

*We are all WEARY of our lives*; tædet nos omnes vitæ; Cic.

*I am now WEARY of those delights*; satias jam tenet studiorum istorum; Ter.

*I will go and work myself WEARY*; utendum est hoc cælo sereno.

opus faciam, ut defatiger usque; Ter.

*By this time he was grown WEARY of all*; jam omnium tædebat; Ter.

*Who can be WEARY?* cui possit obrepere tædium?

*You WEARY me*; obtundis.

*I was WEARY of their company*; ego jam turbæ satur.

*He began to be WEARY*; paulatim segnescit.

*I was not at all WEARY of my walking*; citra lassitudinem ambulavi.

WEATHER; tempestas, f. cælum, n.

*Fair WEATHER*; cælum tranquillum; sudum. Cælum serenum, purum, placidum, liquidum, bonum, apertum, clarum, mite, amœnum, blandum; quo nihil melius, amœnius, nitidius, blandius. Aër temperatus, liquidus, parus, Æc. Cæli mira serenitas, summa clementia, amœnitas; multa, grata, jucunda tempesties. Cælum nitescit clarius. Egregia, bona tempestas. Aër nitidus, pacatus, tranquillus, placidus silet. Aure jucundæ, suaves. Cælum illustre. Liquidissima cæli tempestas. Saluberrima aëris tempesties; ventus lenis et mitis; jucunda et blandiens aura; cælum sudum, quasi sine udo, i. e. siccum, non humidum.

*It grows fair WEATHER*; dimiserat, serenat, impers.

*Foul and tempestuous WEATHER*; fœda tempestas; adversa tempestas, immoderata, murina et terrestria, cælo terraque, terra marique turbulenta, fœda, spurcissima, cum magno fragore tonitribusque coorta est. Sævas tempestates commovetur. Imbres, nimbi, procellæ, turbines, reliquæ tempestates amviant, cælum occuparunt, invaserunt. Intemperies, intemperas, inclementia, injuria, intemperantia cæli. Cælum turbidum, commotum, incommodum, triste, ævum, fœvum, turbulentum, immite, procellosum. Pernix hyems. Cæli major vis. Tempestas fœra, atrox, miseranda, naufraga, violenta, ventis confata.

*Close, dark, or cloudy WEATHER*; nubilum cælum; cælum nebulosum, nebulis, nubibus oblitum, obductum, atrum. Cælum obtectum, obtentum, nubibus.

*To WEATHER a storm*; tempestatem eludere. — *a cape*; obliquo cursu promontorium præternavigare.

*WEATHER-wise*; tempestatibus futuro præsciis.

*The WEATHER is changeable*; cælum est valde dubium. — *begins to be fair*; cælum nitescit clarius; concidunt venti.

*It was a very clear day*; sine WEATHER; cælum erat mire serenum, nec ulla usquam nubecula suffusatum.

*Let us make use of this fair WEATHER*; utendum est hoc cælo sereno.

*See what fine WEATHER it is!* hoc cœlum vides, ut blanditur!

*There is no likelihood of foul WEATHER to-day; it is fair above head; nulla quæpiam nebula, aut nubecula cœlum asperat.*

*It lightens dreadfully; the wind blows cold; terrible thunderings; very foul WEATHER; horrendos fulgurat ignes; rigidinacula spirat aura; sic reboant fracto displosa tonitrua cœlo; cœli inclementia magna.*

*Cold, wet, and windy WEATHER; cœlum nebulis et ventis immodicum.*

*Dark and wintry WEATHER; noctem hyememque serens.*

*Very gloomy WEATHER; dies crassis obscuratus nebulis.*

*It is stormy, winter WEATHER; it snows fast; it hails; plumeus imber, tacitarum vellus aquarum; lanifico depectit hyems sua vellera nimbo; cadit imber saevis, et cœlum duras lapidum hyemes demittit.*

*April showers; growing WEATHER; glebas fecundo rore maritant imbres decidui, &c.*

*To WED; ducere uxorem; connubium, matrimonium, connubii sedus, inire; conjugium contrahere; matrimonii sedus peragere.*

*To keep WEDDING feasts; agere festa nuptialia, genialia; exercere nuptias, pactosque hymenæos; Virg. Parare hymenæas; canere nuptialia festa; Ovid. Celebrare connubia, hymenæos; Virg. Facere nuptias.*

*To invite to a WEDDING feast; ad nuptiarum solenne convivium convocare.*

*To WEED clean, or pluck up weeds by the roots; noxias herbas evellere, eruere, extirpare; a noxiis herbis segetem purgare, tollere sisanias; purgare fruges a sisaniiis; noxia suo horto demetere sisanias; sublatis sisaniiis, purum triticum in horreum colligere; aream ecclesiam purgare, repurgare; evellere omnes radicum fibras; lolium stirpitum evellere, eroderare, rudus ejicere.*

*To WEEP, wail, cry, or howl, &c.; lacrymare, lacrymari, flere, plorare, deplorare, ejulare. Ubertim flere. Ubertim in fletum prorumpere. Lacrymis os totum explere. Non posse lacrymas tenere, fletum reprimere. Magnam lacrymarum vim profundere. Oculos lacrymando terere. Lacrymis perpetuis, perennibus contabescere. Ire in lacrymas. Vultum, ora, genas lacrymis, fletibus, imbre largo, rore assiduo rigare, irrigare, perfundere. —in rain; lacrymæ volvuntur inanes, longosque ciebat incassum fletus. —one's eyes out; efflere oculos. —and cry aloud; magno clamare in sidera planctu; ardua sublata tendere ad sidera*

*palmas. —too much, or effeminately; effeminatè, muliebriter lamentis lacrymisque se dedere.*

*To cause one to WEEP; lacrymas, largos fletus, excire, ciere, commovere; fletum alicui excitare, elicere, exprimere, movere, extorquere; ad fletum et lacrymas adigere, vocare, impellere.*

*To cease WEEPING; a lacrymis temperare. Siccare, detergere lachrymas, oculos. Fletum, lacrymas inhibere, cohibere, sistere, sedare, abstergere, comprimere, tenere, retinere, devorare. Legendi modum, finem facere. Ab amara lacrymandi libidine animum revocare. Parcere lacrymis, mittere lacrymas.*

*I WEEP to think; lacrymo, quum in mentem venit; Ter.*

*As soon as I had ceased WEEPING and began to speak; ut primum fletu represso loqui cœpi; Cic.*

*He was not able to speak for WEEPING; vox ejus lacrymis impediabatur; Cic.*

*The man WEPED for joy; homini lacrymas cadunt gaudio; Ter. Lacrymo gaudio; Ter.*

*These things made me WEEP; lacrymas hæc mihi eliciunt; Plaut.*

*I shall make you WEEP as well as I; te in eundem fletum adducam; Cic.*

*He made the people WEEP; fletum populi movit; Cic.*

*They make one WEEP; lacrymas excutiant mihi; Plaut.*

*Cease your WEEPING; lacrymas mitte; Ter.*

*Why do you WEEP? quid lacrymis manas?*

*I did then WEEP also; labitur ex oculis tum quoque gutta meis; decidit in tepidos lucida gutta sinus.*

*He spoke those sad sayings when I was WEEPING; miscuit hæc lacrymis tristia dicta meis.*

*I could not forbear WEEPING; nec lacrymas oculi tenuere cadentes; non tenui lacrymas; Cic. Lacrymas tenere non possum; Cic.*

*There was no end of WEEPING; veniunt lacrymæ et fine carent; nullum lacrymis finem imponere.*

*You WEPED for my grief; tu lacrymas profudisti dolori meo.*

*The man immediately WEPED; homini illico lacrymæ cadunt.*

*I WEPED then; oboriebantur tunc mihi lacrymæ. —abundantly; equidem vim lacrymarum profudi; Cic. —for joy; præ lætitia lacrymæ præsiliunt mihi. —extremely as soon as I saw him; quem ut vidi, vim lacrymarum profudi.*

*There was WEEPING, fear, and terror, every where; luctus ubique, pavor, et plurima mortis imago.*

*He WERT excessively; totum se in luctum solvit; uberrime in fletum prorumpbat.*

*We WERT more, but he was as much grieved in his mind; luctum nos hausimus majorem, dolorem ille animo non minorem habebat.*

*She pines away at home with WEEPING; quæ domi misera luctu tabescit.*

*When he was WEEPING and mourning for the death of his friend; cum in lectu et tenebris ob amici mortem versaretur.*

*The air was filled with WEEPING and wailing; implentur querulis ululatibus aere.*

*The houses echoed back again the wailings and WEEPINGS; resonant late planoribus ædæ.*

*The whole town WERT most bitterly; acerbissimus tota urbe luctus versabatur.*

*The tears run down in WEEPING like a river; per sinus lacrymæ fluminis instar eunt.*

*I am ready to WERT for gladness, I am so overjoyed; nec ego non possum non flere, ita gaudio totus et lætitia gestio.*

*But, alas! my heart cannot melt into sorrow; my eyes are dry still; I cannot WERT; at at! pumiceos habeo oculos; non quæ lacrymam exorere ut expeant unam mihi.*

*How could I choose but WERT, when —; qui potuissem tenere lacrymas, cum —.*

*I can never think of it but I must WERT; tears come streaming down; nec unquam meminisse queam quin erumpant lacrymæ; largis humectant imbribus ora.*

*What is the reason you WERT always when you see me? quid protinus, me conspecto, lacrymis suffusi sunt oculi?*

*The mention of it made me WERT; hæc commemoratio etiam lacrymas subinde excussit mihi.*

*Made him WERT for joy; ad gratantium lacrymarum lætitiarum compulerunt.*

*It would make a stone WERT, melt into tears; vel silici poterat lacrymas extundere.*

*I saw many WERT dissemblingly; feign tears; vidi complures invitis oculis lacrymas effundere.*

*That word made me almost WERT; it made my heart full; mihi pene expresserit hic sermo lacrymas.*

*They would fain WERT, if they knew how, for joy; lacrymas illis, in oculis superstant, in imo vero cordis penatrali gaudium gaudent genuinum.*

*To WEIGH, act.; trutinare, librare, pendere, expendere, ponderare. —or consider; perpendere, examinare, excutere. —anchor; anchoras tollere; Var. Sufferre; Cæs. Anchoram levare.*

*Your letters WEIGH very much with me; tum literæ maximi sunt apud me ponderis; Cic.*

*The cause shall be WEIGHED according to truth; ex veritate causa pendetur; Cic.*

*They are WEIGHED in the same balance; pensantur eadem trutina; Hor.*

*He WEIGHS all his designs alone by himself; sine arbitrio singula animi consulta pensat; Curt.*

*How many pounds do you think you WEIGH without your clothes? quot pondo esse censes nudum? Plaut. Nudus vincit centum pondo es.*

*If one WEIGH the grain itself; si quis granum ipsum ponderet; Plin.*

*They WEIGH all things by pleasures and sorrows; voluptatibus et doloribus omnia ponderant; Cic.*

*Being by little and little WEIGHED down, it will tumble headlong with its own WEIGHT; paulatim degravatum pondere suo præceps attrahetur; Col. Sic altum degravet ulmum vitis; Ovid.*

*We must WEIGH; consider; ponderandum est; Cic.*

*He WEIGHS it not a pin; is nihil (nihil) pendit; Ter.*

*Let us WEIGH the matter as it is in itself; rem ipsam putemus; Ter.*

*A matter of WEIGHT; aliquid magni momenti.*

*That is of much the greatest WEIGHT with me; illud mihi multo maximum est; Ter.*

*This is of no WEIGHT; hoc nihil habet momenti; Cic.*

*He had of C. Hirrius six thousand WEIGHT of lampreys; sex millia marnarum a C. Hirrio ad pondus accepit; Macrob.*

*Try whether there be even WEIGHT; pensate an æquilibrium (æquipondium) sit.*

*Unused to carry WEIGHTS; inusueti ad onera portanda; Cæs.*

*This matter is WEIGHTY; res est magna; permagna interest; gravis admodum hæc res est, gravitatis, ponderis, habet multum, minime levis est, inest in hac re gravitatis, ponderisque multum, non mediocre pondus; hæc magni negotii res est, admodum operosa, occupationis non exigua, ejusmodi, ut curam ac diligentiam non mediocre postulet, non leviter curanda, non frigide, aut languide agenda, tractanda videatur.*

*It is not your part, but mine; it is no matter of WEIGHT to you, but it concerns me very much; non tua, sed mea interest; hoc tua nullam in partem interest, mea multum; tua minimum refert, mea plurimum; ad te nihil, ad me valde pertinet;*

tua res in hoc nulla, mea vero agitur maxima; hoc ad tuas res momenti nihil habet, vim nullam habet, minimum valet, ad meas valet in omnes partes, multum interest, refert, multum habet ponderis.

*It is a matter of great WEIGHT; est omnino non leve. — a more weighty matter than you think; non certamus de lana caprina; non est illud plumam proisum levitatis.*

*Is this of no WEIGHT with you? an hoc tibi momentum videtur leve?*

*I will not here question the WEIGHT and worth of; non excutiam hic, quanti momenti sit.*

*It is a reason so WEIGHTY, you will not readily answer it; it is a knot you cannot untie with all your teeth; argumentum est non adeo plumum.*

*Lead is not so WEIGHTY as sin; plumbum ipsum levitatis est omnino plumum, si ad peccatum conferatur.*

*I knew he cried so for some WEIGHTY affair; non de nihilo fiebat ille tam acriter.*

*It is a matter of WEIGHT and concern both to me and you; mea interest, et tua.*

*The matter is not of so small WEIGHT as that; res non est exigui adeo momenti ut.*

*A very WEIGHTY employ, which we are too weak for; onua Ætina gravior; Herculeum plane opus; onus nostris impar humeris, viribus; Colossæa onera, Atlantica.*

*This is the WEIGHT of the matter; hic labor, hoc opus est.*

*To undertake a WEIGHTY and difficult charge; durum suscipere provinciam, lubricam, scopulosam.*

*He cannot bear the great WEIGHT of government, or of the empire; onerosam imperii vim sustinere requit.*

*Do not suffer a WEIGHT to be put on your shoulders, which you are not able to bear; ne imponi sinas cervicibus tuis onus, sub quo concidas, corruas.*

*If my eloquence have any WEIGHT; si quid etiam in dicendo consequi possum; Cic.*

WELL; bene, belle, recte, probe. — enough; sic satia. — or ill; recte an secus. — stricken in years; provectus ætate; Cic. — well! age, ago! — done! euge, mæte esto! — advised; consultus, consideratus. — beloved; carus, per dilectus. — born; ingenuus, honesto, summo loco natus; Cic. — nigh; propemodum, fere, tantum non. — favored; formosus, puer speciosus, adolescentula venusta. — met; optato advenis; Ter. — I will come; ago, veniam; Ter. — begun is half ended; dimidium facti qui bene cepit habet.

*To wish one WELL; alicui favere, bene cupere.*

*A WELL-favored prince; princeps formæ elegantia conspicuus; ore floridulo nitens.*

*You are not so WELL advised as you should be; parum attenditis; Cic.*

*You brought them up as WELL as you could; illos pro re tolerabas tua; Ter.*

*You do not look WELL about you; indiligens nimium es; Ter.*

*It happened as WELL as could be; melius fieri haud potuit quam factum est; Ter.*

*I am glad to see you WELL; saluum te advenire gaudemus; Ter.*

*You fare WELL by yourself; tibi bene est soli; Ter.*

*I know not WELL what to write; nam satis occurrit quod scribam; Cic.*

*I do not WELL understand; non satis intelligo; Ter.*

*Unless you be very WELL; nisi bene firmus sis; Cic.*

*Is all WELL? acd satio' omnia ex sententia? Ter. Satin' salve? Ter. Percontantibus utrinque satin' salve; Sall. Querentique viro satin' salve? minime, inquit; Liv.*

*We are all WELL here; nos hic valeamus recte; Cic.*

*I am very WELL; recte valeo.*

*God send he be WELL; salvus Deum quæso ut siet; Ter.*

*Terentia was not very WELL; Terentia minus belle habuit; Cic.*

*He soon grew WELL again; Illico convalescit; Cic.*

*The business goes on WELL; prospero procedit opus; Plant.*

*It is WELL for me if that be true; salvus sum, si hæc vera sunt; Ter.*

*It will go WELL I hope; recte fiet, spero; Ter.*

*It is very WELL; optime est; Ter.*

*Things go not WELL with them; res sunt illis minus secundæ; Ter. Prosperum in oriente; adversum in occidente res; Tac.*

*These things fell out WELL for us; evenere hæc nobis prospere; Ter.*

*It succeeded WELL; bene successit; Ter. Feliciter cessit; Petron.*

*Yet it is WELL for me that —; ego tamen beatus, quod —; Plin.*

*I am glad you like it so WELL; tantopere a te probari vehementer gaudeo; Cic.*

*You say WELL; recto dicis; Ter. Narras probe; Ter. Probe dicis; Cic.*

*Pretty WELL, very well; belle; optime; Pers. Cic. Plaut. Præclare, luculenter, percommode.*

*He thinks WELL of himself; sibi placet; Juv. —nobody can do so well as himself; nihil nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat; Ter.*

*Do you think it WELL done of you? satius id tibi placet? Ter.*

*He takes it not very WELL; vix humane patitur; Ter.*

*I will take it as WELL as I can; ut potero feram; Ter.*

*We may WELL wonder at them; mirari convenit eos, qui.*

*They do not WELL see; parum prospiciunt; Cic.*

*Though he wrote never so WELL; cum vel optime scripserit; Cic.*

*All is WELL; i. e. safe; omnia bene; omnis res est jam in vado; Ter. Salva res est; Ter. In tuto est omnis res; Ter. In portu navigo. —at your mother's; apud matrem recte est; Cic. —that ends well; exitus acta probat.*

*O that is WELL, Charinus; in very good time, both of you; euge, Charine! ambo opportune; Ter. Oppido opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam; Ter.*

*He will be WELL spoken of to the world's end; memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes; Cic.*

*As you know very WELL; quod te non fuzi; Cic.*

*I understand his meaning very WELL; ego illius sensum pulchre calleo; Ter. Intellexisti? Imo callide; Ter.*

*He may think himself WELL dealt with, if; praeclare secum agi putet, si; Cic. Bene; optime; Id.*

*Can you think to have these things for WELL done? tunc impune hæc facias? Ter.*

*He is not WELL in his wits; non est apud sese; compos animi; mentis; sui est impos animi; Ter. Cic. Plaut. Non sum apud me; Ter.*

*It is not WELL, when; male se res habet, cum; Cic.*

*It is WELL; that is well; bene habet; Liv. Bene factum; Ter.*

*Exceedingly WELL; imprimis bene; C. Nep.*

*I know all as WELL as you; novi æque omnia tecum; Ter. Me observat æque atque patronum suum; Cic. Cui æque charus sis ac fuisti patri; Cic. Noctibus æque quam die cernunt; Plin.*

*You all understand as WELL as I; juxta necum omnes intelligitis; Sall. Juxta mecum rem tones; Plaut. Absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere; Liv.*

*You might even as WELL; nihilo plus agas quam si; Ter.*

*If they could as WELL have borne with our vices, as our commands; si tam*

*vitia nostra, quam imperia ferre potuissent; Fl.*

*I remember it very WELL; facile meministi.*

*I love you but too WELL; ego te nimio plus diligo; Cic.*

*I know very WELL; valde bene scio; Petron.*

*I buy WELL; I sell well; bene emo; vendo; Petr.*

*I bade him fare-WELL; hominem valere jussi; Cic.*

*He plays WELL on the fiddle; scienter pulsat fides; Cic.*

*Whilst things stood WELL; re integra; Cic.*

*I have slept very WELL; placide dormivi.*

*To reward one WELL for his pains; benigne alicujus operam compensare. Adorea afficere; Plaut.*

*I do not very WELL know the way; non satis tenco viam.*

*I know that WELL enough; sat scio.*

*Nobody thought WELL of it; omnium judicio reprehendebatur; Cæs.*

*Persons that know the country very WELL; periti regionum; Cæs.*

*They wished WELL to Cæsar; Cæsaris rebus favebant; Cæs.*

*If any thing should happen but WELL; si quid adversi accidisset; Cæs. nisi quid humanius acciderit.*

*As WELL skilled in the one as in the other; par in utriusque facultate; Cic.*

*I cannot WELL tell whether; haud scio an; Cic.*

*He gives more than he is WELL able; benignior est, quam res patitur; Id.*

*You look WELL; facies loquitur te bene valere.*

*I was WELL in body, but sick in mind; a morbo valui, ab animo æger fui.*

*Every thing falls out WELL, put; ex animi sententia succedunt singula.*

*As WELL as well can be; belle se habent omnia.*

*Not so WELL as I could wish; non admodum ex sententia; secus quam vellem.*

*You are WELCOME; optatus, exoptatus, desideratus, gratus, gratissimus venis, advenis, venisti, ades. Adventus mihi tuus suavissimus, expectatissimus, quam gratissimus. Nihil gratius mihi, jucundius, exoptatus potuit accidere quam appulsus hic tuus, aspectus tuus. Quo molestius fuit desiderium tui absentis, eo reditus gratior et jucundior. Optime venisti. Salvum te advenire gaudemus; Ter. Gratus est nobis tuus adventus.*

*I was made very WELCOME; acceptus sum hilarare atque ampliter; Plaut.*

*You made me so WELCOME at dinner*

at your house, that I shall never forget it; ita lepide, nitideque in prandio accepisti apud te, ut semper meminerim; Plaut.

*They went out to meet and WELCOME him; obviā gratulantes illi exierunt; Cæs.*

*Made heartily WELCOME; regio apparatu accepti; Cic.*

*He amicably WELCOMES all that salute him; salutatores humaniter excipit; complectitur, quisquis eum ita salutatum, quicunque ad eum honoris causa venit, accedit, adit; euntes ad eum salutandi, salutantes eum honoris causa, perhumaniter excipit, hilari admodum et benigno vultu, omni genere humanitatis, quod vultu et verbis exprimi possit, quam humanissime, sic ut nihil humanius eo vultu; qui facile gratiam, benevolentiam conciliet, hominum animos amore devinciat, ad amandū aliciat.*

*It will be approved of, and WELCOME to all men; approbatum erit ab omnibus; omnibus approbantibus hæc facies; nemini non satisfeceris; hoc tuum factum nemo reprehendet, nemo non probabit, nemo erit qui non probet; hoc tuo facto lætābuntur omnes.*

*WELCOME is the best cheer; super omnia vultus Accessere honi.*

*You shall be heartily WELCOME; charus omnibus expectatusque venies.*

*Very WELCOME to scholars; cum maximo literatorum hominum gaudio et plausu exceptus est.*

*Wished for and WELCOME; ambabus te ulnis amplexamur; optato advenis.*

*He went to his comrades, who made him very WELCOME for his brave exploit; ad suos abiit gregales, a quibus exceptus est ovatione, ob rem strenue feliciterque gestam.*

*I was made heartily WELCOME; hospitio excipiebar benignissimo.*

*Never were letters more WELCOME to mortal man, than yours to me; nunquam adducar ut credam Hero Leandri sui literas, aut majore voluptate, aut pluribus oculis accepisse, quam tuas ego acceperim.*

*O most WELCOME and long expected day; advenisse nunc diem semper optabilem, qui maximi voti me compotiret.*

*You should make me WELCOME; panderes modo sinum, et venienti occurreres.*

*I was WELCOMED like an emperor; dii boni! qua benevolentia, qua humanitate, quibus nominibus excipiebar?*

*WELFARE; salus, incolumitas.*

*I rejoice as much at your WELFARE as at my own; tuæ res tanto mihi gaudio sunt, quanto meæ; lætitiā ex rebus*

tuis eandem, quam ex meis, nihilo minus, quam ex meis, capio, accipio, percipio, suscipio, sumo, haurio; lætitia me afficiunt res tuæ æque ac meæ, pariter ac meæ, non minus quam meæ, non secus quam meæ, haud aliter ac meæ; tuæ me res effert lætitia, gaudium mihi afferunt, pariunt, præbent, voluptate me perfundunt itidem ut meæ; tuis rebus, uti meis, afficior; quæ meis e rebus, eadem mihi e tuis oritur jucunditas, voluptas, delectatio, lætitia, gaudium; tuis rebus ita lætor, ut meis.

*WENT; ibam, ibat, &c.*

*The report WENT from one to another; rumor virium percrebuit; Curt. Fama percrebuit; Cic.*

*He WENT to the consul; consulem adiit; Liv. —away with his head hanging down; demisso capite decesserat; Cic. —from Argos and seized on the kingdom of Macedon; profectus Argis regnum Macedonis occupavit; Paterc. —about to hinder; impedire obnitebatur; Paterc. —about to rob his friend of his good name; amicum fama spoliare conatus est; Cic. —in again; recepit se intro deauo; Ter.*

*He lately WENT out of doors; modo exibat foras; Plaut.*

*It is a long time since you WENT from home; jandudum factum est, cui abisti domo; Plaut.*

*I never WENT away any where; nec vero usquam discedebam; Cic.*

*They WENT to Athens; Athenas commigravero; Pat.*

*The fourth day he WENT as far as Tigris; quarto die penetrat ad Tigrim; Curt.*

*It WENT to my heart; percussit animum; Ter.*

*How long is it since you WENT in? quamdudum introisti? Ter.*

*The business WENT on well for me; bene prospereque hoc operis processit mihi; Plaut.*

*As he WENT by just now, he told me; præteriens modo mihi inquit; Ter.*

*He inquires how the matter WENT; querit quid actum sit; Cic.*

*I. WHAT, either standing alone, or having no substantive to which it refers expressed between it and the following verb, is rendered by quid; as,*

*WHAT? how many parts of speech are there? quid? orationis quot sunt partes? Cic.*

*WHAT say you, Gnatho? quid tu ais, Gnatho? Ter.*

*Take heed WHAT you do; vide, quid agas; Ter.*

*II. WHAT, having a substantive with it, is rendered by qui, quis, or qualis (especially if it have any respect to condition,*



or having a coming between it and its substantives), and by quid with the genitive case of the following substantives: *as*.

WHAT great labor was that? *qui tantus fuit labor?* Cic.

WHAT madness is it? *quis furor est?* Mart.

Try WHAT a friend I am; *quidam amicus periculum facias*; Ter.

WHAT man is this? *quid hoc hominis est?* Ter.

Ut sometimes has a signification near that of these particles: *as*, *Ego vos novisse credo jam, ut si pater meus*; What a one; Plaut. Tute audisti dudum de hinc re animus meus ut sit; what my mind to; Ter.

III. WHAT is often put elliptically for that which, and is rendered by quod: *as*,

I will do WHAT I can; *quod potero faciam*; Ter.

Note: WHAT, put for that which, after contrary, or contrarily to, is elegantly rendered by *ac*, *atque*, or *quam*, answering to *contra*: *as*,

Were all these things contrary to WHAT I say, yet —; *si hæc contra ac dico essent omnia, tamen —*; Cic.

I will do now contrary to WHAT is usually done in other cases; *jam enim faciam contra atque in ceteris causis fieri solet*; Cic.

They do contrary to WHAT they promise; *contra faciunt, quam pollicentur*; Cic.

Hither refer quam put for WHAT, in the same sense after above: *as*, *Rem sæpe supra feret, quam fieri possit*; Cic. *Supra quam*; above what, (i. e. higher than). So Sall.; *Corpus inedim patiens supra quam (above what) culque credibile est*.

IV. WHAT is sometimes put for partly (*vis*, in distributive or disjunctive speeches), and rendered by *qua*:

WHAT with greatest offices, and what with the friendship of princes; *qua officiis maximis, qua amicitia principum*; Plin.

V. WHAT, referring to the event, or issue of some aim, intent, or action, is rendered by *quorum*: *as*,

I feared WHAT it would come to; *verbera quorum evaderet*; Ter.

VI. WHAT, referring to number or order, is rendered by *quotas*, *alone*, or with *quisque*: *as*,

WHAT penny shall that be, that will not be to be paid? *quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit deferendus*; Cic.

WHAT philosopher can you find that? *quotas enim quisque philosophorum invenit, qui?* Cic.

VII. WHAT is sometimes put for how, and rendered by *quam*: sometimes for how great, and rendered by *quantus*: *as*,

Phrase.

For WHAT small offences are children angry! i. e. how small; *pueri quam pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt*; Ter.

WHAT great matter were it to spare a dying man? *quantum erat perituro parcere*; Ovid.

Some other phrases:

Mind WHAT you are about; *hoc agito, amabo*; Ter.

WHAT have you thrust me out of doors for now? *nam me qua nunc causa extruxisti ex ædibus*; Plaut. — *hæc can they do now to C. Marius?* *quid jam ista C. Mario nocere possunt*? Cic. — *a great one he is*; *ut magnus est*; Plaut. — *was left he cast out of the curia*; *reliquum e poculo eiecit*; Cic. — *is your name?* *quid est tibi nomen*? Plaut. *Rogant cujatis sit, quid ei nomen siet*; Plaut. [*Lambin would have it, quod ei nomen siet, Dousa is for quid. Both have quid est tibi nomen? twice over; and id est nomen mihi, and quicquid est nomen tibi; which also Gellius uses.*] Bone, inquit, magister, quicquid est nomen tibi, abunde, multa docuisti. — *not yet neither?* *an nondum etiam?* Ter. — *would you have?* *adsum*; *quid vis?* expecto quid velis.

He is now very modest to WHAT he was before; *modestior nunc quidem est, præter dudum fuit*; Plaut.

Write WHAT is done in the country; *res rusticæ scribe*; Plin.

You know WHAT were the rest of the shows; *nosti reliquos ludos*; Cic.

Beyond WHAT is sufficient; *ultra quam satis est*; Cic.

As to WHAT he spake of religion; *quantenus de religione dicebat*; Cic.

Every one of us should be willing to do WHAT lies in him to cure this mischief; *huic (malo) pro se quisque nostram moderi velle debemus*; Cic.

But WHAT a thing is this, that —? *hoc vero cujusmodi est, quod —?* Cic.

A WHEEL; *rota, f.*

To WHEEL about; *rotare, circumagere*.

When they saw the army begin to WHEEL to the right hand; *ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerant*; Cæs.

As soon as they saw the Macedonians WHEEL about; *ut Macedonum signa circumagere videre*; Curt.

You may use me for a WHEEL, i. e. turn me which way you will; *pro rota me uti licet*; Plaut.

While the bear is WHEELING himself about; *dum se rotat ursus*; Mart.

Fortune quickly WHEELED about; *celeriter fortuna mutatur*; Cæs.

They WHEEL about again and pursue rats conversi inaequantur; Id.

I. WHEN, used interrogatively to sig-

passy at what time, is rendered by quando : as,

WHEN will that be? quando istuc erit? Ter.

II. WHEN, used indefinitely to signify at what time, or at the time that, is rendered by quum, ubi, and quando, or an ablative case absolute: as,

WHEN first he gave his mind to writing; quum primum animum ad scribendum appulit; Ter.

Send for them, WHEN you will; ubi voles, accersere; Ter.

Let him come WHEN he will; veniat, quando volet; Plaut.

WHEN we were children; pueris nobis; Cic.

III. WHEN, signifying after that, or as soon as, is rendered by ubi, cum, ut, and postquam: as,

WHEN I heard this; ubi hoc audiui; Ter. —he had spoken much to that purpose; in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset; Cic. —they saw the tall ships; ut celas videre rates; Virg. —she heard I stood at the door, she made haste; postquam ante ostium me audivit stare, adproporiat; Ter.

Note: WHEN with its verb and casual word may be varied by an ablative case absolute: as, hoc audito; multis in eam sententiam dictis, &c.

IV. WHEN, put for while or whilst, or during the time that, is rendered by in, inter, and cum: as,

These things did I dictate to Tiro WHEN I was at supper; hæc inter cenam Tironi dictavi; Cic.

WHEN you were reading these things, even then was I thinking it would be decreed; cum hæc legeres jam tum decretum arbitrabar fore; Cic.

Some other phrases:

Expecting WHEN the word should be given; intenti quam mox signum daretur; Liv.

Send me word WHEN I shall look for you; ad quæ tempora te expectem, facias me certiozem; Cic.

He was my tutor WHEN I was a child; qui olim a puero parvo mihi pædagogus fuerat; Plaut.

WHEN he was full nineteen years of age; expleto anno ætatis undevigesimo; Quint.

I call to mind that time, WHEN you and I were last together; solet in mentem venire illius temporis, quo maxime fuimus una; Cic.

Plato was by WHEN that was spoken; ei sermone interfuit Plato; Cic.

They said they had heard old men say so, WHEN they were boys; se pueros a senibus audivisse dicebant; Cic.

I. WHENCE, signifying (either interrogatively, or indefinitely) from what place, is rendered by unde: as,

WHENCE came you? unde advenis? Plaut.

I asked WHENCE that letter came; quæsi, unde esset epistola; Cic.

II. WHENCE, referring to the original cause, reason, or occasion from which any thing arises, is drawn, or follows, is rendered by ex quo: as,

WHENCE all things grow; ex quo quæque gignuntur; Cic.

WHENCE it ought to be conceived that; ex quo debet intelligi; Cic.

Note: WHENCE is sometimes rendered by unde, where no reference is had to place, but to person, &c.: as, tecta, quibus frigoribus vis polleretur, unde initio generi humano dari potuissent? Cic. Terentia mea lux, nemumque desiderium, unde opem petere omnes solebamus; Cic.

I. WHERE, signifying in what, or in which place, is rendered by ubi: as,

WHERE is my brother? ubi est frater? Ter.

This very porch WHERE we walk; porticus hæc ipsa ubi inambulamus; Cic.

II. WHERE, signifying at what, or which place, or term, any thing has or takes beginning, is rendered by unde: as,

If we will there begin to make our narration, WHERE it shall be necessary; si inde incipimus narrare, unde necesse erit; Cic.

III. WHERE, signifying by which place, or way, is rendered by qua: as,

He set armed men at all the passages, WHERE there was any entrance into that farm; ad omnes introitus, quæ adiri poterat ad eum fundum, armatos apponit; Cic.

IV. WHERE, with these particles any, no, some, &c. is respectively rendered by usquam, uspiam, nusquam, alicubi, &c.: as,

Nor is there room any WHERE for counsel; nec est usquam consilio locus; Cic.

Whether there be any law written any WHERE, or no where; sive est ulla lex scripta uspiam sive nusquam; Cic. Inde utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire nescitur; Cic. Nihil usquam spei, nihil auxilii est; Liv. Ille autem vir bonus nusquam apparet; Ter. Ita ut si salvus sit Pompeius, et constiterit alicubi; Cic. Nec tam presentes alibi cognoscere divos; Virg.

V. WHERE, compounded with any of these particles, at, by, from, of, on, to, upon, with, &c. is the same with what, or which, and generally rendered by that one of quis, or qui, which these particles

signify, or govern: as,

*Houses, WHEREBY we are defended from the sharpness of the cold; tecta quibus frigorū vis pellitur; Cic.*

*Note: Instead of the relative unde may be used for whereby, and wherewithal: as, Verbum unde (whereby) quisque possit offendi; Cic. Est mihi unde (wherewithal) hæc fiant; Ter. Non deficit illi Unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem; Juv.*

VI. *WHERE, compounded with as, is rendered by cum, or quod: as,*

*WHEREAS we affirm that there can nothing be prescribed, yet; cum nihil præcipi posse dicamus, tamen; Cic.*

*WHEREAS I had appointed to meet her to-day, say I cannot; quod constitui me hodie conventurum eam, non posse dicas; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*But look WHERE Parmeno is! sed ecce cum Parmenonem! Ter.*

*WHERE-ever she be, she cannot be hid long; ubi ubi est, diu celari non potest.*

*It is believed every WHERE; creditur passim; Lactant.*

*WHERE-to tends all this? quorsum hæc? Cic.*

*WHERE shall I seek or find him? ubi quæram? quam insistant viam? Ubi investigem, inveniam? Ubi gentium est? Ubi, ubinam reperiam? Quo tandem pergam? Quibus persequar vestigiis? Ter.*

*WHERE have you been so long? ubi te oblectasti tandiu? Quæ placita tibi fuit conditio? Ubi gentium, quo loco tot dies contrivisti? Quibus te in latebris, latibulis abdidisti tam longo tempore? Ubi tantum temporis transmissisti, consumpsisti? Ubi locorum abfauisti, traxisti hanc moram? Quo in specu terrarum, qua in gente, regione hominum toto jam biennio lateuisti, tot simul menses peregrinasti? Quam tantum tenuere moræ? quibus Hector ab oris Expectate venis?*

*WHEREFORE should he not carry her away? quidni illam ab ducat? — is Epicurus more happy than Metrodorus? qui beatior Epicurus, quam Metrodorus?*

*Is there any reason why, or WHEREFORE, I should not do it? nunquid est causa quia hoc faciam?*

*I know not WHEREFORE I should be blamed; quamobrem accusor, nescio.*

*I would fain know WHEREFORE; causam requiro.*

*Had I WHEREWITHAL to do it; si esset unde id fieret.*

1. *WHETHER, answering to itself in the beginning of several clauses of a distributive speech, is rendered by sive, or seu: as,*

*WHETHER you employ a physician, or*

*whether you do not, you will not recover; sive adhibueris medicum, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces; Cic.*

*WHETHER through anger, or whether through hatred, or whether through pride; seu ira, seu odio, seu superbia; Liv.*

*Note: Si is sometimes used for sive: as, Si vivimus, sive morimur; Enn. Quod si tu Græcas, sive es imitata Latinas; Propert. Si media nox est, sive vespere; Plant. Si placet lex, reddo, si non placet, reddo; Gell. This is mentioned only, and not recommended.*

II. *WHETHER sometimes is a pronominal particle of partition, signifying which one of two, and rendered by uter: as,*

*WHETHER is the richer, he that wants, or he that abounds? uter est ditior? qui eget, an qui abundat? Cic.*

III. *WHETHER is sometimes an adverbial note, either of interrogation, and rendered by ne or utrum: as,*

*WHETHER had you rather live at Rome, or at Mitylene? Romæne, an Mitylenis mallet vivere? Cic.*

*WHETHER is that your fault or ours? utrum ea vestra, an nostra culpa est? Cic.*

*Or of dubitation, rendered as by ne and utrum, so by num, an, and si: as,*

*I asked yet WHETHER he was alive, or no; quæsi vi tamen viveretne; Cic.*

*I would know WHETHER you read those things with a mind full of, or free from, care; velim scire utrum ista sollicito animo, an soluto legas; Cic.*

*Consider WHETHER you ought to make any doubt; videte num dubitandum vobis sit; Cic.*

*I know not WHETHER it might have been better for the people; nescio an satius fuerit populo; Flor.*

*I will go see WHETHER he be at home; visam si domi est; Ter.*

*Some other phrases:*

*As I was asking the porters WHETHER any ship was come from Asia; dum percontor portitores ecqua navia venerit ex Asia; Plant.*

*Whereas you ask WHETHER there be any hope of a pacification; quod quæris ecquam spes pacificationis sit; Cic.*

*Note: Ecquam is read as well as ecqua. Ecquam jam puero est amissæ cura parentis! Virg.: and more usually, says Parnabius.*

*To WHET; acuere, exacuere, exasperare. — a sword with a stone; exasperare ensē, ferrum, saxo, apud Liv. in mucronem excitare; atterere cotibus. — or sharpen upward; turbinare, i. e. acutum facere sursum, propilare, acuminare. — or sharpen an axe; subigere securim. as,*

They **WAX**, or *obscure*, the cases which a *whetstone*; spiguntque in ore secures, apud Virg.

**WHICH**, when it is an interrogative, is rendered by *quis*: as,

*Lord, WHICH is he that betrayeth thee?* Domine, quis est ille, qui te prodit? Bea.

*Note: If WHICH be put for whether of the two, it is rendered by uter (as well in interrogative as indefinite expressions):* as,

*WHICH is the more riotous; I, or you? nter est luxuriosior; egone, an tu?* Val. Max. Neque dijudicari posset uter utri antefendus virtute videretur; (which, before which) Cms. Ambigitur quoties uter utro prior; Hor. Loquere, uter maioris culpam; Plant. Sed utris cum rem esse mavis? Id.

*Sometimes, though seldom, by quis: as, Consider WHICH may be said to have defrauded which, i. e. whether the other; considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur; Cic.*

*But if it be put for what one of more than two, it is rendered by quis only. Similiter facient, ut ei certant nautæ quis eorum potissimum gubernaret; Cic.*

**WHICH**, when it is a relative, is rendered by *qui*: as,

*I received that book of yours WHICH you promised me; librum tuum, quem mihi promiseras, accepi; Sen.*

*Note: WHICH is sometimes omitted in English where it is necessarily understood, and to be expressed by qui, &c. in Latin: as,*

*Did you receive the book I sent you? i. e. WHICH I sent you?*

**I. WHILE**, having a *alone*, or with *great* or *little*, &c. before it, after a verb, and denoting space of time, is rendered respectively by *parumper*, *paulisper*, *aliquantisper*, *diu*, &c.: as,

*Stay a WHILE for me here; parumper opperire me hic; Ter.*

*He had rather be a little WHILE from home than —; abesse domo paulisper maluit quam —; Cic.*

*Get you somewhere out of their sight for a little WHILE; concedas ab eorum ore aliquantisper aliquo; Ter.*

*We have been speaking of them a great WHILE; de quibus jamdiu loquimur; Cic.*

*He lived too short a WHILE; parum diu vixit; Cic.*

*It may also be rendered by tempus with ad, or in, especially if it have for before it: as,*

*For a WHILE; ad quoddam tempus; Cic. — a very little while; ad brevissimum tempus; Cic.*

*Let what we have written be laid by for*

*some WHILE; scripta in aliquod tempus reponatur; Quint.*

*Within a short WHILE; brevi tempore; Cic.*

**II. WHILE**, having *ago*, or *since*, after it, is rendered by *du dum*: as,

*It is a good WHILE since I drank first; jamdudum factum est, quum primum bibi; Plant. — ago since my mind was on my meat; jamdudum animus est in patinis; Ter.*

*Hither may be referred olim: as, Some WHILE since; venit mihi in mentem de hac ne quam locuta es olim; Ter.*

*So super: as, He died a WHILE ago; nuper est mortuus; Cic.*

**III. WHILE**, signifying in the mean space, or time that, is rendered by *dum* with a verb, or by an ablative case put absolute: as,

*WHILE you are doubting of these things, ten months are run away; hæc dum dubitas menses abierunt decem; Ter.*

*Never let him hope for that WHILE I am consul; ne consul, id sperare deistat; Cic.*

*Hither also may be referred cum, ut; in, inter, and super, as they are referred to time of action, in which sense they are rendered by as, and may be used for WHILE: as,*

*As, i. e. WHILE, I was folding up the letter; cum complicarem epistolam.*

*WHILE the money was telling; ut numerabatur argentum.*

*WHILE he is going; in itinere meditantur.*

*WHILE you are, or we were, at supper; inter cenam, and super cenam.*

*Note: Where the two actions (that during the space of which another is done, and that other which is done during the space of it) both refer or belong to the same agent, there WHILE with its verb may be rendered by a participle: as,*

*WHILE I toil and take pains in these things, I find no great want of bodily force; in his desudans, atque elaborans, corporis vires non magnopere decedens; Cic.*

**IV. WHILE**, signifying so long as, is rendered by *dum*, and *quoad*: as,

*He lived well WHILE (i. e. so long as) he lived; vixit, dum vixit, bene; Ter.*

*I was willing to be a captain in the civil war WHILE (i. e. so long as) there was any treating of peace; ego me ducem in civili bello, quoad de pace ageretur, volui esse; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*It is worth WHILE; operum pretium est; Ter.*

*He never got a wink of sleep all the WHILE he was consul; suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit; Cic.*

*I have been all this WHILE seeking him; quem ego usque adhuc quaesivi; Plant.*

*We had such bad weather all the WHILE; ita usque adversa tempestate usi sumus; Ter.*

*One WHILE he entices my soldiers, another while my friends; modo milites meos, modo amicos sollicitat; Curt.*

*One WHILE this, another while that way; nunc huc, nunc illuc; Virg.*

*I hope he will be here within a little WHILE; illum affuturum esse hic confido propediem; Ter.*

*A WHILE after; within a little while after; paulo post; nec ita multo post; Cic. Interposito spatio; Petron.*

*All the WHILE we were together; per omne tempus quo fuimus una; Plin.*

*He will not be sensible of it for a WHILE; hocce aliquot dies non sentiet; Ter.*

*For a WHILE they agreed together well enough; dies complures bene conveniebat inter eas; Ter.*

*All this WHILE, tamdiu; Ter. Usque hoc; Petron. Usque ad hoc tempus; Cic.*

*But a WHILE since; non ita pridem; Cic.*

*To foresee future events a good WHILE before they happen; longe prospicere futuros casus; Cic. Homo longe in posterum prospiciens; Cic.*

*A WHILE ago; (or, within this little while) he wrote; ecce intra hos dies scripsit, ut; Petron.*

*WHILE I live, or while life endures; quoad vixero; dum vivam; Virg. Dum superstes vita erit; quatenus vitam producam, donec vivere licebit; donec vivos inter agam, genibus dum fulcear. hisce; donec hoc calcavero solum, et in me habitus atque vite spiraculum manserit; dum animo exsuperabo meo; dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis; Cic. Quamdiu manserit pars ultima vite, spiritus; quoad Deus dederit hujus lucis usuram; dum memor ipse mei; dum spiritus hos regit artibus; quamdiu mihi vita contigerit. —that shall be my resolution; in omni vita mea id mihi propositum erit. —nothing shall be more esteemed by me; in omni vite cursu, nihil mihi prius, nihil mihi antiquius erit.*

*To WHIP; verberare, cedere, flagellare. —out of doors; proripere se foras. —with rods; virgis cedere; supplicium de aliquo sumere; Cic. Flagellis cedere; servilibus verberibus afficere; Justin. —a top; baxum torquere flagello; Pers.*

*To be WHIPPED with rods; virgis verberari; flagris cendi; loris uri. —till the blood comes; verberibus sic accipi ut e vulneribus sanguis exeat; Cic.*

*He WHIPPED out of the room; de cella se proripuit; Petron.*

*He is sure to be WHIPPED; non feret quin vapulet; Plant.*

*For fear we be WHIPPED; ne vapulemus.*

*Must I be WHIPPED for your faults? meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdes succedaneum?*

*You shall be WHIPPED to death; ad necem usque operiere loris; Ter.*

*It will cost you a WHIPPING; you will be whipped for it; constabit tibi flagris aliquot.*

*To WHISPER, or speak in one's ear; in aurem insusurrare, occulte dicere. Ad aurem accedere alicui; monere, admonere aliquem; familiariter insusurrare. Voce pressiore, submissa, clanculum; admoto propius capite suggerere, submonere. Aurem vellicare. Obganairo. Demissa voce profari; tacita dicere aliquid. Garrir in aurem. Aure susurrat. Linguaeque refert audita susurra; a tell-tale. Remember to WHISPER this lesson in his ear; praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento; Hor.*

*A WHIT, or little; aliquantulum. He was not moved a WHIT; ne tantulum quidem commotus est; Cic.*

*He is not a WHIT displeased; ne iratus quidem est; Ter. You are every WHIT in as bad a case; in eadem es navi; Cic. Never a WHIT the richer for rasing of Carthage; nihilo locupletior Carthagine eversa; Cic.*

*They are every WHIT as unjust as if —; in eadem sunt injustitia, ut si —; Cic. He told him of every WHIT; nihil reticuit; Ter. I will not detain you a WHIT; nihil erit in me morae.*

*WHITE; albus, candidus, niveus, candens. Candere, candicare, albescere, albicare. Candore mire lucido. Nivei coloris cernuata cute, liliis, nive, poris nivibus, non calcata nive, lacte, cygois, Pario marmore, ebore, foliis nivei ligustri candidus. Candore nivali.*

*WHITHER; quo.*

*There is a town of the same name, WHITHER he never came; oppidum est eodem nomine, quo iste nunquam accessit.*

*WHITHER are you going? quonam abis?*

*I. WHO, when it is an interrogative, is rendered by quis; as,*

*Who is this? quis hic est? Plant.*

II. *Who, when a relative, is rendered by qui: as.*

*He, Who was born a slave, complains; hic, qui verna natus est, queritur; Plaut.*

III. *Who, when an indefinite, is rendered by quis and qui: as,*

*Then somebody, I know not Who, whispered me in the ear; tum mihi nescio quis, in aurem insurrexit; Plin.*

*Truly we do not know Who he should be; nescimus nos intum quidem qui siet; Plaut.*

IV. *Who, compounded with so and ever, is rendered by quisquis and quicumque: as,*

*Whoever it be, if there be any body; quisquis est, si modo est aliquis; Cic.*

*Whoever he be, I profess myself an enemy to him; quicumque est, ei me proficor inimicum; Cic.*

I. *WHY, put interrogatively, and signifying for what cause? is rendered by cur? quare? quid? quidni? quamobrem? qua causa? (gratia, ratione?) qui? quin? quidum? and quapropter? as,*

*Why not? cur non? Ter. —did you deny it? quare negasti? Cic. —are you sad? quid tu tristis es? Ter. —should he not carry her away? quidni illam abducat? Ter. —so? quamobrem? Ter. Quidum? Plaut. Quid ita? Ter. —say you so? qua ratione istuc dicis? Ter. —is Epicurus more happy than Metrodorus? qui beator Epicurus, quam Metrodorus? Cic. —make I not haste to come hither to you? quin huc ad vos venire propere? Cic. —I pray? quapropter, quæso? Plaut.*

II. *Why, put relatively, or indefinitely, and signifying for which (or what) cause, is rendered by cur, quare, quod, qua causa, quamobrem, quapropter, quin: as,*

*There was no reason Why you should take such great pains; non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes; Cic.*

*Nor can I tell Why; nec possum dicere quare; Mart.*

*There is no reason Why; non est quod; Curt.*

*I cannot tell Why I should be blamed; quamobrem accuser nescio; Ter.*

*To give a reason Why I defend every man; rationem reddere qua de causa quemque defendam; Cic.*

*What cause is there Why you should threaten us mischief? quid est quapropter nobis malum minitemini? Plaut.*

*Is there any reason Why she should not? nunquid est causa, quin? Cic.*

III. *Why, in concessions, exceptions, replications, is often a mere expletive,*

*having nothing for it but the particle of concession, exception, &c. that it is joined with, viz. at, vero, quin: as,*

*Why, but you need to brag of your doing it; at te id scissae etiam gloriari soles; Cic. —but a prator ought to have even continent eyes; at enim prætorem deceat etiam oculos abstinere habere; Cic. —but I; ego vero; Cic. —he is here within I say; quin inquam intus hic est; Plaut. —then do you watch me; quin tu me servato. Plaut. Quin ergo, quod juvat, id semper faciant? Sallust.*

*Some other phrases:*

*I would fain know Why; causam requiro; Cic.*

*Why so? for what? ut quid? Cic.*

*To take one with a Why not; occitantem opprimere; inopinantem deprehendere.*

*WICKED; scelestus, &c.*

*To suppress WICKEDNESS; reip. affectis partibus scalpellum adhibere. Vitiatorum, nequitia, iniquitas; flagitii segetes excindere; fibras, radices evellere, rescare; contagionem radicibus extrahere; viros, nervos rescindere; crescentem impetum debilitare, frangere. Omnia scelera eradicare, radicibus evellere, funditus extirpare. Putridum, vitiosum, ad invum, ad vivum rescare. Homines consceleratos legum vinculis constringere, obligare. Impudentem et levitati perditorum hominum resistere. Impiorum conatus retundere, retardare. Maleficio tam modumque statuere. De manibus impiorum facies diripere, gladiis extorquere. Extinguere, odomare maculosum nefas. Supplicio culpam recidere. Immedicabile vulnus ense recidere.*

*To live WICKEDLY; omne nefas animo movere; quicquid usquam concipitur nefas tractare, patrare; servum vitii pectus habere; ruere per vetitum nefas.*

*A notoriously WICKED man; vita omnium perditorum ita similis, ut sit facile deterrimus, omni scelere inquinatissimus; omnium scelerum maculis notissimus; scelere ante alios immanior omnes.*

*To shun WICKEDNESS; conservare se purum integramque, pejus leto flagitium timere; animum a vitiiis, manum ab omni scelere abstinere.*

*You are wholly given up to vice and WICKEDNESS; vitiis deditus es; nunquam a vitiiis animum, mentem, cogitationem abducis; nunquam de vitiiis non cogitas; hærent in animo tuo studia vitiatorum, nunquam tua mens ab improbis cogitationibus discedit, abducitur, avellitur, vitia semper cogitat animus tuus.*

*The company of WICKED men is to be avoided; perditorum fugienda societas; non est cum improbis hominibus jungenda*

societas; colere in societatem, inire societatem cum perditis hominibus, dare se in societatem perditorum, conferre se, adjungere se, applicare se ad homines perditos, conjungere se, vinculo se societatis obstringere cum perditis hominibus, utilitatis vel maxima spe prospera, vel si spes utilitatis maxima ostendatur, non decet, turpe est, minime debemus; qui se socium ad perditos homines adjungit, cum perditis hominibus coit, perditos sequitur, comitem se præbet improbis, facit turpiter, contra quam decet, minime laudabiliter.

*To offer wrong to his father is most WICKED;* parenti vim inferre facinus atrocissimum.

*The most WICKED of the city;* civitatis fax.

*In so great abundance of WICKED men;* in tanta ubertate improborum.

*He is the WICKEDEST man that ever lived;* vir longe post homines natos improbissimus est; homo deterrimus, crudelissimus, fallacissimus; omnium scelestum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, mortalium sine dubitatione deterrimus.

*Thou most WICKED wretch;* tu omnium profligatissimo, et perditissimo.

*So WICKED, so abandoned, and so like yourself, that he seems never to have had a grain of goodness in him;* tam improbus, tam perditus, tanque tui similis, ut nequillum quidem unquam viri boni habuisse videatur.

*A most insane and WICKED enemy of all shame, modesty, and honesty;* amenitissimus et profligatissimus hostis pudoris omnis, pudicitie, et honestatis.

*A great depth of vice and WICKEDNESS;* immensa vorago vitii et gurgis improbitatis.

*The most WICKED and deplorable condition of our age;* exulceratissimus seculi nostri status.

*That WICKED mischief spreads far and wide;* serpit et progreditur longius hoc malum.

*A most WICKED life;* vita vitii flagitiisque omnibus dedita.

*There is nothing that is sacred and holy which his WICKEDNESS and treachery have not violated and profaned;* nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non hujus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit.

*Riches precipitate us into all WICKEDNESS;* in omne nefas præcipites nos adigunt divitiæ.

*WIDE;* latus, &c. — *from the purpose;* nihil ad rhombum.

*You are WIDE of the mark, if — ;* erras, si — ; Ter. Tota erras via; erras longe; Ter.

*Your fame will spread far and WIDE;*

vagabitur nomen tuum. longe atque late; Cic.

*You stride too WIDE;* varicare super modum; Quint.

*They make a furrow five feet WIDE;* sulcum latum quinque pedum faciunt; Col.

*A WIFE;* uxor, nupta, marita, conjux.

*To put away his WIFE;* uxori nuntium, repudium, remittere.

*None but one old WIFE;* neque extra unam aniculam quisquam; Ter.

*My WIFE would hear of it by some means or other;* id porro aliqua uxor mea rescisceret; Ter.

*My WIFE comes behind;* pone. subit conjux; Virg.

*To marry a WIFE;* ducere uxorem; Ter.

*The old WIFE told me of it;* anus indicium id fecit mihi; Ter.

*I have an arrant scold to my WIFE;* uxorem habeo quavis molestiorem Xantippe.

*WILD, or savage;* ferus, indomitus, effrenus.

*To break a WILD horse;* indomiti equi ferociam, audaciam, refringere, torquere frænis ora fugacis equi; ferocis equi luctantia colla retorquere.

*A WILDERNESS;* solitudo, desertum.

*To live in the WILDERNESS, or solitary places;* solitudines captare. Solitudinem, ærenum incolere. In solitudines aliquas discedere, considerare. Fugas solitudinique mandare vitam. In eremo, deserto, locis solitariis, deviis, inuis, ab humano cultu longissime remotis, in lustris sylvestribus; in recessibus, latebris, inculis terrarum plagis agere, vivere, versari, habitare, vitam abditam degere. Secedere in desertum. Loca abdita, ab arbitris remota petere. Loca sola, deserta, inculta colere. Non hominum hic video, non ego facta boum.

*To WILL, or be willing;* velle.

*If you WILL;* sis, pro, si vis.

*Whether one WILL or no;* nolens volens, vel ingratiss.

*If you WILL;* sultis, pro, si vultis.

*Whether you WILL or not;* velis, nolis.

*To be WILLING;* assentire, consentire. *WILLINGLY, or of his own accord;* sponte, ultro.

*Against his WILL;* invitus, coactus.

*To bear good WILL to;* favere, diligere, bene cupere.

*They do a thing WILLINGLY, not forced;* haud gravatim, non coactus, invitatus, &c. Ex animo suo, ex animi sui sententia; libens, libenter, libentissime; la-

bene, libenter, animo libenti, libenti, prompto et parato, volente, alacri, propenso, inquo, immo vero gaudente; volens, voluntate, summa voluntate, voluntarie, voluntario, prompto, propense, propensa voluntate, animi summa propensione; alacriter, sine vi, nulla vi, nullo coactu, nullius coactu, nemine cogente, impellente, urgente; perlibenter negotium suscipere, agere. Nihil hac re fecero libentius.

*To do WILLINGLY, of his own accord, not desired; voluntarius, sua voluntate, de sua voluntate; libere, ultro, sponte, liberrime; suo impulsu; nemine rogante, precipiente, jubente, postulante, provocante; non rogatus, provocatus; non ductu, impulsu alieno, sed sua sponte; nullius rogatu, efflagitatu; spontaneus, ultroque; nulla necessitate impellente, urgente; cum rogaret nemo, nemine impulsore, nulli auctore fecit. Volones, milites voluntarii: voluntary soldiers not pressed; nullis hominum cogentibus ipse: Sponte sua veniunt. Quamvis nemo vocavit, adest.*

*To do not WILLINGLY, unwilling; coactus, impulsus, invitus; gravatum, gravata, ingratis, ingratia, ingrate, imperio, vi impulsus, coactus; contra, præter voluntatem; impulsu alieno; repugnans, repugnans, nolens, renitens, recusans; nolens volens; invite, invitissimus, animo iniquo, minus prompto, propenso, alacri, libenti, parum læto et libenti, ægre fecit.*

*Your WILL, Sir? nuncquid imperas? quid est quod me velis?*

*His WILL was not in fault; it was against his will; voluntatis crimen non est; Cic. Non putavit; Id.*

*Let it go as it WILL; go it how it will; be it as it will; utcumque res cessarit. Quocumque modo illud sese habeat; quoquo modo se res habet; Cic. Quoquo modo sit; Boët.*

*Do your WILL; what you will; facite quod vobis lubet; Ter.*

*When you WILL; i. e. at any time; quovis die; Ter.*

*They WILL have all they should have had; de summa nihil decedet; Ter.*

*To do as he should do of his own good WILL; sua sponte recte facere; Ter.*

*With a good WILL; ex animo; Ter.*

*Against his father's WILL; præter sui voluntatem patris; Ter.*

*He may forbear if he WILL; integrum est ei abstinere.*

*You may do with it (in it) what you WILL; hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est; Cic.*

*Those arts get us the good WILL of the people; illæ artes nobis populi studia conciliant; Cic.*

*They stayed with them of their own good WILL; sua voluntate apud eum remanserunt; Cæs.*

*To wait and see which side WILL get the better of it; eventum belli expectare; Cæs.*

*You WILL have all your own will; vis tu omnia arbitrato tuo facere.*

*If one WILL not, another will; invenies alium si te hic fastidit; Virg.*

*To let one have his WILL; alicui obsecundare; Ter.*

*If I might have my WILL; si meo arbitrato liceat; Plant.*

*Your WILL shall be done; fiet.*

*You shall have your WILL; mos tibi geretur; Plant. Gestus est mos voluntati tum; Cic.*

*We have the world at WILL; ad voluntatem nostram fluunt res; Cic.*

*I would have it done with his WILL too; volo ipsius quoque voluntate hæc fieri; Ter.*

*If either of them WILL; si uter velit; Cic.*

*He pretended to be sick, and would make his WILL; simulat se egrotare et testamentum facere velle; Cic.*

*He wanted no good WILL; illi studium non desuit; Cic.*

*At the WILL of the enemy; ad arbitrium hostium; Flor.*

*Against my WILL; father's will; me invito; Cic. Invito patre; Ter.*

*I did it against my WILL; invitatus feci; Ter. Accepit invitatus; Cic.*

*It WILL not be long ere; jam aderit; prope adest, cum; Ter.*

*I believe he WILL be here by and by; credo illum jam affuturum esse; Ter.*

*Add as much as you WILL; quantumcunque eo addideris; Cic.*

*I see your good-WILL towards me; benevolentiam tuam erga me perspicio; Cic.*

*They bear a great good-WILL towards you; singulari sunt in te benevolentia; Cic.*

*When WILL that be? quando istuc erit? Ter.*

*When you WILL; he will; ubi voles; quando volet; Ter. Plant.*

*With a good WILL; haud invito; gravate; Ter. Plant.*

*I bear no good-WILL to; alienissimas sum a; Cic.*

*But now he WILL; at nunc faciet; Ter.*

*He let me have my WILL; me passus est, quæ meo cunque animo libitum est, facere; Ter.*

*So you may but have (work) your WILL; dum efficias id quod cupis; Ter.*

*You let him have too much his own*



Will; nimium illi indulges; Ter.

*But let these things be as they WILL;* sed hæc utat want; Ter.

*If I might have had my WILL;* si mihi obtemperatum esset; Cic.

*He has wit at WILL;* ingenium in numero habet; Senec.

*How you WILL;* ut tibi videbitur; Cic.

*You may prevent it if you WILL;* tibi in manu est, ne fiat; Ter.

*Whether he WILL or no;* etiam si nolit; Ter.

*To foresee what WILL follow;* in posterum prospicere; Cic.

*They WILL have cause to rejoice;* fiet, ut gaudeant; Liv.

*We WILL consider of these things afterwards;* ista videbimus posterius; Cic.

*What WILL become of me?* quid mihi fiet? Ovid. — *of your brother;* de fratre quid fiet? Ter. — *of my Tulliola?* quid Tulliola mea fiet; Cic.

*What do you think WILL become of you?* quid tibi (te) futurum censes? Ter.

*If I cannot have my WILL on the matter,* I will be revenged on the man; qui animum non potest, stratrum cedit.

*He that WILL not when he may, when he would shall have nay;* qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit.

*According to your own WILL;* pro tuo ipsius arbitrata; tuo ipsius iudicio ac voluntate; iudicio tuo proprio; ex dictamine proprio tuo.

*You judge of their WILL according to your own;* illos ex tuo ingenio iudicas.

*I see your friend in all causes, or there are a thousand reasons why I should bear you good-WILL;* ex omnibus causis tibi amicis sum; omnibus tibi necessitudinis causis conjunctus maxime sum, omnes mihi necessitudinum causas, omnia necessitudinis summa jura, omnes necessitudines intercedunt; mihi tecum omnia sunt; ita multe mihi tecum consuetudinis causas sunt, ut nihil possit esse conjunctius; amo te singulariter omnibus de causis; omnibus ad te amandum causis adducor, moveor, impellor, causam tui diligendi nullam non habeo; quid est cur te non etiam atque etiam diligam?

*I bear the city good-WILL;* sum in urbis desiderio, desiderio me urbs afficit; desiderium me tenet urbis; urbis cupiditate flagro; animus meus in urbe est, urbem spectat, mateat urbis desiderio, est in urbis desiderio.

*I would you saw my heart, or good WILL;* velim te animum meum videre; velim, quæ sit in te animi propensio, possem inspicere; cuperem sensus tibi patere intusque animi mei; quam vellem, quomodo animatus erga te sim, oculis cornere

tibi liceret? Nihil mihi esset opacius, quam ut eas mentis meæ partes quæ oculos latent, ab oculis remotæ essent, oculis minime patent, possem introspicere.

*I have presented him from having his WILL, or following his lust;* improbam filius cupiditatem refutavi, repressi, retulsi, fregi; obiecti, me opposui illius cupiditati, libidini, intemperantiæ; feci atque effecti, ne posset cupiditati suæ satisfacere, libidini obtemperare, inique cogitata perficere, improba consilia ad exitum perducere; longius cupiditate processisset, nisi incurrissem, occurrissem, obviam irissem, impediissem, impedimento fuisset, impedimenta objecissem; rapiobat eum cupiditas, ego repressi; efferebat eum libidinis impetus, ego modum statui.

*I WILL, on all occasions, give you proof of my hearty good-will, or how much good-will I bear you;* ubi res feret, cum occasio postulabit, indicabo tibi animum meum; patefaciam, significabo, declarabo, aperiam, testificabor, re tibi probabo, exhibit animum meus, patebit, constabit, perspicuus erit; significationem tibi dabo, signa ostendam, argumenta præbebo animi mei; animum tibi meum certa argumenta patefacient; ex apertis, minime obscuris, minime dubiis argumentis, signis, indicis, testimoniis, animum meum, meam voluntatem, meos sensus cognoscere, perspicies, intelliges, conjicies.

*He did that very WILLINGLY;* habens ac volens hoc fecit.

*He came to me WILLINGLY;* ultro, sponte sua, ad me venit; se mihi obtulit.

*I will do it WILLINGLY;* ex animo faciam.

*He undertook the government very WILLINGLY;* perquam libenter, suapte ingenio, imperium suscepit; non requisitus, sed sponte et ultroque provinciam suscepit.

*That fell out according to my WILL;* ex animi sententia hoc accidit.

*He will follow WILLINGLY;* ipse volens facillique sequetur; nullo cogente vel mandante veniet huc.

*We are all brought from thence to the town very WILLINGLY;* consilio illius omnes animisque volentibus ad urbem afferimur.

*Pompey WILLINGLY discourses of you;* Pompeius non provocatus, sed sua sponte, de te communicare solet.

*I hear you very WILLINGLY;* libenter et studiosè te audio.

*He entertained me most civilly, kindly, and WILLINGLY;* non gravate, non difficultè, sed benigne, comiter, et libentè animo, me excepit.

*To incur one's ill-WILL, or displeasure;* animum reprehensionis alicui dare, præ-

bore; alicujus odium incurere; omnium a se studia alienare; conceptum de se opinionem minuire, tollere.

To WIN, as at play; lucrari, lucrificare. —or obtain; consequi, adipisci, nanciari, obtinere. —his suis; superare adversarium lite. —by fair means; pollicitationibus, mercede promissa adducere, provocare. —the people's good-will, men's hearts; conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis; sibi animos hominum; Cic. —a prize; pretium certaminis ferre; Ovid.

Nothing is WON or lost; æquis conditionibus disceditur.

He has WON many a prize; plurimarum palmarum homo.

I will WIN the horse, or lose the saddle; win all, or lose all; aut ter sex, aut tres temore.

It WINS men to one another; conciliat inter se homines; Cic.

To WIND himself into one; insinuare sese in alicujus amicitiam. —up a discourse; perorare, concludere.

To have the WIND with one; secundo vento vehi, cursum tenere; Cic.

As the WIND stands; utique est ventus; Plaut.

They go down the WIND; res sunt illis minus secundæ. Res inclinata est; Petr.

They are quite gone down the WIND; ad egestatis terminos redacti sunt; Plaut.

What WIND blew you hither? æd tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedere? Virg. To wind oneself out of trouble, danger, omnes; ex malis emergere; Ter. Se ex turbis, ærumnis, insidiis, extricare, expellere, extrahere, evolvere; Ter. Quomodo me ex hac expeditur turba tanta? Ter. At sic citius, qui te expeditas his ærumnis, reperias; Ter. Atque impedium in ea expediti animum meum; Id. Quæ neque uti devitem scio, neque quomodo me inde extraham; Ter. Cura sese expedit. Ego nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis; Ter. Hac res et te omni turba evolvat, ut; Ter. —up the strings higher; nervos (chordas) intendere.

Taking the night WIND; usum nocturna aura; Cæs.

I had it in the WIND presently; sensi illico; Ter.

We began to go down the WIND; fortuna se inclinaverat; Cæs.

The WIND serving them; nacti idoneum ventum; Cæs.

The ships lay WIND-bound; naves vento tenebantur; Cæs.

They bring both WIND and tide with them; et ventum et matum nactus secundum; Cæs.

They WIND themselves in between the troops; se inter equitum turmas insinu-

ant; Cæs.

It is an ill WIND that blows nobody good; etiam aconito inest remedium.

To go down the WIND; adversa pati.

A side WIND; ventus ex parte adversus; ventus obliquus.

To have, or to get, the WIND of; vento præverti.

To gather WIND; flabello ventulum facere.

In sailing, the WIND and weather must be observed; tempestas spectanda in navigatione; in navigando, tempestati obsequi, artis est, parere temporis; ad rationem temporis consilia accommodare, quasi ducem sequi tempestatem, spectare quid postulet, pendere oportet a tempestate, a te spectanda tempestas est; ad tempestatem consilia dirigere debemus, habenda tempestatis ratio est; cursus navigationis ad rationem tempestatum moderandus, dirigendus, tenendus.

We have WIND and weather; we shall sail very prosperously; we will take time while time serves; tempestate secunda navigabimus; quæ prima navigandi facultas data erit, ea utemur; nacti tempestatem opportunam, idoneam, aptam, minime adversam, prosperam, secundam, discedemus, solvemur, proficiscemur, vela faciemus.

We were driven from the haven by the WIND; or the wind kept us from the haven; venti a portu repulerunt; portum reflante vento, tenere non potuimus; portum inire conantes adversi venti vis repulit ac rejecti, ne portum obtinere liceret; cum omni studio conaremur, ventus repulit, venti vis portu exclusit; per venti vim portum ingredi, inire, obtinere, æsequi non licuit; venti vis adversa portu nos exclusit, prohibuit, arcuit, amovit; rejecti sumus a portu reflante vento; portum ventus eripuit; summovit nos ventus a portu; portum inire conantes repulit ventus.

A soft and sweet cooling WIND; aura, flatus mollior ac suavior; insuurrans, dulcis frigerans aura.

WINDS contrary; venti adversi, iniqui, non æqui, discordes, fluctuantes, prohibentes; turbo, a whirl, tempestuous wind; refusus, us, m.

WINE; vinum, merum.

He makes a feast without WINE; Cæleri sacrificat.

A dinner without WINE; prandium caninum; Gall.

Those kinds of WINE bear age well; ea vins vetustatem ferunt; Cic.

The fountain runs WINE; vino scaturit fons.

Call for a glass of WINE for me; jube dari vinum; Plaut.

*I have had my fill of WINE; me com-  
plevi flore Liberi; Plant.*

*How the slut tipples off the WINE! ut  
inarguitat impura in se merum avariter!  
Plant.*

*The WINE grows sour; vinum coacoscit; Cic. —is got into my head; vinum mihi in cerebrum abijt.*

*When the WINE is in, the wit is out; in vino veritas.*

*The sweetest WINE makes the sourest vinegar; corruptio optimi est pessima.*

*WINE makes merry; Bacchus lætitiæ dator.*

*Pleasant WINE; vinum lenè.*

*Sour WINE; vinum acidum.*

*Vapid WINE; vappa; vinum evanidum, abjectum, nil redolens, fugiens, inclinans, quod deseribuit, detritum est, et vigorem suum perdidit, vel degeneravit; mucidum vinum.*

*They presently brought me some better WINE; mox affertur vinum aliquod generosius.*

*He drank of the same WINE; idem ipse bibebat nectar.*

*There is no comparison between this WINE and mine; meum vinum, ad hoc collatum, vappa est.*

*Very strong WINE; vinum equo vehementius.*

*There was WINE plenty; nec deficit Bacchi liquor.*

*The worst WINE that ever I tasted; plus erat quam vappa.*

*He drank red WINE; the blood of the grape; rorem hausit palmitis.*

*WINE warms within, and makes men cheerful; ex vino affatim hausto, concallescit omne corpus, rubescit facies, hilarescit frons.*

*The best sort of wine; Bacchi bellaria; Methymno fusus de palmitis succus.*

*Drink WINE briskly, and carouse care away; diacas curas jugulare Falerno.*

*I say not what sweet WINE we drank; sack, malmsey, Hippocras; taceo vinum dulce, vinum nigrum, Lesbium, Tarentinum.*

*A WING; ala, m, f.*

*To clip the WINGS; alas præcidere.*

*My words have WINGS; volucrum vocem gestio; Plant.*

*Go you to the left WING, you to the right; tu in sinistram cornu, tu in dextrum (sc. veni, abi); Ter.*

*He placed the troops in the WINGS; in cornibus statuerat cohortes; Tac.*

*One WING vanquished the Treviri; una ala Treviros prodigavit; Tac.*

*They were not slack in the WINGS; nec cunctatam apud latera; Tac. Reliquos equites ad latera (in the wings) disponit; Cms.*

*To WINK; nivero, connivere. —at one, or take no notice; dissimulare, tolerare, permittere. —at his own, and to mark other men's faults; aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum; Lyncei foris, talpæ domi. —at another's faults; in amicorum delictis cæcutire, ut in nostris; delicta, noxas, offensas dissimulare, impune præterire.*

*I have not had one WINK of sleep these three nights; continuas has tres noctes vigilavi; Plant.*

*He WINKED to me, that I should not speak to him; oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem; Plant.*

*He never had a WINK of sleep all the while that he was consul; suo toto consulatione somnum non vidit; Cic.*

*Why do you WINK at the greatest wickedness of men? cur in hominum sceleribus maximis connivitis? Cic.*

*He nods at one, and WINKS on another; alii adnutat, alii adnictat; Næv.*

*Eyes WINKING, or that cannot keep open for drowsiness; oculi somno conniventes; Cic.*

*WINTER; hyems, bruma, f. hyemale tempus, quo frigent et rigent omnia.*

*To WINTER, or pass the winter in some place; hyemare, hibernare.*

*WINTER drew on, was drawing on; hyems appropinquabat; Cms. Suberat; Id.*

*Leave the rest for them to live on in WINTER; reliquum hyemationi relinquatur; Var.*

*They had their WINTER quarters about Aquileia; circa Aquileiam hyemabant; Cms.*

*He draws them out of their WINTER quarters; ex hybernis educit; Cms.*

*In WINTER time; per hyemem; Cic.*

*The WINTER following; es, quæ secuta est, hyeme; Cms.*

*A very hard WINTER; hyems horrida; teterrima ac fœdissima hyems hæc est; hyeme utimur injucunda ac tristi; hyemem habemus perodiosam; nihil hac hyeme fœdius, nihil horribilius.*

*To be WISE; sapiens.*

*A WISE man of Gotham; octavus sapientum.*

*In no WISE; neutiquam, nequaquam, nullo pacto, nullo modo. —any wise, by all means; quoquo modo. —this wise; in hunc modum.*

*Other-WISE; alio modo, vel pacto.*

*Wise, or other-wise; aut sapiens, aut stultus, vel insipiens.*

*To excel in WISDOM; sapientia, prudentia præstare, prælucere aliis. Egregiis sapientie dotibus reliquis civibus antecellere. Omnes consilio, prudentia vincere, superare; longe, multum, longo intervallo*

procedere. Sapientiam gloria excellere. Propter sapientiam primas obtinere. Vir summa prudentia; omnium facile sapientissimus, consultissimus, summa sagacitate; propter incredibilem divinam sapientiam imprimis admirandas; ea prudentia ut sapientiam octavus merito habendas sit, ne dicam primas. Homo sapiens et alta quadam mente proditus; consilio et prudentia clarissimus.

*I would have you be as wise as I;* cum maxime volo; Ter.

*In my mind they are wiser;* sapienter mea sententia; Ter.

*No, in no wise;* minime gentium; Ter.

*Are you ever the wiser now?* nunquid nunc es certior? Plant.

*As wise as men as any in our city;* sapiens homo cum primis nostrae civitatis; Cic.

*Your worship's wise;* tu quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es; Ter.

*He will hold his hands, if he be wise;* continebit, si sapiet, manus; Ter.

*In this methinks you were not so wise as you should (might) have been;* in hoc prudentiam tuam desidero; Cic.

*A wise-acre;* stultus, qui mulget hircos.

*There is never a wiser one betwixt them both;* malleum sapientiorum manubrio.

*As wise as Solomon;* plus sapit quem Thales.

*A great wise man of Gotham;* vervecum in patria natus; sic dicitur vervecina statua; uti Plautinus Hegio servum stupidiorem appellat statuam vervecinam, quasi dicas, brutum ac mutum hominem.

*Old men are more ended with wisdom;* senes prudentiores; senum consilia non saepe inutilia sunt, inania, stulta, absurda; raro labitur senilis aetas; optimis ac firmissimis rationibus fere semper nititur senilis opinio, sententia; sapienter consulunt senes, optimam partem eligunt, non peccant in consilio, non errant, non habentur, non offendunt; quorum grandior aetas, qui longius aetate processerunt, is eorum solet esse sensus, qui a ratione non discedat, recedat, procul abest, qui cum ratione congruat, quem ratio confirmet, a quo ratio non dissentiat.

*The knowledge of God is better than human wisdom;* nihil sine numine felix; qui suas cogitationes ad Deum non adhibet, sed in cogitationibus non confugit ad Deum, sua consilia ad Deum non refert, cuius animus cum Deo nunquam loquitur, saepe illum fallit humana prudentia, saepe is ab humana prudentia in fraudem, in errores inducitur, saepe labitur, aut offendit aut errat, ab humana prudentia ductus, decem secutus humanam prudentiam, hu-

manam prudentiam ductus, falsis quadam rerum humanarum specie deceptus.

*It is wisdom to give place to time;* tempori parere sapientia est; tempori cedere, necessitati parere, res ad tempus accommodare, uti tempore, quam tempus postulet, ea servare, atque exequi, sapientia est, sapientium est, sapientis est, convenit sapienti, proprium sapientis est, decet sapientem, ad sapientem pertinet; qui tempus consulit, qui rationem temporis habet, qui nullam rem agit, quam tempus improbare videatur, is vero sapiens est, hunc vere sapientem dicas, sapientem si quis hunc appellat, non errabit.

*I set not much by myself, I do not account myself wise;* tanti me non facio; hoc mihi non sumo, non assemo, non arrogo, non adascio, me ad hunc sapientiae gradum pervenisse non puto, eam mihi sapientiam contigisse non sentio; fateor eo me sapientiam non pervenisse, ea me sapientia non esse, non uaque adeo me sapere, non ita mihi placeo, non ita mihi assentior, non eam de me opinionem suscepi, non ita me effero, non mihi tantum tribuo, non in me tantum statuo, pono, loco, non ipse mihi tanti sum, non ita valde me amo, non ipse me tanti facio, sentio, pendo, puto, reputo, daco.

*To wish, or desire;* cupere, avere; optare, exoptare. In votis habere. Est mihi in votis. Omnibus votis exposcere, expetere. Nihil optatus, exoptatus habere. Valde, vehementer, magnopere cupere, velle. Velle suum cuique est. —one well; bene velle, vel cupere alicui. —or long for; ex desiderio rei laborare; rei vehementer inhiare, &c. —very well to one; studio alicujus teneri; alicujus studiosus, studiosissimus.

*According to my wish;* ex voto, optato.

*To have, or obtain, his wish, or desire;* optato potiri; voti compos fieri, compotem voti facere. Voto, optatis potiri, frui. Meis votis, optatis, expectationi fortuna, res respondit. *To have his choice given him;* habere optionem datam, delatam.

*I wish well to that maid;* illi faveo virgini; Ter. —you well with all my heart; tibi bene ex animo volo; Ter. —much health; salvere te plurimum jubeo; Ter. —for nothing more; nihil mihi optatus est; nihil est mihi potius, exoptatus. —that heartily; est id mihi in votis meis maximis. —that this business may be blessed to us, and all, &c.; quod felix faustumque sit nobis omnibus, totique reipublicae literariae. —no harm from any man; from hence; abest omnis triste. —you as well as heaven and earth can make you; familiam incolumem, rem uberiorem, longevam latamque vitam in hoc

seculo, et perennem felicitatem in futuro.  
—*you both much happiness thereby; ve-*  
*trum utrique faustum ut sit felixque, pre-*  
*cor. —you all much joy and content; y-*  
*his ego omnibus laeta precor universa. —*  
*much good it may do him; sit illi faus-*  
*tum. —you well with, &c.; bene sit tibi*  
*cam, &c. —God may preserve your son;*  
*tibi filium sospitet tuum Deus.*

*It is according to our Wish; voto con-*  
*venit res; Ovid.*

*I could Wish he should live; vellem,*  
*utipem viveret; Cic.*

*His Wish was; optavit, ut; Cic.*

*I am as well (happy) as I could Wish,*  
*id est, mihi immortalitas parva est, si; Ter.*

*What shall I Wish you, that is worthy*  
*of you? quid dignum tibi precabor?*  
*Mart.*

*Being WISHED to do, as they did; ad-*  
*monitus, ut idem faceret; Cic.*

*I found my daughter bestowed accord-*  
*ing to my Wish; offendi, ut volebam,*  
*collocatam filiam; Ter.*

*It is fallen out according to your Wish;*  
*ut optasti ita est; Cic. Id accidit quod*  
*tibi maximo optatum fuit; Cic. Istuc*  
*tibi ex sententia tua obtigit; Ter.*

*As I would have WISHED; ex mea*  
*sententia; Plaut.*

*That was more than I WISHED for;*  
*illud etiam accidit præter optatum meum;*  
*Cic.*

*Not so well as I could have WISHED;*  
*non satis ex sententia; Plaut.*

*Contrary to what I could have Wish-*  
*ed; præter sententiam; Plaut.*

*They Wish me dead; meam mortem*  
*expectant, exoptant; Ter. —him health;*  
*long life; illum, ut vivat, optant; Ter.*  
*—joy of his victory; gratulantur ei victo-*  
*riam; Cic.*

*They WISHED Caesar well; Caesaris*  
*rebus favebant; Cæsar.*

*He WISHES but this; hæc hoc solum*  
*est in votis.*

*As one could Wish; ex optato.*

*If God would give us whatever we*  
*should Wish, what do you think we*  
*would chiefly wish for in all the world?*  
*si non a Deo optimo maximoque daretur*  
*optio, quid putas rerum humanarum potis-*  
*simum vellemus?*

*When we shall have freedom to choose*  
*what we would Wish; cum soluta nobis*  
*est eligendi optio.*

*He has the choice of his Wish given*  
*him; eligendi optio ei delata est.*

*I have now leisure, or ease, such as I*  
*could Wish for; otium quod mihi nunc*  
*peroptato datum est.*

*Why should not I Wish to embrace the*  
*man? cur mihi non esset in optatis am-*  
*plexu hominem?*

*Phrase.*

*If you Wish for that; si id tibi cordi*  
*est.*

*That is fallen out contrary to my*  
*Wish, yet I am very well contented that,*  
*&c.; illud etiam accidit præter optatum*  
*meum; sed valde tamen ex voluntate,*  
*ut.*

*If God would give me freedom of my*  
*choice, or Wish; si quis mihi Deus po-*  
*testatem optionemque faceret. —had*  
*given to you the choice of your wish; si*  
*Deus optionem tibi tulisset.*

*If I had my choice to Wish for; si op-*  
*tio mihi detur.*

*The event fell out, as it was WISHED*  
*for; eventus respondit optatis.*

*God granting my Wish; Deo annu-*  
*ente.*

*Better than I could Wish; supra votum*  
*longe meum.*

*Which from my very heart I Wish and*  
*pray God, may be good for, &c.; quod*  
*vobis ex animo (aut meo siquid majus est*  
*animo), precor.*

*You will Wish yourself no harm; pul-*  
*chre tibi precaria.*

*A better you cannot Wish; quo melior,*  
*ne voto quidem fingi poterat.*

*WIT; ingenium.*

*Sharpness of Wit; Subtilitas, solertia*  
*sagacitas, acumen.*

*Well in his WITS; mentis compos-*  
*sana mentis.*

*Out of his WITS; insanus.*

*Of a good Wit and capacity; vir inge-*  
*nii quadam perspicacitate, acumine, colo-*  
*ritate divina; felicissimo ingenio, perspi-*  
*caci, prompto, vivido, præclaro, optimo,*  
*eximio, egregio, subtili, sagaci, raro, acri,*  
*peracri, acerrimo, acutissimo, ingenio*  
*præditus summo, exquisito, præstanti,*  
*præstantissimo, excellentissimo, uber-*  
*rime; egregiis ingenii dotibus ornatus;*  
*callere et florere ingenio; ingenii præ-*  
*sidiis munitus; natura peracutus; in-*  
*credibili quadam et prope singulari ac di-*  
*vinæ ingenii vi imbutus; extra omnem*  
*ingenii aleam. Homo acutus, solers, sa-*  
*gax, ingeniosus, perspicax. Ingenio,*  
*ingenii sagacitate, acie, acumine, acrimonia*  
*vigere, pollere, longe, plurimum valere;*  
*gloria florere, inter omnes excellere.*  
*Abundantia quadam ingenii præstare.*  
*Argo, Lynceo perspicacior, orulatio. In-*  
*genii et mentis acie perspicacissima.*  
*Politi et limati judicii, et aquilina ingenii*  
*acie. Emunctæ naris homo; cui ingenii*  
*dives, benigna vena est. Ingenii currunt*  
*flumina quanta tui.*

*Have your WITS about you; ingenium*  
*in numerato habe; Plin. Fac apud te ut*  
*sies; Ter.*

*Where is your Wit? ubi est acumen*  
*tuum? Cic.*

*If I have any Wit*; si quid est in me ingenii? Cas.

*At his Wits' end*; consilii egeus; Petron.

*A good quick Wit*; exprompta memoria; Ter.

*He is a great Wit*; vir est summo ingenio; Cic. Præstanti ingenio; Cic. Maximo ingenio præditus; Cic.

*Not but that he had Wit*; non quod ei deesset ingenium.

*Are you well in your Wits*? sanusne es; Ter.

*He has no more Wit than a stone*; non habet plus sapientiæ, quam lapis; Plant.

*They say I am out of my Wits*; insanire me aiunt; Plaut.

*I was at my Wits' end*; obstupui; Ter.

*His tongue runs before his Wit*; non cogitat quid dicat; Ter.

*Is he well in his Wits, think you?* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter.

*To come to his Wits again*; ad se redire; Ter.

*That has the Wit that you have*; qui habet salem, qui in te est; Ter.

*To Wit*; nempe; puta; videlicet; scilicet; nimirum; Ter.

*He is not well in his Wits*; non est compos animi; mentis; Ter. Cic. Sui est impos animi; Plaut. Non est apud sese; Ter. Apud se non est; Petron.

*I am almost out of my Wits*; vix sum apud me; animi compos; Ter.

*As far as the Wit of man can devise*; quantum comminisci valet hominis ingenium; Col.

*If he were not out of his Wits*; si mentis compos; mentis sum esset; Cic.

*There is Wit in what you say*; acute hoc dicis.

*We do you to Wit of the grace of God*; notam facimus vobis gratiam Dei; Bez.

*Wit at will*; gladiator in arena consilium capit.

*Bought Wit is best*; duro flagello mens docetur rectius.

*You are of an excellent Wit*; ingenio præstas; de ingenii tui præstantia, vi, acie, ita statuo, neminem tibi anteferri posse, paucos admodum conferri; excellere te ingenio, præstare, florere, valere, vel omnibus antecellere, vel certe nemini concedere; judico acutissimam esse aciem ingenii tui, egregio te a natura instructum ingenio, minime te esse hebetem ad id quod melius sit intelligendum; cum esse ingenii tui aciem, nihil ut non videas, assequaris, facile intelligas, scientia comprehendas; ingenii tantum in te daco

esse, quantum esse potest plurimum; ingenium in te sentio esse summum, eximium, egregium, non mediocre, non vulgare, non quale multis contingit, exquisitum, rarum, singulare, præstans, acutissimum, plane divinum; non vulgati ingenii dexteritate præditus; ingenii oculi purus illi est, et acer; vir subtilissima ingenii acie; divino prorsus acumine; miro judicio, igneo vigetque ingenio; extra omnem ingenii aleam positus; cui vegeta est et alta indoles. Senex gravis et expertus multarum rerum; cordatus et exercitatus; acrioris et acerrimi iudicii; minime vulgaris iudicii, maturi, integri, sani; acetum habens in pectore; aures habens acri lotas aceto; dives quodam ingenii promptuarium et penu; longo plurimarum rerum usu exercitatus, expertus; qui diutino rerum usu collegit sibi prudentiam; rerum varietate atque usu ipso jam perdoctus; Cic. admirabili variarum rerum cognitione, diuturno complurium rerum usu sapiens, prudens, callidus; vir magna prudentia, usu atque exercitatione præditus; quem sors varia in divitias, in inopiam, in auctoritatem et exilium alternis vicibus sæpe trajecit; longa rerum experientia excellens.

*Antonius was a man of an incredible and singular Wit and wisdom*; Antonii incredibilis quedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii; plenus erat consilii, et propter incredibilem et divinam sapientiam suam reliquis civibus antecellere putabatur.

*A Wise man foresees what is to come*; in posterum prospicit sapiens præsentitque.

*Men of divine prudence and wisdom*; homines divina mente et consilio præditi.

*Witting and willing*; voluntarius, sua voluntate, de sua voluntate.

*Out of his Wits*; mente alienatus, captus; non compos sui, minime compos mentis.

*To recover his Wits*; ex insanis morbo convalescere; sum sanæ mentis compositum fieri.

*He always has his Wits about him*; omnium horarum homo.

*A Witty man*; good at any thing; cordatus admodum vir.

*The fellow has some Wit in his brains*; homo habet acetum in pectore.

*Make use of your Wits*; destitutis ventis, remos adhibe.

*Witty and pleasant discourse*; sermo lepore et facetiis conditus.

*By this Witty trick, he*; hoc ille commento.

*I had but little Wit before, I hope I may not have lost it all now*; mihi

parum erat cerebri; verebar ne totum periret.

*I wish him an ounce more WIT in his addle head; ego illi precabar, micam sobriæ mentis, in tam putrido cerebro, si tamen ullum habebat.*

*He has lost his WITS in a wood; facit intelligendo, ut nihil intelligat.*

*If they had either Wit or honesty; siqua esset in iis vel mica salis.*

*A WITTY knave, that can act any part; ille, vel absque persona, potest quamvis agere personam.*

*They must rise betimes that overreach him in Wit; animum is habet perspicacissimum.*

*He will stretch his WITS; try his uttermost; ingenii nervos omnes et aculeos intendere.*

*He has Wit at will; ingenii dotibus cumulatissimus; nullius tantum est summen ingenii, ut.*

*A WITTY youth; gratiarum et Camænarum pullus.*

*To be WISER than the rest of mortals; supra mortalitatem istam sapere.*

*A man not quite a fool in my judgment, but very WISE in his own; homo nec meo iudicio stultus, sed suo valde sapiens.*

*Now I will try your Wit; nunc experiar, sine acetum tibi, vel cor acre in pectore tuo.*

*Has this man any Wit? ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore?*

*He is very wise and WITTY; sapit hic pleno pectore; habet cor; cordatus est. —scarcely wise enough; parum animo valet.*

**I. WITH, before a word signifying the cause, instrument, or manner, is a sign of an ablative case: as,**

*To be tormented WITH expecting; angustatione; Cic.*

*He killed him WITH his own hand; manu sua occidit; Cic.*

*Many great diseases are cured WITH fasting and rest; multi magni morbi curantur abstinencia et quiete; Cels.*

**Note: The ablative case of the instrument never has a preposition expressed, though one be understood with it. But with the rest, especially of the ablative case of the manner, as a preposition is always understood, so it is sometimes expressed: as, In hoc admodum delector; Cic. In hac esse rogationcula delectatum; Cic. Semper magno cum metu dicere incipio; Cic. Quod cum salute ejus fiat; Ter. Legata ex testamento Tiberii, cum fide ac sine calumnia representata persolvit; Suet. Multis locis cum istoc animo es vituperandus; Ter. Qualine amico mea commendavi bona?**

**Probo, et fideli, et fido, et cum magna fide; Plaut.**

**II. WITH, signifying company (in which sense it often has together expressed with it), is rendered by cum: as,**

*I shall have a care of that too, that Cratippus be together WITH him; illud quoque erit nobis curæ, ut Cratippus una cum eo sit; Cic.*

**III. WITH, after verbs signifying to be angry, is put for at, and rendered by the dative case: as,**

*There is no reason why I should be angry WITH the young man; adolecenti nihil est, quod succenseam; Ter.*

**IV. WITH, after a verb signifying to compare, contend, or mingle with, is sometimes rendered by the dative case: as,**

*To compare great things WITH small; parvis componere magna; Vir.*

*None but Amyntas contends WITH you; solus tibi certat Amyntas.*

*He was proud of his honor mingled WITH burden; mixtoque oneri gaudebat honore; Ovid.*

**Note: This dative is mostly poetical; orators using rather an ablative case with cum: as, Ut cum maximis minima conferam; Cic. Rem cum re comparare; Cic. Tot annos cum populo Rom. de imperio certavit; Cic. Cum Ætolis belavit; Cic. Ut cum matre corpus miscere videamur; Cic. Poets also use an ablative case after miscere with a preposition: as, Te patrios miscere juvat cum conjuge census; Mart. and without: as, Magno se corpore miscet; Vir.**

**V. WITH, applied to a person with reference to the place where one is, or to some power or prevalence that one has with him, is rendered by apud: as,**

*You shall sup WITH me, i. e. at my house; tu apud me cenabis; Plaut.*

*They are of little avail WITH me; apud me minimum valent; Cic.*

**VI. WITH, after verbs signifying to begin, is put for at or from, and rendered by a: as,**

*I had a mind to begin WITH that; ab eo exordiri volui; Cic.*

**VII. WITH is frequently put as a part of a foregoing verb, and included in the Latin of it: as,**

*He goes on WITH his villany; persequitur scelus ille suum; Ovid.*

*Who can find fault WITH it? quis id reprehenderit? Cic.*

*I agree WITH; tibi assentior; Cic.*

**Note: After me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui, and quibus, cum is put as a part of the foregoing word. Mecum et tecum dicitur non cum me, et cum te; Cic. Cum nobis non dicitur, sed nobiscum; Id.**

Jam non cum aliis, sed tecum ipse certa; Id. Quicum te fortuna conjunxisset; Id. Omnia sua secum una moritura arbitrabatur; Id.

VIII. WITH, *having the and a superlative degree without a substantive coming after it, in such phrases as these—with the longest, with the shortest, with the widest, sweetest, sourest, sharpest, blackest, oldest, &c.—may be rendered, 1. by a positive degree, with nimium: as,*

*You are come WITH the soonest; nimium advenisti cito; Plant. In rebus apertissimis nimium longi sumus; Cic. Nimium mihi diu videor in uno genere criminum verari; Id.*

*2. By a comparative degree, either with æquo, &c. or with quam and decet, &c.*

*WITH the forwardest to give respect; in obsequium plus æquo pronus; Hur.*

*The business was done WITH the most favorable; minus severe quam decuit res confecta est; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*I will be even WITH you; pacem referam gratiam; Ter.*

*May I speak a word WITH you? licetne pauca? Ter.*

*I wish you well WITH all my heart; tibi bene ex animo volo; Ter.*

*If he would have any thing WITH me; si quid me velit; Ter.*

*What would you WITH me? quid me vis? quæris? Ter.*

*What have you to do WITH me? quid mecum est tibi? Plant.*

*I will have nothing to do WITH you; res tuas tibi habeto; agit.*

*Things go not well WITH them; res sunt illis minus secundæ; Ter.*

*He shall not go away WITH it so; haud sic auferet; Ter.*

*WITH a good will; haud invito; haud gravate; Ter. Plant.*

*I am now quite out of love WITH myself; ego nunc totus displiceo mihi; Ter.*

*Because I was weary WITH travelling; quod de via fessus essem; Cic.*

*I know not what course to take WITH that girl; neque quid consilii capiam scio de virgine isthac; Ter.*

*What shall we do WITH the child? quid faciemus puero? Ter.*

*Middle not WITH that which does not concern you; tua quod nihil refert percontari desinas; Ter.*

*It is just so WITH me; eadem mihi usu veniunt; Cic.*

*And WITHAL because he was hugely in debt; simul quod me alienum ingens erat; Sal.*

*Had we where WITHAL to do; si esset*

*unde id fieret; Ter.*

*He fed on such meat as was most sweet, and WITHAL of easiest concoction; utebatur eo cibo qui suavisissimus esset, et idem facillimus ad concoquendum; Cic.*

*This seems to be one and the same WITH that which; hoc unum et idem videtur esse, atque id quod; Cic.*

*They are made up of the same elements WITH you; ex iisdem tibi constant elementis; Macro.*

*They once were all one WITH the Academics; quondam iidem erant qui Academici; Cic.*

*Care must be taken that they be not killed WITH heat or cold; providendum ne propter æstum, aut propter frigus dispareant; Varro.*

*To have the wind WITH one; secundo vento cursum tenere; Cic. Aspirant auram; Virg.*

*WITH all speed; quantum potes; quam primum; Ter.*

*They contend (agree) one WITH another; inter se contendunt (consentiant); Cic.*

*Their society one WITH another; societas ipsorum inter ipsos; Cic.*

*It is a usual custom WITH me; solens meo more fecero; Plant.*

*Do you deal WITH me so? itane agitis mecum?*

*WITH the help of God; Deo juvante; Cic.*

*WITH much ado I held from laughing; nimis ægre risum continui; Plant.*

*Either WITH much ado, or not at all; vix aut nullo modo; ne vix quidem; Cic.*

*To be friends WITH one again; ingratiæ aliquem recipere; cum aliquo redire; Cic.*

*I am in hand WITH the seventh book; septimus mihi liber est in manibus; Cic.*

I. WITHIN, *having a word of place expressed after it, is rendered by intra: as,*

*He kept the footmen WITHIN the trench; intra vallum pedites tenuit; Liv.*

*But if no word of place be expressed after it, it is rendered by intra: as,*

*He is WITHIN together with them; intus est cum illis; Ter.*

*Intra is also used in this sense without a casual word after it by Pliny; palpitat certe, et quasi alterum movetur animal, intra præmolli firmoque operam membrans involucre: and by Columella: Hæc vasa, et opercula extrinsecus, et intra diligenter picata esse debebant. So intrinsecus. Lata vasa in modum patinarum fieri jubebat, eaque intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari.*



*Note:* WITHIN often has from before it; in which case intus (which, says Stephanus, signifies also de loco) may be used, especially if there come together with it a verb compounded with e, ex, or pro: as,

Call out somebody from WITHIN; evocato aliquem intus ad te; Plaut. Ostium pulsabo, atque intus evocabo aliquem foras; Id. Sed ubi ille exierit intus; Id. Dic me orare, ut aliquis intus prodet; Id.

II. WITHIN, having a word of time after it, is rendered by cis, in, and intra: as,

WITHIN a few days; cis paucos dies; Plaut. —these three days; in hoc triduo; Id. —an hour's time it will cease; intra horam desinet; Sen.

In is very often omitted, and the ablative case only expressed: as,

WITHIN these two or three days; me hoc biduo aut triduo expecta; Cic. Hanc hoc biennio consul evertes; Id. Tyrus septimo mense quam oppugnari capta erat, capta est; Curt.

Some other phrases:

WITHIN a very little while after; tantum non statim a; Cic. —a while (these few days) I will see you; propedem te videbo; Id. —a while after; paulo (haud multo) post; Cic. Liv.

Keep WITHIN compass; modum tene; Cic.

He was WITHIN a little of being killed; propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; Cic. —of putting them away; paulum abfuit quin amoverit; Suet.

They were now WITHIN shot; jam ad teli jactum pervenerant; Curt.

It was WITHIN reach of shot; intra teli jactum erat; Curt.

He is WITHIN a little of promising, who, when he is desired, does no more than deny; non longe ab eo est, ut promittat, qui rogatus tantummodo negat; Calp. Flac.

I. WITHOUT, being opposed to within (and however signifying not within), is rendered by foris and extra: as,

He is WITHOUT; furis est; Ter.

We perceive by our senses those things that are WITHOUT; sensibus ea, quæ extra sunt, percipimus; Cic.

*Note:* Extra, as intra, is used with reference to a casual word: as, Italicos intra muros peccatur, et extra, i. e. extra muros; Hor. Et in corpore quædam bona sunt et extra; i. e. extra corpus; Cic. Sed me censen potuisse omnia intelligere extra ostium, intus quæ inter sese ipsi egerint? Ter.

II. WITHOUT, opposed to with (and

however signifying not with), is rendered by sine, citra, and extra: as,

WITHOUT doubt we have undone the man; sine dubio perdidimus hominem; Cic. —the authority of the senate and people; citra senatus populiq; auctoritatem; Suet.

But in truth, WITHOUT jesting, he is a smart fellow; sed mehercule extra jocum homo bellus est; Cic.

*Note:* Besides what may be done by the three or four fore-named particles, there are several ways of rendering WITHOUT in this sense: as,

1. Sometimes by a verb, signifying to be void of, or without: as,

They are not WITHOUT their follies; ineptiis non vacat; Cic. Castigatio contumelia vacare debet; Id. Caret solatio clades; Flor.

Hither refer adjectives of like signification: as, Timore vacuus; Cic. Lamine cassus; Lucret. Cassa dote virgo; Plaut.

2. Sometimes by an adjective, compounded with ex: as,

WITHOUT hope; exspes; Hor. Erret inops, exspes; Ovid.

3. Sometimes by a word compounded with in, signifying non: as,

WITHOUT cause; immerito. Meque abs te immerito esse accusatam postmodum resciscis; Ter. So impune: Cum lucrari impune posset, auri pondo decem reddidit; Cic. Injussu; injussu vestro; Id. Nec injussu ejus ex hominum vita migrandum est; Id. So indicta causa condemnari; (without being heard speak;) Id. Infecta pace venis; (without having made your peace) Ter.

4. Sometimes by a word of a contrary signification to that which it precedes: as,

WITHOUT noise; doubt; tacite; certe. Matronæ tacite spectent; tacite rideant; Plaut. Certe captus est; Ter.

5. Sometimes by negative particles coming together with nouns, verbs, participles, or adverbs: as,

And not WITHOUT cause; neque id injuria; Ter.

So WITHOUT longer staying; nec longius moratus; Ovid. : or, nulla interposita mora; Cæs. : or, nihil cunctatus; Flor.

WITHOUT stop or stay; nullo inhibente; Ovid. —contradiction; nullo adversante; Tacit. —doubt; haud dubie; Flor. : or, procul dubio; Suet. —any trouble; neque multo sane negotio; Politian. —order; nullo passim ordine; Liv. Id facere sum solitus non rogatus; (without being asked) Cic.

It is not WITHOUT ground; non te-

mero est, *or non de nihilo est*; Ter. *So, non temere dico*; Ter.

*I remember WITHOUT your telling*; meministi tametsi nullus moneas; Ter.

III. WITHOUT, *put for unless, or except, is rendered by nisi*: as,

*He cannot rise WITHOUT (i. e. except) he be helped*; non potest nisi adjutus exurgere; Sen.

*Some other phrases*:

*She will come WITHOUT sending for*; aderit ultro; Ter.

*WITHOUT going any further*; ut ne longius abeam; Cic.

*As far as I hear, my master is likely to go WITHOUT his wife*; herus, quantum audio, uxore excedit; Ter.

*To do any thing WITHOUT help, alone*; suo Marte, suis viribus, suoapte ingenio et industria, sine Thesao, absque ope operaque alterius, nullo adjutus auxilio, nullo fretus, nixus adminiculo, adjuvante nemine, adjutore nullo solus perfecit. Nemo illi adfuit, suppetias tulit, auxiliatus est. Domi meum natum est. Sine cortice nare.

*WITHOUT fraud, or deceit*; bona fide; aperte, sincere, simpliciter, sinefuo, pure, candido. — *any discretion, or reason*; citra delectum, discrimen, judicium; sublato rerum omnium delectu ac discrimine; non habita ratione; confuse, nullo delectu; promiscue; indiscriminatim.

*Nobody is WITHOUT fault*; nemo sine crimine vivit.

*To WITHSTAND, or oppose*; resistere, adversari, repugnare; contraliquem sentiri. — *an assault*; hostes assultantes muris propellere. — *temptation*; pugnare diu, nec se submittere cupere.

*To WITNESS, or bear witness*; testificari. Testari aliquid, de re aliqua. Alicujus rei testimonium reddere, habere, perhibere. Sua voce ac testimonio aliquid affirmare, asserere, confirmare, asseverare, comprobare. Testimonium in rem aliquam efferre; de re aliqua; in, seu contra aliquem dicere, dare. Pro testimonio dicere. Testimonio esse alicui rei. Sunt in eam rem testimonialia. Testes adhibere, accommodare ad rem; citare in rem aliquam; colligere, dare, producere: *to allege or bring witnesses*.

*Most deceitful or false WITNESSES*; testes confusi, subornati, fracti, reprehensi, vacillantes, refigerati, destituti, æstuant, titubantes, de gradu dejecti, elevati, frigidi, labefacto fidei; testes sine re, sine spe, sine fide, sine lare, sine sensu; testes triobolares, egentes, meditati, antecommonefacti, stigmatæ inusti, refutati.

*To refuse WITNESSES, or invalidate testimony*; testibus exprobrare crimen,

vel infamiam, arguere ignominiam aut afflicto criminis, infamare testes, coarguere; testimonium fidem labefactare, refellere, carpere, incensare, elevare, insectari, infirmare; testes et testimonia refutare, refellere, reprehendere.

*A credible and good WITNESS*; testis classicus, locuples, idoneus; alicujus rei, de re aliqua, in rem aliquam testis gravis, locuples, locupletissimus et certissimus, oculatus, optimus, religiosus, incorruptus atque integer; spectatus, probatus fidei, cujus testimonium firmum et grave, justum, amplum, amplissimum; cujus fides, testimonium; fidei testimonio, de fide, testimonio derogari; elevari fides, testimonium labefactari non potest.

*A false, unfit WITNESS*; testis falsus, cupidus, iratu, conjuratus, ab religione alienus, subornatus, instructus, mercenarius, corruptus, labefactatus fidei, gens sine re, sine spe, sine fide, sine lare, sine censu. Homo trioboli.

*To suborn false WITNESSES*; accusatores instruere, et pecunia subornare.

*To bear WITNESS to*; dare, perhibere testimonium veritati rerum gestarum. (Formulæ quædam testandi aliquid, seu de re aliqua.) Nubila promissi Styx mihi testis erit; numen deorum testari et ignes; deos hominesque contestor; per sidera testor, per superos atque hoc cæli lumen.

*WO is me!* vae mihi! hei mihi! miserum me! Ter. Vae misero mihi!

*Had you touched, Wo had been to you*; si attigisses, ferres infortunium; Ter.

*Wo be to you, lawyer!* vae tibi, caudicide! Mart.

*A WOMAN*; mulier, f. femina, femella.

*A maid at WOMAN'S estate, marriageable*; virgo nubilis, apta viro; viripotens; virgo matura, virgo ætatis maturæ, jam grandis, viri patiens. Quæ pupas Veneri dicavit. Jam nubilis ætas. Plenis jam nubilis annis. Expleto teneri jam sinu pudoris. Virginitas matura toris.

*You have shown me a WOMAN'S trick*; muliebri fecisti fide.

*I had need have a WOMAN'S wit*; muliebris adhibenda mihi malitia nunc est.

*WOMEN are most deceitful*; mulieri ne credas, ne mortuæ quidem; mulier a molitie dicta est, quasi molior.

*A perverse and insolent WOMAN*; femina immorigera, petulans, proterva, impudica, importuna, infamia, morosa, procaz, aspera.

*A very beautiful and modest WOMAN*; femina mirabilis, eximia pulchritudine, atque pudicitia singulari.

**WON** (*from win*); lucratus, lucrifactus. — *by assault*; expugnatus.

*All is not WON that is put in the purse*; pecuniam in loco negligere, maximum interdam est lucrum.

*He has WON many a prize*; plurimarum palmarum homo.

**To WONDER**; mirari; admiratione gravi teneri, commoveri, affici; prosequi rem. — *at a man's great worth*; magna cum admiratione aliquem suspicere.

*To make one WONDER*; magnam admirationem alicui concitare.

*To work WONDERS*; miros effectus producere.

*A WONDERFUL thing*; rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygnus.

*I believe you do a little WONDER*; credo te nonnihil mirari; Ter. Non dubito quin admireris; Cic.

*Whilst I WONDER at every thing*; dum omnia stupeo; Petron.

*Which I WONDER very much at*; quod quidem nos admodum miramur; Gell.

*What WONDER, if*; quid mirum igitur at; Cic. Quid istuc tam mirum, si; Ter.

*I can never WONDER enough*; admirari satis non possum; Cic.

*This is not so much to be WONDERED at in them*; in illis hoc minus mirum; Cic.

*It is no WONDER*; no wonder at all; mirandum non est; Cic. Minime mirum; Plaut.

*Why should you make a WONDER of it*; at it? quid in admirare? Cic.

*I made no WONDER at all at it*; minime sum miratus; Cic.

*You will WONDER at it*; asinus in tegulis.

*A strange and WONDERFUL destiny*; singulare fatum.

*My destiny is WONDERFUL*; præcipua, propria, minime communis mea fortuna est, singulari sum fato, longe alia conditione ego sum, ac cæteri; ea est mea conditio, mea fortuna, ut conferri mecum nemo possit, ut exemplum simile plane nullum extet.

*It is WONDERFUL to me, to see*; mihi prodigio simile videtur.

*I much WONDER at it*; mirum erat spectaculum.

*I WONDERED what was the matter*; demirabar quid esset causæ.

*You might rather WONDER*; justius admiraberis.

*Very strange and WONDERFUL*; monstri simile.

*I WONDER what he meant*; demiror quid senserit.

*I see a strange and WONDERFUL sight*; rem video prodigiosam; ecce rem inauditam!

*Never WONDER at the matter*; ne cui vestrum sit mirum.

*If any of you WONDER why*; si quis forte vestrum miretur, cur.

*Looking strangely and in WONDER at the matter*; vultu ad stuporem composito.

*Such a WONDER, as one shall not see again*; portentum sane; quale nunquam pictum, vel fictum quisquam vidit.

*WONDERFUL strange!* nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale, fatentes.

*A strange and WONDERFUL beast with three heads and three bodies*; Cerberus; monstrum sane triceps, et tricorpus; Cerberus fortasse an Stygius ille canis, trifauci gutture.

*To be WONT*; solere, assolere, consuecere, consuescere, assuescere.

*I shall but do as I am WONT*; solens meo more fecero; Plaut.

*He discourses more learnedly than he was WONT*; eruditius disputat quam consuevit; Cic.

*Such are the rest of the people WONT to be*; tales reliqui solent esse cives; Cic.

*That is received, and confirmed by men's WONTED manners, and by the vulgar error*; moribus hominum erroreque publico receptum hoc et confirmatum est.

**To WOO**; ambire, expetere in uxorem; petere, ambire uxorem, nuptias. Obsecrare ut parens filium sibi copiam faciat. Verbis molliissimis, omnibus blanditiis amorem alicujus pertentare; in cuius feminam amorem pellicere. Thalamos alicujus petere; ambire sollicita prece; alicujus amorem deprecari.

*To try what inclination he had to Woo, or for marriage*; quid animi haberet ad nuptias pertentare.

*He WOODED her to love him*; in sui amorem illam pertraxit.

**WOOD**; lignum, n.

*You cannot see the Wood for trees*; in sylva arbores, in mari aquam queris.

**A WORD**; verbum, vocabulum, dictio, vox.

*Word was brought*; nuntiatum est, impers.

*To bring one Word*; nuntiare. — *carry word again*; renuntiare. — *keep his word*; præstare fidem. — *pass his word*; polliceri, promittere. — *send one word*; significare, certiorare facere. — *give one his good word*; favere, suffragari. — *give one ill words*; maledicere, convitari. — *use many words*; multas esse in aliqua re; verbis dilatare; rem pleniorum et pleniorum facere; pluribus verbis persequi; de re aliqua multa, permulta proloqui, verba facere. — *make his word good*; pro-

missa perficere; Ter. —*translated* word for word; verbum de verbo expressum efferre; expressa ad verbum dicere; verbum pro verbo reddere. —*go from his* word; cedere, demigrare de fide.

*At a* Word; verbo.

*By* Word of mouth; viva voce.

Word for word; verbatim, ad verbum.

*In* Word only; verbo tenus.

*Upon* my Word; bona fide.

*In* few Words; breviter, paucis; ne multa; Cic. ad summam; quid multa? ne multis vos morer; Petron.

*No* Words can express it; nulla dicendi tanta vis, nullum orationis tantum est flumen, ut huic narrandæ rei, nedum orandæ, illustrandæve sufficiat, par esse possit. Omnem superat eloquentiam; ad hanc rem pro dignitate vobis explicandam desunt verba; impar est omnis oratio; nulla sufficit verborum copia. Dici non potest quantum, &c. Nullis unquam verbis asequi potero. Non mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum, Ferrea vox, &c.

*I will not believe a* Word you say; nihil tibi quidquam credo; Ter. Tibi ego ut credam? Ter.

*Take* my Word for this; hoc mihi; mem fidei crede; Ter. Crede hoc; Ter. Sed mihi crede; Cic.

*I give you my* Word it shall be so; on my word it shall; do fidem futurum; Ter.

*A* Word or two with you; ausculta paucis; audi paucis; paucis te volo; licetne pauca? Ter.

*Your ambassadors brought you* Word back; tibi omnia legati tui renuntiavunt; Liv.

*Cotta and Sulpitius were sent to Rome to carry* Word of these things; hæc qui nuntiarent Cotta et Sulpitius Romam missi; Liv.

*If you will take* my Word; siqua est dicenti fides; Petron.

*We have had* Words enough; satis jam verborum est; Ter.

*Despatch* in a Word; verbo expedi; Ter.

*Why so many* Words? quorsum hæc tam multa? Cic.

*I am resolved to keep* my Word; servare in eo certum est, quod dixi, fidem; Ter.

*He was as good as his* Word; firmavit fidem; Ter.

*I took him at his* Word; id ratum habui, quod ab illo dictum fuit; Cic. Id ratum habent, quod ab eo, quem probant, iudicatum vident; Cic. Niti verbis; Quint.

*Do you take him at his* Word? credis huic quod dicit? Ter.

*Send me* Word; fac me certiores; Cic.

*He wrote me* Word; ad me scripsit; Cic.

*Whereas I formerly wrote you* Word; cum antea significarem tibi per literas; Cic.

*You should have written me* Word; debueram scripto certior esse tuo; Ovid.

*They give the* Word; signum dant; Cæs.

*Expecting when the* Word should be given; intenti quam mox signum daretur; Liv.

*I rendered it in a* manner Word for word; totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum; Cic.

*He gave her not a* Word more; nec ullo mox sermone dignatus est; Suet.

*He gave not a* Word; non vox ulla excidit ei; Curt.

*He never gave any of us a* Word; nunquam cuiquam nostrum verbum fecit; Ter.

*Not a* Word; never a word; verbum nullum; ne verbum quidem.

*He will take my* Word sooner than your oath; injurato plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi; Plaut.

*Take it on* Cicero's Word; accipite assertore Cicerone; Macr.

*At that* Word; i. e. whilst, or immediately after it was spoken; ab hac voce; statim ab extrema parte verbi; dum loquimur; quum hoc diceret; Petron.

*My* Words have wings; volucrum vocem gestio; Plaut.

*Do you think I was able to give him a* Word? censens ullum me verbum potuisse proloqui? Ter.

*I had not a* Word to say; obmutui; Ter.

*I dare not say a* Word; nihil jam mutire audeo; Ter.

*His* Word may be taken; he is a man of his word; in verbis inest fides; Ter.

*I will not hear you a* Word; a word you say; nihil audio; Ter.

*If you speak a* Word more; si verbum unum posthac; Ter.

*He had no need to fear he should be* thought over full of Words; nec erat ei verendum ne nimis videretur loquax; Cic.

*Not a* Word more; manum de tabula; Cic.

*Take it in a* Word; brevi sic habeto; Cic.

*Make not many* Words of it; despatch it in a word; rem paucis expedi.

*Fair* Words will not avail; blande loquendo nihil effeceris.

*He was not able to say a* Word more; vox eum defecit; Cic.

*Not a* Word of the money; de argento

somnium; Ter.

*Peace; not a WORD; tace; Ter. Lupus in fabula.*

*I never gave WORD for the doing of any such thing; non me indicente hæc sunt; Ter.*

*Would you think I was able to get a WORD out? censen' ullum me verbum potuisse proloqui? Ter.*

*To abuse one with WORDS; contumeliosis aliquem vocibus prosequi; Cms.*

*To break one's WORD; non facere quod dixeris; Cic. Fidem datam fallere; Cic.*

*While the WORD is in your mouth, it is your own; when it is once spoke, it is another's; nescit vox missa reverti.*

*A WORD to the wise is enough; verbum sapienti sat est.*

*Send me no WORD back; nil mihi rescribas.*

*To use too many WORDS; inani loquacitate auditores offendere.*

*To express one's thoughts by WORDS; exprimere dicendo sensus; Cic.*

*To WORK; operari. —out his task; laboris pensum peragere. —deceit; struere dolos. —himself into favor; insinuare se in gratiam. —one mischief; insidias aliquem petere; vitæ, salutis, insidias struere.*

*To leave a WORK imperfect, unfinished; susceptum negotium deponere; non transigere, perficere. Opus rude, mancum, imperfectum, impolitum, inchoatum relinquere. Ad metas, in ipsis principiis hærare, consistere, defatigari. Desistere ab ipso opere. Fastidium operi nullum imponere. Non exadificare id opus quod instituit; non absolvere, consummare quod incipit.*

*To begin a WORK; operis fundamenta jacere, ponere. —end a work; coeptum opus prosequi ad extremum; finem facere; finem operi statuere, imponere; dabit Deus his quoque finem. —do good works; opera bona fideique fructus uberes edere, proferre. Omnibus tum pietatis tum charitatis officiis, muneribus, operibus, religiose perfangi. Hominibus, pauperibus, egenis, religiosis, piis benefacere; de hominibus bene mereri; in homines beneficia conferre; fidem, pietatem in Deum et in homines charitatem facis et operibus comprobare. Operum factorumque suorum facie aliis præluere.*

*To publish a WORK; or a book; opus in apertum proferre; Cic.*

*He found him just at WORK; virum in ipso opere deprehendit; Flor.*

*He says he has one WORK yet behind; sibi memorat unum superesse laborem.*

*They went as far as to the WORDS; ad molem usque penetrabant; Curt.*

*I am vexed to see what (how little)*

*WORK they make (do) here; quantum hic operis fiat, pœnitet; Ter.*

*I will go and WORK myself weary; opus faciam, ut defatiger, usque; Ter.*

*He came upon them as they were making WORKS; munientibus supervenit; Liv.*

*The neighborhood of Osea WORKED a change in those of Cumæ; Cumanos Osea mutavit vicinia; Patere.*

*We will go another way to WORK; alia aggrediemur via; Ter.*

*What WORK shall I make here? quæ hic ego turbas dabo? Plaut.*

*You have made a good day's WORK of it; processisti hodie pulchre; Ter.*

*Busy at WORK; operi intentus.*

*To raise WORKS about his camp; castra operibus munire; Cms.*

*He leaves off his WORK for a while; ab instituto opere discedit; Id. Opus intermittit; Id.*

*Cæsar's WORK was in great forwardness; magna jam pars operis Cæsaris processerat; Cms.*

*He goes about to finish his WORKS; munitiones institutas parat perficere; Cms.*

*I will find you WORK, keep you in work; ego te exercebo; Ter.*

*The WORK goes on well; pulchre procedit opus.*

*I have not been employed in any considerable WORK; in nullum opus grande vacavit mens mea; Ov.*

*I will send you to WORK the ground with the eight slaves I have at my house in the country of the Sabines; accedes opera agro nona Sabino; Hor.*

*THE WORLD; mundus, orbis, orbis terrarum.*

*To despise, disregard WORLDLY things; res humanas, mundanas, terrenas; opes, honores, facultates, quæque alia vulgus in bonis numerat; nihili facere, despiciatui habere, pro nihilo putare; mundana omnia negligere, &c. et infra se positas arbitrari quisquiliis, &c. Illecebras, voluptates, lenocinia, irritamenta hujus vitæ aspernari, detestari, auribus, oculis, et sensibus denique omnibus excludere. Ab hominum, a mundi, a mundanis, terrenis negotiis, molestiis, animum, se penitus abducere, avocare. Humana despiciere, nec ad humilia quasi humi depressus ullo modo adirescere. Humana quæ extima plerisque et præclara videntur, parva ducere, eaque firma ratione stabilius continere; bona fortunæ ne querenda existimare.*

*WORLDLY, or covetous; attentus ad rem, avarus, tenax, parcus.*

*Given to WORLDLY pleasure; voluptarius; adj.*

*A WORLDLING, earthly minded; mun-*

danus, terræ affixus; homo penitus humo immersus, et terra obrutus, minime aspirans ad cœlestia; cuius est... curva in terras anima, et cœlestium inanis; qui omnes cogitationes, conatus, curas, consilia, studia, affectus, mentem animumque humi, in terra, in rebus abjectis, humilibus, sordidâ, humanis, terrenis desigat; omnem spem, fiduciam, felicitatem in rebus fluxis, fragilibus, caducis, &c. hujus ævi collocat; cœlestia, divina, æterna, immortalia nihil æstimat, contemptui habet, cuius anima videtur, non corpus modo, ex humo concreta et sordibus terrenis, adeo his inhiat solâ. Qui res præsentes atque mundanas amat perdit, deperit, neque futurarum fide tenetur, neque cœlestium ducitur spe. Cujus palato sapient hujus mundi solummodo viteque sordes; prorsus insipida sunt, ingrata, amara, injucunda, facile satietatem, nauseamque pariunt cœlestia divinaque omnia. Qui... vivit canis immonduus, vel amica luto sus, aut in cœno voluptatum et libidinum fœdissime volutat, aut in opibus congerendis, cumulandis, augendisque honoribus sagacitate venatur canis; cultum divinum facile omisurus, nihilique facturus religionem, de pietate parum sollicitus, de re divina minime laborans, modo lucretur decimas. Qui a principe hujus mundi, quem venerantur Deum, sibi donata credit omnia hæc; servus Christi, cuius non est regnum de hoc mundo, deberi nihil arbitrat, quamque potest minimum largitur, mala in eodem cumulat omnia.

*Since the WORLD began*; ab ævo condito, post homines natos.

*All men in the WORLD*; omnes homines, mortales. Totum, universum genus humanum, hominum, mortalium. Quicumque per omnem terrarum orbem disperat, in toto terrarum orbe, qua terra patet, quæ cœli nos ambitus complectitur, qua terrarum fines patent longissime. Quicumque sol habitabiles illustrat oras, qua totum Nereus circumsonat orbem, qua latam Nereus cœrulus ambit humum. Qua brachia longo Margine terrarum porrigit Amphitrite; in hoc mundi, terrarum amplissimo theatro, in hac mortalium scena agimus. Quicumque cœli convexa tuemur, et hac terrarum circumscriptione continemur, spiritum vitalem ducimus, haurimus.

*They make all the WORLD to be one city*; orbem terrarum unam urbem dicunt; Cic.

*He is known all the WORLD over*; toto notus in orbe; Mart.

*All things in the WORLD*; quæ in rerum natura totoque mundo constant; Cic.

*Carry her to the WORLD's end, I am*

*resolved to follow her*; quoquo hinc terrarum asportabitur, certum est persequi; Ter.

*Let him go any where in the WORLD rather than*; abeat potius quovis gentium quam; Ter.

*I know not whereabouts in the WORLD I am*; non ubi terrarum sim scio; Plaut.

*There is nothing in the WORLD that I had rather have*; mihi nunc nihil rerum omnium est quod malim, quam; Ter.

*I know not what in the WORLD to do*; nec quid agam certum est; Ter. — *I have*; nescio quid vero habeo in mundo; Plant. — *which way in the world to hide it*; prorsus nescio quo pacto hoc cœlem; Ter. — *nothing more unreasonable than*; homine imperito nunquam quicquam injusius; Ter. — *more inelegant*; omnino nihil est infantius; Cic.

*They are nowhere in the WORLD to be found*; omnino nusquam reperiuntur; Cic.

*Where in the WORLD are we?* ubi terrarum sumus? Cic.

*It is one of the strangest things in the WORLD*; nihil mirabilius.

*They are the maddest men in the WORLD*; his nihil potest esse dementius; Cic.

*He had been the maddest man in the WORLD, if—*; amentissimus fuisset, si—; Cic.

*It is a piece of the greatest folly in the WORLD*; stultitiam summam est; Cic.

*He knew not which way in the WORLD to turn him*; quo se verteret non habebat; Cic.

*By no means in the WORLD*; minime gentium; Ter.

*It is to no end in the WORLD*; frustra est; operam ludimus; Plaut. Ter.

*The worst poet in the WORLD*; pessimus omnium poeta; Catul.

*Not knowing what in the WORLD to think*; say; do; consilii egens; Petron.

*He minds nothing in the WORLD but this*; huic uni studet; vacat; Plin. Cic.

*It will be as acceptable to me as any thing in the WORLD can be*; tam mihi gratum id erit, quam quod gratissimum; Cic.

*He is gone to the other WORLD*; ad plures abiit.

*A WORLD of tears*; lacrymarum infinitus vis; Cic.

*It is so all the WORLD over*; ubicumque medius cœlus est; Petron.

*A WORLD of little small stars*; infinitæ, minutissimæ stellæ. — *of strength*; magna vis.

*And a WORLD more*; innumerabilesque alii; Cic.

*What a WORLD is this! do we live in!*

O dii immortales, ubinam gentium sumus! Cic.

*As the WORLD goes; hoc tempore; Ter. Ut sunt mores; Ter. Quomodo nunc est; Cic. His temporibus; Cic. Liv. Ut sunt humana; Plaut. Ut nunc sit; Cic. Nunc populus est; Petr.*

*They are behind-hand in the WORLD; ad inopiam redacti sunt; Ter.*

*He will be well spoken of till the WORLD's end; memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes; Cic.*

*If there could be any the least difference in the WORLD; quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit; Cic.*

*Just for all the WORLD as; simillime atque; Cic.*

*They think they are got into another WORLD; putant se in alium terrarum orbem delatos; Patron.*

*Any way in the WORLD; quacunque ratione; Cic. Ullo modo; Cic.*

*What says the WORLD of me? de me quis populi sermo est? Per.*

*We are too much given to the WORLD; ad rem avidiores sumus; nimium attentius sumus; Ter.*

*This is the fashion of the WORLD; more hominum facit; ita mos nunc viget; Plaut.*

*I might as well be out of the WORLD; i. e. I am undone; nullus sum; occidi; perii; Ter.*

*There were but these three things in the WORLD to choose; hæc in rerum natura aria fuerunt; Cic.*

*Nor do I believe there is any such man in the WORLD; neque eum quenquam esse arbitror; Ter.*

*I am for the woods against the WORLD; i. e. before any thing; mihi placent ante omnia sylvæ; Virg.*

*This is the fashion of the WORLD; ita mos nunc viget.*

*Since the WORLD began; ex omnibus seculis.*

*He has the WORLD in a string; huic omnia quadrata current.*

*The WORLD is well amended with him; paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere. —grows worse and worse; in præcipiti statum, pessum it. —will not be always at one stay; or, this WORLD will not last for ever; omnium rerum vicissitudo.*

*To play the WORLDLING; seculo præsentis se totum addicere.*

*The whole WORLD is full of wickedness; in maligno, (seu malo,) est positus totus mundus, totus orbis humanis scatet flagitiis; totus mundus in errorum volvitur caligine; plena est malorum terra; in peccatis mundum cernimus defluere, et in pejus semper dilabi; exaruerunt pristini*

*mores, religionisque veræ vix extat ullum vestigium; status ad unum omnes pessime exorbitant; homines videmus ruere in tenebras et in densissima oberrare peccatorum caligine; sine lumine ferri in præcipitem; —is agitated with great troubles, or wars; sævit toto Mars impius orbe; terrarum orbis bello (proh dolor!) ardet; ubique Martii tumultus sæviunt; cuncta bello ardent, fervent; Mars totum concutit orbem; fremunt ubique bella, omnes gentes in arma ruunt; Christianus orbis plusquam civilibus ardet bellis; mundus furit et insanit, ut fluctibus mare; salubris malis nunc sævatur mundus, qualibus ferbuit nunquam; in mundum emisit Pluto suos satellites, suum Cerberum; ab inæ Tartaro evocata Orci numina; Dæmones, infernum egressi mundum, perturbant.*

*It is God who made the WORLD; Deus est, qui mundum confluxit, finxit, composuit.*

*Neither in this WORLD, nor in that to come; nec in hoc seculo, nec in futuro.*

*They must go nowhere in the WORLD, but only to Italy; cunctus ob Italianam terrarum clauditur orbis. (All access to any part of the WORLD is stopped up, but to Italy alone.)*

*All this WORLD will be burnt with fire; totius mundi hujus fabrica igne conflabit.*

*From the first beginning of the WORLD; a prima nascentis origine mundi; ab usque primis seculis; post nati exordia mundi; antequam tellus nova parturiret montium saltus, tegeterque montes; ante metas lucis et umbræ.*

*How goes the WORLD? ut se res habent, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides; ita comparatum est; quid hic agitur? quo in statu sunt res nostræ? quo res summa loco, Pantheu! quam preëdimus arcem? quid hic geritur? quid novi? quid rerum novarum apud vos? quomodo huc cadunt res vestræ? an omnia ex animi sententia? quo pacto se habent negotia vestra?*

*You trouble and involve yourself with many of the cares of the WORLD; multis vitæ anfractibus te implicas, involvis.*

*All the WORLD over; per totum, quæ patet, orbem.*

*In this lower WORLD; in sublunari hæc mundi regione.*

*Farther than the king has any land in the WORLD; ultra excelsas Herculis columnas.*

*In these wretched days of the present WORLD; in his temporum ulceribus; in conclamatione hisce temporibus.*

*Money is the WORLD's Diana; in rebus humanis utram facit paginam.*

*Since the WORLD began; in ipso sta-*

tim conditi hominis initio.

*That live in the WORLD with us; eub eodem cœli fornice viventes.*

*They have turned the WORLD upside down; nullam orbis partem non infece- runt malis Tartareis, dissidiis, bellis, latrociniiis.*

*War marches all the WORLD over; nec ullam orbis Christiani partem immunem esse a belli furia.*

*In this wide WORLD; in vasta hac rerum machina.*

*From the beginning of the WORLD to this very day; from the creation; vel ab ipsis orbis conditi primordiis; ab ævo condito.*

*Every thing in the WORLD speaks in the language of nature; non est muta rerum natura, sed undique loquax.*

*This is the commonest disease in the WORLD; tanta pestis bonam orbis partem occupavit.*

*This new whim that the whole WORLD is so taken with; hæc nova persuasio, quæ late per orbem divagatur.*

*If we should search from the beginning of the WORLD; si omnem ætatem ab orbe condito animis recolamus.*

*The whole WORLD shall ring of your bounty; uti per omnes eat provincias, totoque abhinc tempore, laudes benefacti tui, ubique gentium, semper repræsen- tabo.*

*In this wide WORLD; in this whole universe; in vasto hoc vitæ oceano; in universa rerum natura; in amplissimo hoc mundi theatro.*

*Tumbled up and down the WORLD; in these dregs of days; in eadem terræ pila agitur; qui in hac eadem terræ hærebat fœce.*

*I am sorry they are fallen into so great confusions in the WORLD; quos non in fœces temporum, sed in ipsum Tartarum incidisse doleo.*

*In this WORLD; in universa rerum natura; quicumque hujus molis circum- scriptione continemur; in vasto hoc mundi agro, theatro. — this troublesome world; in his temporum turbiniibus.*

WORSE; pejor, deterior.

*To WORST one; vincere, subigere, superiores partes obtinere.*

*To grow WORSE and worse; inclinare; indies in pejor, deterius vergere, proficere, delabi, prolabi, abire, degenerare. Deterius habere se. Pessum ire, abire. Morbus crudescit, exasperatur, amplior factus, ingravescit, aggravescit, invalescit, auctus est. Dolor intenditur, gravior fit. Hydræ in morem pro uno capite centum repullulant. Majora flagrant incendia. Oleum flammæ adjicitur, affunditur. Cicatrix pœne conducta refricatur. Mihi quotidie*

*augescit magis ægritudo. In pejor ruere et retio sublepes referri. Sanunt incen- dia vires. Oleum addis camino. Dolor exuperat magis ægrescitque medendo.*

*I will say no WORSE of him; nolo in illum gravius dicere; Ter.*

*Træsay no WORSE; ut levisime dicam; Cic.*

*I shall not love myself the WORSE; ne pilo quidem minus me amabo; Cic.*

*It can be no WORSE than it is; pejore res loco non potest esse; Ter.*

*A WORSE thing than that will serve his turn; istoc vilius; Ter.*

*I will deal no WORSE with you than with my own brother; tecum agam non secus ac si meus esses frater; Cic.*

*It is better so than WORSE; evenire ea satius est, quam illa; Ter. Meliora sunt, quam quæ deterrima; Plaut.*

*I am afraid we shall get the WORST of it; nostræ parti timeo; Ter.*

*This is the WORST of it; or the worst that can come of it is but this; or, if all come to the worst; nempe incommoditas denique huc omnis redit; Ter.*

*I had not the WORST of it; was not worsted by him; non sum superatus ab illo; Ovid.*

*To make the WORST of a thing; rapere in pejorem partem; Ter.*

*It is the WORST thing that ever I did in my life; nunquam quicquam facinus feci pejor; Plaut.*

*If they were WORSTED; put to the worst; had the worst of it; si præmeren- tur; Cæs.*

*Do not make things WORSE than they are; ignem igni ne addas.*

*A sickness growing WORSE and worse; ingravescens valetudo.*

*The WORST is at first; hæc dum inci- pias gravia sunt, dumque ignores; ubi vero cognoveris, facilia.*

*To make WORSE, or to be the cause of more evil, or trouble; oleum camino ad- dere; oleo incendium restringere; malum conduplicare, renovare; malum magis ac magis exacerbare; ignem igni addere; materiam igni accenso subministrare; male fomentum suppeditare; morbum morbo addere; oleum flammæ adjicere; refricare cicatricem, dolorem.*

*To become every day WORSE; indies magis ac magis degenerare; uno sedate malo, septem alia, ut olim Hydræ, renas- cuntur multo crudeliora; ex scintilla mini- ma maximum incendium erumpit.*

*The matter cannot well be WORSE than it is; res in pejori statu esse non potest; ut pessum eant omnia!*

*Let the WORST come that can; ut pes- sime cedat; tamen.*

*I durst not say the WORST; verebar*



enim verba sinistra omnia eloqui.

*But you must hear what is still worse; sed audi quod est durius.*

*So let us shun ill, that we fall not into worse; sic a Scylla declinemus ut non metumamus Charybdim, malum vis. exitabilis.*

*He made the matter worse with his prating; atque id verbis exaggerabat plurimis.*

*He grows worse; labitur in pejus.*

*We are past the worst; emerisae jam e vadis, et scopulos praevertecta nostra videtur oratio.*

*What? worse and worse still? O miser! inque dies ultra miser!*

*He still settled, and grew worse; in deterius etiamnum vergebat.*

*He ends worse than he began; in primo congressu plus quam vir, in secundo minus quam femina.*

*To worship; venerari, advenari, colere, adorare. — God religiously; sacra religiose curare; puram religionem sanctissime colere.*

*To be worth; valere.*

*A thing worth the while; operis pretium.*

*Little worth; villa, frivola, nullius momenti.*

*Farms are little worth; jacent pretia praediorum.*

*I. WORTH, signifying price or value, is rendered by a verb of esteeming with a genitive case: as,*

*One eye-witness is worth more than ten ear-witnesses; plurius est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem; Plant.*

*Especially of these adjectives put alone without substantives, tanti, quanti, magni, permagni, maximi, plaris, plurimi, parvi, perparvi, minoris, minimi, hujus: as, Vix Priamus tanti fuit; Ovid. Quanti frumentum sit considera; Cic. Noli spectare quanti homo sit; Cic. Magni estimabat pecuniam; Cic. Parvi retulit non suscepisse; Ter. Una nostra congregio plaris erit, quam; Cic. An tu minoris me aestimas? in which, and all the rest, pretii is understood; as tu, videtur esse quantavis pretii; Ter.*

*Note: If WORTH have not a verb of esteeming with it, then it is rendered by pretium or summa, &c. in such case as the governing word requires: as,*

*The priest shall reckon to him the worth of your estimation; tunc supputato illi sacerdos summam (pretium) estimationis tuae; Jun. D. Hier.*

*I will give you the worth of it in money; dabo tibi pecuniam pretium hujus; Jun. argenti pretium quantum digna est; D. Hier.*

*II. WORTH; having labor, pain, &c. Phrase.*

*after it, is rendered by pretium with operam, or curam: as,*

*It is worth the labor to peruse the law itself; operis pretium est ipsam legem cognoscere; Cic.*

*III. WORTH, signifying dignity or authority, &c., is accordingly rendered by dignitas or auctoritas, &c.: as,*

*His enemies had spared him for his worth; cui inimici propter dignitatem pepercerant; Cic.*

*A man of great worth; summa auctoritate vir; Cic. Magnus vir auctoritatis; Politian. Vir in quo summa auctoritas est; Cic.*

*Some other phrases:*

*Not worth taking, much less keeping; ne capere quidem, nedum alere conducit; Colum.*

*Plays not worth reading over again; fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur; Cic.*

*One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; spem pretio non emo; Ter.*

*It is not worth while; tanti non est; Mart.*

*It is worth hearing; auditu dignum est.*

*If they be worth seeing; si videndo sint; Cic.*

*It is not worth a half-penny; asse charum est; Sen.*

*His testimony is esteemed nothing worth; cujus testimonium nullius momenti putatur; Cic.*

*In those times, when forms were little worth; temporibus illis, quum jacerent pretia praediorum; Cic.*

*One Plato, in my account, is worth them all; Plato mihi unus instar est omnium; Cic.*

*He owes more than he is worth; animam debet; Ter.*

*He has been worth double a hired servant to you; duplum est mercedis mercenarii quo servivit tibi; Jun.*

*He pays the full worth of them in money; aequa facta estimatione pecuniam pro illis solvit; Cms.*

*Who shall make my speech nothing worth? quis rediget in nihilum sermonem meum? Jun.*

*He was carrying a half-penny worth of little fishes for the old man's supper; pisciculos minutos ferebat obolo in cenam seni; Ter.*

*A man of no worth; telluris inutile pondus; cujus surdum est nomen; infelix quo nihil esse potest. — of great worth; cujus de praestanti virtute magna est opinio; vir pietate gravis, et meritis. — worthy of all praise; vir nunquam satis laudatus; omni laude major.*

*WORTHY to be beloved; dignus qui am-*

tur; est qui ametur, dignus est qui diligatur; amore hominum dignus est; sunt in illo quem amorem conciliat; possidet quem ad colligendam benevolentiam valent; ad alliciendas voluntates, animos adjungendos, comparanda hominum studia nihil desiderat, nihil in eo requiras, nihil ei deesse dicas; causas amoris in eo plurimas, odii nullam invenias; ferreus sit, aversus ab humanitate, expertus humanitatis, prorsus homo non sit, qui non illum amet, amore complectatur.

*Your son is not WORTHY of love, or to be beloved;* indignus est amore, ac benevolentia filius tuus; indignus est qui ametur, non est qui ametur; nullam virtutem possidet, nulla præditus est arte, quæ amorem conciliet; omnia prorsus animi bona, omnia desiderat ornamenta, quibus benevolentia colligitur, quæ ad colligendam, quærendam, comparandam benevolentiam faciunt, valent, spectant, apta sunt, accommodata, idonea; nihil est in filio tuo, quod homines ad illam amandum alliciat; nihil est in illo quare diligatur; nulla arte, scientia, virtute, nulla plane re commendatur, ut inire gratiam ab hominibus, adjungere sibi homines aliqua benevolentia possit.

*Not WORTHY of a benefit, or good turn;* indignus beneficio; tanto merito indignus es; non is es, in quem tanta gratia conferatur; non ita meritis es, non ea tua merita sunt, ut affici tanto beneficio, ferre tantum beneficium debeas; non is est animus tuus, qui tantam gratiam capiat, comprehendere, complecti, capere, concipere, excipere possit; ineptus est ad tantam gratiam accipiendam; beneficii magnitudo tua merita vincit; impar es tanto beneficio.

*I love you both for the favor you have done me, and also because I esteem you WORTHY of love;* amor ex beneficio et judicio profectus; diligo te beneficio quidem tuo provocatus, sed judicio etiam incitatus meo; meus in te amor ex judicio fluxit; meum in te judicium consequutus amor est; mea de tuis virtutibus opinio benevolentiam peperit; contuli me ad te amandum, quia te dignum amore judico, quoniam amabilis es, is es qui amandus videare; cum amori, quem inter nos mutuum esse intelligo, multum tribuo, tum de ingenii tui præstantia judico, ut neminem tibi anteponom, comparem paucos.

*I know how WORTHY he is in your opinion;* scio quanti hunc aestimes; novi locum, quem tenet apud te, novi quo sit apud te loco, qui sit apud te, quanti eum facias.

*WORTHILY, i. e. with good cause;* non immerito; juste; non injuria; non abs re; non indigne; non inique.

*I WOULD (from will);* vellem. — *scribas velim;* Cic. — *run away before I would come back;* aufugerem potius quam redeam; Ter. — *have a little talk with you;* lubet mihi tecum confabulari. — *not let him see that I took it ill;* ostendere me ægre pati illi noli; Ter.

*Would to God;* utinam, faxit Deus; O si.

*As one WOULD have it;* ex voto, ex sententia.

*He carried her away whether I WOULD or no;* me invito eam abduxit; Ter.

*That is that I WOULD have had;* istuc volueram; Ter.

*Yet WOULD my bed be a delight to me;* tamen me lectulus oblectaret meus; Cic.

*He thought no man WOULD doubt but that;* nemini censebat fore dubium quin; Cic. Sen.

*He knew you WOULD do it;* vos scibat facturos; Plaut.

*WOULD I might never live if I know;* ne vivam, si scio; Cic.

*What so great good WOULD there be in prosperity, unless;* quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi; Cic.

*It was said his troops WOULD be here instantly;* jam jamque adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur; Cæs.

*They WOULD not do as they would be done to;* quod ab altero postularunt in se recusarunt; Cæs.

*Suspecting (imagining) what WOULD be;* suspicatus fore id quod accidit; Cæs.

*They look as if they WOULD do some hurt;* nocitura videntur; Cic.

*But you WOULD say so indeed if —;* tum magis id diceret, si —; Cic.

*What WOULD you with me? quid est quod me velis? Ter.*

*He is as I WOULD have him;* ita ut volo est; Ter.

*He said he WOULD get him a wife;* dixit velle uxorem ducere; Ter.

*He WOULD have me let him have it as I bought it;* tantidem emptam postulat sibi tradi; Ter.

*To do as one WOULD have him;* alicui morem gerere; morigerari; Ter.

*WOULD you have any thing more with me before I go? nunquid vis quin abeam? Ter.*

*Your father WOULD not have done so;* haud paternum istuc dedisti; Ter.

*She begs you WOULD be honest to her;* fidem vestram implorat; Ter.

*I WOULD not for any thing, but that it should be made an end of this summer;* quidvis potius quam ut non hac æstate absolvetur; Cic.

*I WOULD this were but made an end of;* utinam hoc sit modo defunctum; Ter.

*Do as you said you WOULD; ita ut dixi, facito; Ter.*

*You brought them up as well as your estate WOULD allow; illos pro re tolerabas tua; Ter.*

*Would you have me do so? persuade me to that? idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ut, uti; Cic. Plaut.*

*Be it as it WOULD; utat res haberet; Petron.*

*He does as you WOULD have him; morem tibi gerit.*

*Would I might never live if I write not as I think; ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio.*

**TO WOUND;** sauciare, vulnerare; valens alicui insigere, inferre, imprimere, imponere, impingere, facere. Aliquem vulneribus afficere, conficere, confodere; ferro, ferri viribus vulnerare, sauciare; plagis mutilare, debilitare. Crebris ictibus, verberibus; ictu lapidis, jaculi, teli; talo, jaculo, lapide, gladio corpus alicui laedere, percellere, penetrare, consauciare. Plagam alicui gravem facere, inferre; insanabilem imponere; mortiferam insigere. Cæcum, altum jacta dare cuspidem vulnus. Insesto vulnere insequi. Transfigere pectus. Lateri capulo tenuis abscondit ense. Violare corpus vulnerem. Telo pectus induere. Ense latus perforare.

**WOUNDED;** saucius, sauciatus, vulneratus, læsus.

*To be WOUNDED;* armis, ferro graviter vulnerari, sauciari. Telo transfigi, trajici. Telo corpore recipere. Vulnus grave, mortiferam plagam ferre, accipere. Vulnerem gravi transfossus, percussus, violatus. Infixo vulnere impedire. Multis plagis, vulneribus affici, percelli, concidere. Vulneribus saucius, onustus, consumptus, gravis. Graves excipere ictus. Martia vulnera pati pugnando. Alte vulnus adactus. Laniatus corpore toto. Atque unum in toto corpore vulnus erat. Unumque erat omnia vulnus. Nec quicquam nisi vulnus erat. Non habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum. Vulneribus mille gravia, totusque per artus saucius: *wounded or lacerated all over.*

*A body that cannot be WOUNDED;* corpus quod nulli telo vulnerive patet, quod nullo ferro, ictu, plaga vulnerari, sauciari, penetrari potest. Impenetrabilis, nullis penetrabilis armis. Nullo penetrabile telo Corpus.

*An incurable WOUND;* vulnus letale, mortiferum, insanabile; ejusmodi ut sanari non possit, ut salus desperanda videatur; ut spes salutis nulla supersit, ut medicinæ non sit locus. Immedicabile vulnus.

*WOUNDED in conscience;* sceleratæ mentis carnificinam pati; intemperie agi;

Conscia mens sceleris pavido sub pectore semper Ultrices patitur furtas.

*To heal WOUNDS;* corpori saucio firmitatem reddere, dare; vulneribus, ulceribus mederi, medicari.

*He was WOUNDED in that fight;* in illa pugna, illo certamine graviter vulneratus, percussus est; grave vulnus accepit, talit; plagam accepit, gravi vulnere est affectus.

*I doubt his WOUND is incurable;* vulnus insanabile esse spero; futurum non spero, ut ex hoc vulnere convalescat; ejusmodi vulnus est, ut sanari non possit, ut salus desperanda videatur, ut spes salutis nulla supersit, ut medicinæ non sit locus.

*To WOUND one with a sword in the breast;* ensen in pectus alicujus adigere; sicut in corpore alicujus defigere. —one another; mutuis se vulneribus conficere.

*He had a grievous WOUND under the heart;* infixum stridet sub pectore vulnus.

*To be hindered from any thing by a WOUND;* infixio vulnere impediri.

*His face was all full of scars and WOUNDS;* nec una cicatrix sedavit vultum, ut Samius quispiam literator videri possit.

*To search the WOUND to the bottom;* ad vivum rescare.

*Your face is so WOUNDED and scarred, I did not know you;* cicatrices ita novam tibi pinxerunt faciem, ut ego te vix scirem.

*A great WOUND as long as your hand;* insignem habet cicatricem palma longior.

*A little WOUND may give great pain;* exiguum stimulando valens acerbatur. Vel acus vulnusculum dolorem habet suum.

*To WREAK;* ulcisci, vindicare. —his anger; evomere iram.

*You have WREAKED your spite against me on my friend;* in meo amico crudelitatem prompsisti tuam; Cic.

*I will WREAK my vengeance on them;* ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem; Ter.

*To WREST;* torquere, detorquere, contorquere, intorquere. —a word perversely; licentius verbo abuti.

**WRETCHED, miserable;** miser, misellus, miserabilis, miserandus.

*A wretched WRETCHED man;* qui felicitates bonas omnes sibi adversas habet.

*To WRITE, or set down in writing;* scribere, conscribere, exarare, pingere; literis, tabulis, scriptis tradere, imprimere, mandare, commendare, consignare, exponere, exarare. In scriptis ponere. In commentariis scribere, exarare. In tabulis, commentarios referre, conferre aliquid. Chartis consignare. Chartis illinere. Notas exarare. Ceris verba incidere; notas imponere. —*hastily;* cito

commissi propteratis verba tabellis. —as fast as one can speak; dictantis vocem scribendo assequi. —after one; excipere notis. —books; libros componere, conficere, comparare, edere, emittere, vulgare, publicare. Tabulis mandare ad memoriam posteri temporis sempiternam. Literam monumentis, memorie, memorie seculorum omnium mandare, prodere, tradere, consecrare. Aeternitati committere. Dignum aliquid chartis elaborare. Volumen condere. In librum conficere et in vulgus edere, exponere. Scriptis accuratius explicare et prodere literis. Animum ad scribendum appellere, adungere, applicare. —a history; commentarios conficere; rerum gestarum historiam conscribere, contexere. —at large; uberiore sermonis filo retexere. —against one; in aliquem scribere amarulentius; scripto invehiri; satiras edere; calumum, styllum stringere. Aliquem scriptis taxare, carpere, nominatim lacerare, verberare, perstringere; calamo, stylo petere, ferire, conficere. Densata charta mordere, pungere. Styli cuspidem, aciem vibrare. —letters; literas, epistolam scribere, conscribere, exarare, elucubrare; ad aliquem dare, mittere; longiorem, bene longam facere. Tabellas conficere. Exarare literas in codicibus. Hæc scriptis subito, raptim, properans, festinans: in haste. Hoc literularum exaravi noctu, ante lucem: before day. Epistolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus. Verba dare ferenda tabellis; ceris inscribere. His arcana notis terra pelagoque feruntur: inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas: charta linguae vices peragente loqui, colloqui cum aliquo, salutare amicos. Litera sermonis fida ministra mei. Redditus mihi sunt, perlatae ad me tuæ literæ.

To put in WRITING; scriptis mandare, literis tradere; chartis illinere. —tell one what to write; dictare.

It is WRITTEN, or recorded; memorie, libris traditum, proditum est; annalibus, commentariis, monumentis veterum consignatum; in acta relatum; monumentis majorum transmissum ad nos; scriptum in commentariis. Est, extat, reperitur in historiarum exemplis; in commentariis annalibus; in monumentis Græcorum, Latinorum, Hebræorum.

WRITINGS only are immortal; literarum, optimorum ingeniorum monumenta sola vetustatem ferunt, &c. Carmina morte carent. Scripta ferunt annos. Vox viva perit, vox mortua vivit. —make men immortal; literæ, scripta optimorum ingeniorum, monumenta virorum inclytorum, amam, gloriam fati, morti, oblivioni eripiunt, eximunt, viros optime meritos gloria donant immortali. Carmine sit vivax

virtus exparsque sepulchri. Scinduntur vestes, gemmæ franguntur et aurum; carmina quam tribunt, fama perennis erit.

To seal WRITINGS; signum, sigillum, scripto apponere, imprimere.

To put his thoughts in WRITING; mandare literis cogitationes suas; Cic.

WRITE what I bid you; quod iubebo, scribito; Plaut.

He WROTE to me again; is ad me rescripsit; Gell.

He WROTE me word; to me; ad me rescripsit; Cic. literas misit; Cic.

You should have WRITTEN me word; debuoram scripto certior esse tuo; Ovid.

I had formerly WRITTEN you word; antea significaram tibi per literas; Cic.

A copious subject to WRITE on; argumentum locuples.

But as far as can appear by what is WRITTEN; sed quod literis exstat; Cic.

You excel in WRITING; scribis egregie, scribendi laude excellis, subtiliter et eleganter scribis, ita scribis, ita versaris in scribendo, ita te in optima scribendi ratione exerceas, tua ut excellat industria, scribis ut pauci, propriam quandam laudem consequeris; præclara sunt, quæ ingenio studioque paras, quæ tua parit industria; mirabiles sunt, minime vulgares ingenii et industriae tam fructus.

I would have you WRITE a history of our time and doings; valim nostras a te historias conscribi; velim a te nostrorum temporum consilia atque eventus literis mandari, res nostras monumentis commendari tuis; nostrum nomen tuis illustrari et celebrari scriptis, tuis ornari scriptis valde velim; gloriæ sempiternæ commendari per te cupio.

The ancients have WRITTEN very well of virtue; præclara scripta sunt a veteribus de virtute; ita veteres de virtute scripserunt, ut in libris eorum singulis exiteat, eluceat, emineat, excellat industria; præclara sunt a veteribus ad bene vivendum scripta, de virtutis præstantia tradita, prodicta, memorie mandata, monumentis consignata literarum, scriptis explicata, consignata, commendata, comprehensa, expressa, explicata.

You seldom WRITE to me; raro ad me scribis; infrequens es in officio scribendi; raras a te literas accipio; minus sæpe ad me scribis, calamo parcis; officium literarum abs te requiro, in te desidero, impiger admodum in scribendo non es; crebriores a te literas postulo; non satisfacis officio tuo crebrius literarum, crebrius vellem ad me scriberes.

I may seem to be negligent in WRITING; negligens in scribendo fuissè videor.

*To Write sharply one against another; sese mutuo styli veneno tinctis configere; nativice contra se invicem excuere aciem; dentata agere charta, apud Cic. styli cuspidem in se invicem mutuo vibrare; stylum, teli vice habere; carbone aliquem notare, apud Erasmus. In scribendo non temperare sibi, quin incandescat animus, insultet immoderatus, amarulentius invehat.*

*I Write to him very carefully; scripsi ad eum accurate.*

*An elegant Writer; egregie subtilis et elegans scriptor.*

*That I might daily spend some hours in Writing; ut quotidie aliquot horas occupationibus ereptas stylo darem.*

*I would have Written more at large, if the bearer could have stayed longer; plura literis commissem, si tabellarii celeritas permisisset.*

*I will Write to you more at large, when I have more leisure; pluribus ad te scribam, cum plus otii nactus fuerim.*

*We have had no letters Written, nor indeed any reports, from these places; nihil ex istis locis non modo literarum, sed ne rumoris quidem affluxit.*

*That we may maintain a correspondence by Writing; ut inter nos epistolarum commercium frequentemus.*

*See that you Write letters more frequently to me; fac ut saepius per literas mecum agas.*

*Atticus Wrote the history of seven hundred years in one book; Atticus annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligavit.*

*As he had Written in many volumes the Roman history, from the foundation of the city to the time of Alexander; ut historiam populi Romani, ab urbe condita usque ad tempora Alexandri, multis voluminibus erat complexus.*

*That by your Writings those ancient books may be rescued from silence and oblivion; ut abs te veteres libri ab oblivione hominum atque silentio vindicarentur.*

*These things are so well known that they need not be Written; notiora sunt hæc, quam ut stylo egeant.*

*That would require many hours Writing; multas id posceret clepsydras.*

*I wonder much you have never yet Written to me; nihil te ad me scripsisse demiror.*

*Write as often as you can; I would fain hear from you; ad me quam episissime literas mitte; tuas imprimis desidero literas. —any thing that comes to hand; de quavis minima re ad me scribere ne intermittas queso. —this, that you have nothing to write; ubi nihil erit quod scri-*

*bas, idipsum scribito, —it over again; scribe de integro. —fair, and you write fast enough; sat cito, si sat bene.*

*I have now at last received the letters you Wrote to me; redditæ mihi sunt jam tandem literæ.*

*I neither can nor will Write to you; non queso ad te, nec libet scribere.*

*The cause of my Writing to you at this time is; harum ad te literarum occasio, est; ut.*

*He plays fast and loose; he Writes backward; he un-writes what he had written; he eats his own words; stylum invertit suum.*

*The Writing is very like; elementorum figuræ per omnia congruant.*

*Who is an excellent Writer; cujus calamus res egregias pari facundia depinxerit.*

*His style of Writing is harsh and unpleasant; cujus stylus cataphractus quodammodo, horridiusculus, et a Latina suavitate alienior.*

*I therefore Wrote that you might know all was not right; propterea scripsi, ut me non sine causa laborare intelligeres.*

*I Write the seldom, because I know not how to send my letters; rarius quidem ad te scribo, propterea quod rari huc intercursant nuntii.*

**WRONG; injuria, f.**

*Open Wrongo; vis manifesta.*

*To Wrong one; injuria afficere, violare, lacerare.*

*To do great Wrong or injury to one; alicui injuriam indignam, gravissimam, inferre, imponere; per summum scelus obesse, obstare.*

*To bear Wrongo patiently; æquo animo omnes injurias ferre.*

*He repented of the Wrong he had done; eum injuriam sum penituit; Cic.*

*They are not so forward to be Wrongo others; sunt ad injuriam tardiores; Cic.*

*To complain to one of Wrong done him; acceptæ injuriam querelam apud aliquem deferre; Cic.*

*To have Wrong done one; injuria affici; accipere injuriam; Cic.*

*We take Wrongo courses; præposteris utimur consiliis; Cic.*

*I have received a great deal of Wrongo; gravem injuriam accipi; Petron.*

*You understand it Wrongo; non recte accipis; Ter.*

*He does himself Wrongo; ipse sibi injurius est; Ter.*

*He had a care not to Wrongo his credit by it; cavet, ne unquam infamiam ea res sibi esset; Ter.*

*To do Wrongo to; to wrong one; injuriam alicui inferre; facere; Cic.*

*To withstand the doing of Wrong*; obistere injuriis; Cic.

*They attempt Wrong*; ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur; Cic.

*We never did him Wrong in all our lives*; a nobis ei nulla unquam orta est injuria.

*It is a Wrong*; injurium est; Ter.

*He does me some Wrong*; nonnullam nobis injuriam facit; Ter.

*He rehearses what Wrongs his enemies had done him*; injurias inimicorum in se commemorat; Cæs.

*To be in the Wrong*; hallucinari, animi falli.

*Right or Wrong*; per fas nefasque; quo jure, quæve injuria.

*Slandered Wrongfully*; ignominia affectus immerito.

*I am sorry that you are slandered Wrongfully*; doleo te immerentem conviciis exagitatum.

*Put up small Wrongs*; oblatrantes canonicos cum contemptu præterire.

*Shall I take this Wrong at his hands?* hancine ego contumeliam tam insignem in me accipiam?

*It would vex any man to be so basely Wronged*; injuriam quæ vel placidissimo stomachum moveat.

*Wise men can take Wrong, and but make a jest of it*; Cato senior, cum Lentulus quidam in os illi apertum et oris parulentiam injecisset, Video, inquit, te habere os.

*Every one may see the Wrong*; id quam faciunt inique, perspicuum est.

*That must needs be Wrong that is not right*; injuria id omne est quod non jure fit.

*It is easy to set the bias the Wrong way*; to bow down the hill; in sequirem trahi partem facile est.

*I shall then think satisfaction made for Wronging me*; tunc mem litatum injuriæ facile crediderim.

*He thought it not a Wrong worth his displeasure*; res enim tantilla infra dignitatem suam videbatur iracundiam.

*Every petty Wrong makes them rage and storm*; qui ob levem quamlibet injuriam cœlum terris miscent, mariaque turbant ab imo omnia.

*You took my meaning Wrong*; aliorum te accepisse, quam velim ego.

## Y.

*A YEAR*; annus, m.

*At the beginning and at the end of the Year*; anno incipiente, ineunte; principio, exordio, initio statim anni; cum aperit annum Taurus; anno exeunte, desi-

nente, expleto, completo; anni exitu, fine, extremo.

*Twelve Years old*; annos duodecim, duodecimos, natus est. Duodecimum ætatis annum agit; nondum excessit, egressus est, præterit. Ætas ei duodecim annorum est, duodecim annos non excedit. Nondum ei præterit annus vitæ duodecimus. Duodenarius. Addideratque annos ad duo lustra duos. Natalibus actis Bis pætrum senis.

*A hundred Years old*; annos centum, centenos natus sum, habeo, vixi, peregi, exegi, transegi, explevi, implevi, complevi, absolvi. Centenarius sum. Annum ætatis attingi, numero, ago, complevi centesimum. Centesimus mihi præmitur annus. Annis duravi centena. Centum annorum sum. Seculum vitæ peractum est. Ex quo natus ego sum, annus jam agitur centesimus, centenis ærea trita est Frugibus. Decem addiderat lustris altera lustra decem. Centenas menses, hyemes peregi.

*Fifteen or sixteen Years old*; ter quinque ferens natalibus annos; tria primum faciens quinquennia.

*To grow in Years*; senectutis limen attingere; in senectutem vergere, ruere, se inclinare.

*I am now of those Years that* —; jam ætate ea sum ut —; Ter.

*Fifteen Years after*; annum post quintum decimum; Liv.

*Every Year they invent new names for their clothes*; vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova; Plaut.

*He makes even at the Year's end*; in diem, ex tempore vivit; Cic.

*In so many Years*; inter tot annos; Cic.

*As many Years as he has lived*; tot annos, quot habet; Cic.

*Once a Year Apollo smiles*; semel in anno ridet Apollo; Hor.

*By that time my Year's office will be at an end*; ego jam annum murus confecturo; Cic.

*Now, or ten Years hence*; nunc, an ad decem annos; Cic.

*When he was nineteen Years of age*; anno ætatis undevigesimo; Quin.

*At sixteen Years of age*; annos natus sedecim; Ter.

*When the Year was not all out but well near spent*; non confecto anno, sed affecto; Gell.

*Before a Year was gone about*; non toto vertente anno; Suet.

*The last Year they were*; anno proximo fuerunt; Cic.

*They suffered the like the Year before*; eadem superiore anno perpessi sunt; Cæs.

*Well stricken in YEARS* ; *etate provectus* ; Cic.

*And he lived five YEARS longer or after* ; *vixitque quinquennium postea* ; Cic.

*He is grown up to YEARS of discretion* ; *excessit ex ephēbia*.

*Many YEARS after, before* ; *multis annis postea* ; Gell. *Ante* ; Cic.

*Why he was in the army at those YEARS* ; *cur id ætatis in castris fuisset* ; Liv.

*I am ashamed to play the sycophant at these YEARS* ; *hoc me ætatis sycophantari pudet* ; Plant.

*They should every YEAR pay two thousand* ; *bina millia in annos singulos pendere* ; Liv.

*You have studied with Cratippus a YEAR* ; *annum jam Cratippum audivisti* ; Cic.

*In fourteen YEARS' time they never came into house* ; *intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subierunt* ; Cms.

*He died the YEAR before I was censor* ; *anno ante me censorem mortuus est* ; Cic.

*I am above thirty YEARS old* ; *plus annis triginta natus sum* ; Plant.

*Above five and forty YEARS old* ; *maiores quinquaginta quadragenū* ; Liv.

*He is past ten YEARS old* ; *decem annos excessit* ; Col.

*It is a whole YEAR since* ; *annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis ex quo* ; Virg.

*Two YEARS before* ; *biennio ante* ; Cic.

*He is twenty YEARS old* ; *habet annos viginti* ; Cic.

*He was full fifty YEARS of age* ; *impleverat jam annum quinquagesimum* ; Quint.

*An improper time of the YEAR* ; *tempus anni incommodum* ; *anni tempus non fert* ; *non permittit* ; *non patitur* ; *non convenit* ; *non concedit* ; *alienum est* ; *parum aptum* ; *adversum* ; *anni tempus* ; *pugnat cum ipse re temporis ratio* ; *aliud plane tempus* ; *aliud res postulat* ; *desiderat* ; *requirit* ; *rei maturitas non adest* ; *non convenit cum re tempus*.

*He is twelve YEARS of age* ; *annos duodecim natus est* ; *duodecimum ætatis annum agit* ; *ætas ejus est duodecim annorum* ; *duodecimum ætatis annum non excessit* ; *non egressus est*.

*Now the YEAR of my office is out* ; *annus administrationis finis nunc adest* ; *annuum administrationis meum tempus confecti* ; *absolvi* ; *decurrit* ; *emeritis mihi sunt annos opere* ; *emeritum annum tempus* ; *perfunctus sum annuo munere* ; *dies annua præterit* ; *abiit* ; *annui imperii finem attigi*.

*The lad was hardly thirteen YEARS old* ; *his senis modo mensibus vix unum puer applicabat annum*.

I. YET, *used adversatively*, as answering to *though*, *although*, &c. or *joined with but*, or *signifying notwithstanding*, for all that, nevertheless, &c. is rendered by *at*, *certe*, *tamen*, *attamen*, *verum tamen*, *veruntamen*, &c. : *as*,

*We should have had, though not the best*, YET *some commonwealth* ; *etiam non optimam* ; *at aliquam rempublicam haberemus* ; Cic.

*Truly though you deny it*, YET *I know it* ; *id quidem etiam tu neges*, *certe scio* ; Ter.

*Though he had no need of them*, YET ; *etiamsi ille his non eget*, *tamen* ; Cic.

II. YET is sometimes used as a note of correction of oneself, and rendered by *quanquam*, *etiam*, or *tametsi* : *as*,

*And YET why should I teach you this* ? *quanquam te quidem quid hoc doceam* ? Cic.

*I suffer for my rashness* : *and YET what rashness was there in it* ? *do poenas temeritatis meæ* : *etiam quæ fuit illa temeritas* ? Cic.

*And YET what commendation is that*, *when* ? *tametsi quæ est ista laudatio*, *quom* ? Cic.

III. YET, *having reference to time past*, and *signifying hitherto*, or *to this time*, in affirmative speeches is rendered by *adhuc* : *as*,

*In what I have as YET spoken*, *I think I agree with other writers of the art* ; *adhuc quæ dicta sunt*, *arbitror constare mihi cum cæteris artis scriptoribus* ; Cic.

*In negative speeches (when it has not, nothing, scarce, or hardly, coming with it) it is rendered by dum, compounded with, or joined to, some of these particles, non, nec, or neque, nihil, vix, or hard* ; *as also by adhuc with some negative particle* : *as*,

*He was not YET gone over the river* ; *nondum flumen transierat* ; Cms.

*We had heard nothing as YET* ; *nihil-dum audieramus* ; Cic.

*When you had scarce YET been thirty days in Syria* ; *com tu vixidum triginta dies in Syria fuisses* ; Cic.

YET *I have not yet done it, because* ; *tamen adhuc id non feci*, *quia* ; Cic.

IV. YET, *having reference to time present*, and *signifying still*, or *at this time*, is rendered by *adhuc*, *etiamnum*, and *etiam nunc* : *as*,

*As if YET there had been any doubt of it* ; *ac si adhuc dubium fuisset* ; Plin.

*Do you YET wish for that which* ; *eti-*

annum optas, quod; Sen.

*Are you standing here* YET? etiam nunc hic stas? Ter.

*Terence uses etiam alone in this sense:* At mihi unus scrupulus etiam restat, qui me male habet; Ter. Egomet quoque ejus causa in funus prodeo, nihil suspicans etiam mali. Etiam, i. e. adhuc, says Donatus.

V. YET is sometimes used without reference to time, with or for more, i. e. further, and rendered by adhuc, or etiam: as,

*Unless haply you will have any thing more* YET; nisi quid adhuc forte vultis; Cic.

*Is there any thing* YET more? etiamne est quid porro? Plant.

*Some other phrases:*

*And* YET they will not do that neither; neque id facient; Cic.

*It is not fifteen days* YET since; minus quindecim dies sunt, cum; Plant.

*YET tell me what it is;* quin dic quid est, Ter.

To YIELD, (act.) or give up; dedere, tradere, concedere. —himself; se dedere, manus dare, herbam porrigere. —one the better; priora alicui partes concedere. —or give up the ghost; exhalare, expirare, efflare spiritum. —superiority, or give place; alteri locum dare, loco, dignitate, etate, virtute, laude aliqua cedere; primatum, primas, principatum, palmam dare, deferre, concedere, tribuere. Alium agnoscere superiorem, digniorem, virtute et meritis prestantiorem; loco, dignitate, gradu priorem, ampliorem, altiore; inferioriorem se, minorem, inaequalem, impari, nullo modo parem; fasces submittere. Præstantim, excellentim palmam in alium conferre, ac putare sibi honestum esse in secundis tertiusque consistere. Cedere majori virtutis fama secunda est. Vivere si recte nescis, discede peritis. Nec comes exterior, si postulet, ire recusa. —up an office; officio, munere, magistratu, se abdicare; a republica recedere. —his right; de suo jure cedere, decedere. Aliquid, paululum de suo jure concedere, permittere. Non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere. Summo jure non ago. Meum jus non repeto. Terminum agit, ne tantillum concedit. —himself cap-tive; victum se fateri. Hostibus victum vincitumque se tradere, dedere; victas manus dare. Hostium se in manus dare; potestati, arbitrio permittere, submittere. Herbam porrigere. Ab hoste leges, conditiones accipere. Hastam abjicere. Jam jam efficaci do manus scientis supplex. Sub legis pacis iniquas se tradere. —to one's demand; alicujus postulationi concedere; Cic. —the vic-

tory; herbam dare. —the better of it; se victum confiteri; Cæsa. —himself to the power of the king; potestati regis se committere. —himself, and all his interests, to their power; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere. —or give up their lives to their prince; cervices principum dare.

*I pray* YIELD to me in this; sine ut te exorem.

*Not to* YIELD, to hold his own; nemini concedere dignatur.

*He forced them to* YIELD; in dedicationem redegit; Flor.

*I do not* YIELD you this, that; hand tibi hoc concedo, ut; Ter.

*I* YIELD myself to you; manus vobis do; Plant. Tibi obsequor; me dodo; Ter.

*For fear they should be driven by power to* YIELD; metu ne vi parere cogantur; Cic.

*There were four thousand that* YIELDED themselves; quatuor millia deditorum; Liv.

*Bibulus was* YIELDED to; Bibulo assensum est; Cic.

*He* YIELDED reasons for their not going; causas, cur non profecti forent, adjunxit; Tac. —himself to the Romans; se Romanorum fidei commisit; Patere.

*They must needs* YIELD me that; illud mihi necesse est concedant; Cic.

*He is willing to* YIELD to any thing; ad omnia descendere paratus est; Cæsa.

*He said he would not* YIELD to them in that; ne id quidem ab se impetrari posse dixit; Cæsa.

*Those who have* YIELDED themselves to his government and power; qui hujus imperio et potestati sese dediderunt.

*You have done wisely in* YIELDING; sapienter etiam te gemisti, quod manus dederis.

*If you had now* YIELDED up but a little of your right; si nunc de tuo jure paululum concessisses.

*It is better fairly to* YIELD, than to stand out; commode præstat obsecundare.

*You have said enough to make me* YIELD; mihi quidem tua persuasit oratio.

*He will laugh at you, if you* YIELD; eludet, ubi te victum senserit.

*I must needs* YIELD up the bucklers; non habeo quod respondeam, contradicam.

*By much importunity they overcame him, and made him* YIELD at last, against his will; tandem omnibus admotis machinis, et hic victus est, atque oppressus potius, quam assensit.



*I have YIELDED to you in this; marem*  
gessi vestre voluntati.

*He would not YIELD a hair's breadth;*  
nullo in pacto perpelli quibat.

*I will not YIELD an inch to you; ne*  
tantillum tibi concedam.

*He YIELDS to the maid's desire; mo-*  
rem gerit animo puellæ.

*Every wise man will YIELD that; ne-*  
mo prudens non fatebitur.

*He began to YIELD; vacillabat animus*  
ejus aliquantillum.

*I am constrained to YIELD and assent*  
to you; cogor equidem pedibus ire in  
tuam sententiam.

*I submit and YIELD to God's provi-*  
dence, yet one thing makes me doubt; au-  
deum Deum sequi, audeo necessitati obse-  
qui; æstus est unus turbidæ cogitationis,  
qui me jactat.

*We must needs confess and YIELD,*  
that; vel invitissimi cogemur agnoscere.

*He freely and fully YIELDED, or grant-*  
ed himself faulty; imprudentiam is suam  
libere et ingenuè recognoscebat.

*To YOKE; jugare, jungere, jugum*  
imponere.

*To bring under the YOKE; subjugare,*  
sub jugum mittere.

*To YOKE oxen, or put on yokes; boves,*  
jumenta aratro, plauastro adjungere, sub  
jugum vocare, trahere, agere, cogere.  
Ducere, mittere rusticolas sub juga prima  
boves. Jugo supponere tauros. Jugum  
tauris, bohus imponere. Colla boum jugo,  
aratro premere, cogere.

*Two horses YOKED together; bijuges*  
equi.

*Four YOKED together; quadrijuges.*

*To receive a YOKE; jugum, aratrum sub-*  
ire. Colla, cervicis jugo præbere, suppo-  
nere, dare, submittere. Præbere incurvo  
colla premenda jugo. Servili jugo dare  
libera colla. Sub juga mitti. Sordido  
premi jugo. Aspera regum perpetimur  
juga.

*To shake off, or refuse a YOKE; colla,*  
cervicis jugo subtrahere, subducere. De-  
tractare jugum, oneri colla subducere.  
Eripe turpi Colla jugo liber. Rumpere  
jugo vincula.

*YON, or YONDER (adv.); illic.*  
(adj.); ille, isto.

*And YONDER he is; atque ecceum;*  
Ter.

*But YONDER is Parmeno! sed ecceum*  
Parmenonem! Ter.

*YONDER is Davus; Davum video;*  
Ter.

*I. YOU, when it is put for thou, or*  
thou, singular, is rendered by tu: as,

*I would have You write to me what*  
you intend, and where you mean to be:  
tu velim scribas ad me quid agas, et ubi

futurus sis; Cic.

*II. You, when it is put for ye, plural,*  
is rendered by vos: as,

*You must resolve before night; statu-*  
endum vobis ante noctem est; Cic.

*III. Your, directed to one person*  
(whether the things spoken of be one or  
more) is rendered by tuus: as,

*Your friend grows every day more out-*  
rageous; auget tuus amicus furorē in-  
dies; Cic.

*I have a very great care of Your affairs*  
and fortunes; res et fortunæ tuæ mihi  
maximæ curæ sunt; Cic.

*IV. Your, directed to more persons*  
than one (whether the things spoken of be  
one or more) is rendered by vester: as,

*I shall say nothing worthy of Your ex-*  
pectation; nihil expectatione vestra dig-  
num dicam; Cic.

*Which way soever Your minds stand;*  
quocunque vestre mentes inclinant; Cic.

*Note: Your is sometimes elegantly*  
rendered by tibi for tuus: as,

*How came that into Your head? qui*  
tibi istuc in mentem venit? Ter.

*Thus is my rendered by mihi for meus:*  
as,

*You deafened my ears with entreating;*  
orando surdas jam aures reddidisti mihi;  
Ter.

*Some other phrases:*

*In Your judgment; te judice; Ovid.*

*When I was about Your age; ieta fere*  
ætate cum essemus quæ es tu nunc; Cic.

*I am of Your mind; tecum sentio;*  
tibi assentio; Plant. Cic.

*YOUNG; juvenilis, juvenis, tener,*  
adj.

*A hopeful YOUNG man; adolescens,*  
juvenis, adolescentulus probus, mirifica  
indola, eximia spe virtutis, summa spe in-  
genii præditus; optimis studiis deditus,  
addictus, fectus et factus ad virtutem; læ-  
tis indolis, expectatissimis, præstantissimis  
moribus; qui miram de se movet expecta-  
tionem, magnam sui opinionem concitat;  
magnum specimen sui, sum indolis dedit,  
cui natura plurimos iniecit divinos ingenii  
judicii igniculos; a quo ea expectan-  
tur, quæ a summa virtute summoque in-  
genio sunt expectanda; in quo magnam  
spem majores natu dignitatis collocant; in  
quo eximia spes et significatio virtutis  
elucet; qui antiquis adoleciscit moribus  
Centum puer. artium.

*To civilise a wild YOUNG man; adole-*  
scentis intractabilis animos, spiritus, impe-  
tus, nimium feroces retundere.

*A dissolute, graceless YOUNG man;*  
perditus ac profusus nepos. Adolescens  
dissolutus; ab ingenio improbus, qui nul-  
lis disciplinæ legibus, nullis legum vinculis,  
repagulis, coerceri, contineri vult; ade-

lescentiam suam omni intemperantiam addixit; cujus licentior vita est; licentiosus; luxuriosus; luxuria, luxu, et inertia diffusus, solutus, malis pravisque studiis deditus, omni dedecore et turpitudine contaminatus, libidinibus, lustris, vino, intemperatissimis perpotationibus confectus et enervatus; qui in lustris, popinis, alea, vino omnem ætatis florem consumit, prodigit. Effrenatus, impurissimus, turpissimus ganeo, helluo. Non ille honorem a pueritia, non studia virtutis, non ullum existimationis bonæ fructum unquam cogitarat. Cujus animus luxuriat juvenilibus annis. Quem damnosa Venus, quem præceps alea nudat.

*To be great with YOUNG; in utero gestare.*

*So YOUNG; in tantula ætate; Gell.*

*You were too YOUNG to be present; cui per ætatem non interfuisti; Plin.*

*There is no cause for me to be angry at the YOUNG man; adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam; Ter.*

*I wish you had taken the YOUNG man to rule; vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum; Cic.*

*Why he followed the army so YOUNG; cur id ætatis in castris fuisset; Liv.*

*She is YOUNGER than I was; minor est ista quam ego fui, quum; Petron.*

*A great deal YOUNGER; longe natu minor; Gell.*

*YOUNG men's vices, old men smart for; quem peccamus juvenes, es luimus senes.*

*A YOUNG man in the prime of his age; cui adest flos ævi; primo flore virens; cui prima vernat temporis ætas, et floret valido læta juvenia; cui genia virent; qui excessit ex ephebis, apud Ter. prima juvenis spatia ingrediens; florens ætate.*

*YOUNG scholars; thrones ludi literarii; tiruiculi; novelli, rudes; neophyti, h. e. novellæ plantæ; tenelli auditores; abcedarii, apud Full. Elementarii; dupondii juvenes, apud Alciat. quod duobus assibus æstimantur; militiæ literariæ thrones; Tirocinium exercentes in progymnasmatibus.*

*YOUTH; juvenus, adolescentia, f.*

*A YOUTH, boy, child, under age; adolescens; puer prætextatus, pusio elegans, acutus, mellitus, delicatus, delicatulus. Parvulus. Minor, nondum adultus. Ætate puerili, tenera, prætextata. Qui prætextam nondum deposuit, exiit, nondum excessit ex ephebis. Puellus.*

*From a YOUTH; ab ætate ineunte, prima; ab ortu primo; ab ætatis initio.*

*From my YOUTH up; ever since I was a youth; a prima adolescentia; Cic. Ab juvenia; Liv. Jam inde ab adolescentia; Ter.*

*The heat of YOUTH is over; deservit adolescentia; Ter.*

*Of all the YOUTH of Athens, none was heretofore accounted so thrifty; ex omni juventute Attica nemo antehac adeque est habitus parvus; Plaut.*

*A very fine YOUTH; i. e. young man; egregius juvenis; Virg.*

*To exercise YOUTH; juventam (juventutem) exercere; Catul. Sall.*

*They are brought to them boys, and they continue still with them when they are grown up to be YOUTHs; pueri ad hos transferuntur, et apud eos juvenes etiam facti perseverant; Quint.*

*She asked whose YOUTH he was; cujus esset puer quesivit; Petr.*

*You have reason to rejoice at having such a promising YOUNG man for your son; est cur gaudeas, habes quod læteris, justam lætandi causam habes, lætari jure potes, si gratularis, jure facis, quod moribus tam politis filium habetas, tanta modestia præditum; quod is tibi sit filius, qui continentiam, in tanta ceterorum insolentia, tam dissolutis moribus, tam immoderato luxu, tueatur, et colat; florere laudibus filium, summæ mihi gloriæ ducō.*

*We have been friends from our YOUTH; a pueris amici fuimus; amicitia inter nos inita, instituta, contracta jam inde a prima adolescentia; amare cœpimus inter nos jam tum cum adolescentuli essemus; in amicitiam coivimus a primis adolescentiæ annis, ortus est inter nos amor, cum ex ephebis vix excessissemus, essemus egressi; amicitiam junximus, animos nostros amore junximus, jam ab illo tempore cum annos adolescentiæ primos attigissemus.*

*YOUTH is subject to error; multa leviter, insani quodam studio, temere in pueritia committuntur; in prima ætate, primis annis, teneris annis, primis temporibus ætatis, a puero, ab ineunte ætate, ineunte pueritia, primo ætatis initio; si ducem et auctorem aliquem puer habuissem, non ita graviter errassem.*

*It is no wonder you are not circumspect, seeing you are but a YOUTH; si quid insidiarum in vita sit, minus dispicias, intelligis, vides, minime miror, cum adhuc intra juventutis annos tua versetur ætas, cum juventutis annos egressus nondum sis, nondum excesseris, præterieris; cum in ea sis ætate, quæ valet viribus, ac prudentia infirma est, viribus floret, a prudentiæ maturitate procul abest, longe distat a prudentia, in qua prudentia locum non habet; cum adhuc ætas tua tanquam in vere sit, cum ætas juventutis, in qua tu es, inopia fere judicii laboret, expertus judicii, prudentiæ gravitatisque sit; usæ rerum et experientia, unde oritur prudentia, prorsus vacet, vacua sit, caret.*

*Lost children often come home again; or YOUTH that goes astray will return*

again; perdit adolescentē in viam redeunt; perditis in adolescentia moribus multi sunt, qui deinde meliorem adepti mentem, meliorem ad mentem et sententiam revocati, resipiscentes, honestius vitam instituunt, honestioris vite initium ordiuntur, laudabiliorem vitam exordiuntur; multorum est impuris moribus, improbis, inhonestis, turpissimis, inquinata adolescentia, contaminata, infecta; vivunt multi turpiter in adolescentia, student vitiis, turpem vitam colunt, inhoneste vitam traducunt, pecudum more vitam transigunt, proclives ad vitam sunt, turpi voluptate capiuntur, culpam facile committunt.

*In the prime of his YOUTH*; ævi virentis flore; juvenilibus annis; crescentibus annis, i. e. in ipso adolescentiæ principio; flavens prima lanugine malas; primario flore virens; dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas; ætate vernante, viridi, florida, florente; ævo virente; in ætatis tenero incrementis.

*The inexperienced, or imprudent time of our age, such as YOUTH is*; improvida ætas, cujusmodi est adolescentia.

*The want of knowledge and experience in YOUTH is to be moderated, or governed by the prudence of old men*; ineuntis ætatis incitita senum consilio moderanda est.

*YOUTH is so much debauched, that it must be curbed by the authority of all*; juvenus ita prolapsa est, ut omnium auctoritate sit refræmanda; Cic.

*Nature too freely shows many ways to YOUTH, in which they can scarcely walk without failing and falling*; multas naturæ vias adolescentiæ liberius ostendit, quibus illa insistere et ingredi, sine casu aliquo, vel prolapsione vix possit.

*A hot and haughty YOUNG man*; præcalido sanguine fervens.

*One whose YOUTH is highly commended and praised*; cujus adolescentia per medias laudes est quasi quadrigis vecta.

*A very virtuous YOUTH, or young man*; adolescens studio virtutis incensus.

*A solid and learned YOUTH*; adolescens imprimis gravis et doctus.

*A YOUTH, or young man, of excellent wit, industry, and favor*; adolescens illustri ingenio, industria, gratia.

*A YOUTH of the highest expectation; both of great virtue, and great wit*; adolescens summa spe summæ virtutis, summique ingenii præditus.

*An excellent YOUNG man not only for learning, but for humanity, or civility*; optimus adolescens, nec literis tantum, sed humanitate perpolitus.

Z.

**ZEAL**; zelus.

*ZEALOUS in, and for God's worship*; Deum, coeleste, divinum numen, religiosissime, sanctissimæque venerari et colere, utque ab aliis colatur studiosissime, summis viribus eniti, contentione vehmentissima laborare, omni ope et opera, flagranti studio contendere. Summo studio, zelo religionis, divini cultus, incendi, flagrare, ardere, inflammari. Sacro quodam ardore, fervore, inflammato animi impetu ad religionem perpurgandam, instaurandam, propugnandam; ad gloriam Dei vindicandam, tuendam, propagandam, illustrandam, concitari, ferri, rapi. Vindictam ultoremque se omnia idololatriæ, superstitionis, fidei commentitiæque religionis, blasphemie, divini honoris gloriæque imminutæ, majestatis læsæ, nominis prophanati, contumeliosæ habiti, acerrimum, vehementissimum præbere. Maxima conservandæ religionis constantia clarus. Religiosis et pietatis ardens cultor, atque vindex acer.

*Your so ZEALOUS affection I much approve*; animus iste tuus ad Deum erectus, mihi perplacet admodum.

*Rapt into a holy ZEAL*; a heavenly-minded man; panting earnestly after the wells of salvation; immortalitatis amore flagrantissimus; quasi cæstro quodam divino percitus; factus ardore colli animus; ad coelestium beatitudinum fontes anhélans avidè.

*He is all rapt into a holy fire of heavenly ZEAL*; quantus quantus est, igne quodam sacro corripitur totus; inflammatus, est igne plane seraphico.

*He will hardly be so ZEALOUS as to die, for the Gospel, that will not cry for it*; qui vix votum, qui vitam?

*Some few fiery ZEALOTS, that have but cold discretion*; zelo plane præpostero incitati.

#### CERTAIN PECULIAR PHRASEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. *When a passive English is to be rendered by a Latin neuter, then the present tense English is to be made by the preterperfect tense Latin; and the English preterimperfect by the Latin preterpluperfect, or preterperfect tense at least: for example:*

*As we are set upon the soft grass; quandoquidem in molli conседimus herba; Virg.*

*After we were set; cum conседиссе.*

mus; Varr. Nox abiit, nec tamen orta dies; Ovid. Vix agmen extra munitiones processerat cum Galli flumen transire non dubitabant; Cæs.

2. When an English passive is to be rendered by a Latin dependent, then vary the English passive by an English active, and so translate it: as,

Many things are said by many men, i. e. many men say many things; multi multa loquuntur; Cato. So, he is followed by many, i. e. Many follow him; multi illum sequuntur.

3. When the sign of a casual word is far off from it, or from the verb that governs it, then place the words in the natural order, and so translate them: as,

Him I dare be bold to disclose all my secrets to, i. e. I dare be bold to disclose all my secrets to him; apud eum exprimere omnia mea occulta audeo; Teren.

And if any thing be wanting to complete the sense, supply it: as, Who wrote this? I: i. e. I did, or I wrote it; quis hoc scripsit? ego scripsi, or ego feci.

Note: It is not necessary always to repeat the verb, that has already been expressed, which sometimes may be better omitted; yet it may be repeated upon occasion: as, Videndum est primum utrum eis velint, an non velint; Plaut. At etiam dubitavi vos homines emerem, an non emerem, diu; Plaut. And sometimes the verb facio for it: as, Quid est suavius, quam bene rem gerere bono publico? sicut ego feci heri; Plaut. Vale, et me, ut facis, ama; Cass. Ciceroni. Multas a te accepi epistolas, eodem die, omnes diligenter scriptas. Ea vero quæ instar voluminis erat, sæpe legenda, sicuti facio; Cic.

4. When an English phrase cannot be translated word for word, but into inelegant Latin, then vary the phrase into other words, expressing the full sense of it, and so translate it: as,

He was in hand with the old man, i. e. He dealt with the old man; egit cum senæ; not, erat in manu cum senæ.

Let us take our heels, i. e. let us betake ourselves to our feet, or run away; non in pedes coniciamus, or fugiamus; not, calciamus calces nostros.

I am scarce of money, i. e. money fails me; deficit me pecunia; not, sum vix pecunie.

It puts me in great hope, i. e. it brings great hope to me; or, it brings me to great hope; spes mihi summam affert, or, me in summam expectationem adducit; not, ponit me in magna spe. Submonition. And yet here great caution is to be observed in the case of mistakes; because many times the English and Latin phrases do so, as I may say, jump together, that the verbal rendering of the one will be no inelegancy in the other: as,

In very deed; roipaa; Ter.

In short; in brevi; Quintil.

I am content with it; contentus isto sum; Cic.

I know not what in the world I have; necio quid vane habeo in mundo; Plaut.

I pray you have me excused; excusatum habens me rogo; Martial.

To be left in suspense; in suspense relinquui; Plin.

I put all my hope in you; in te omnem spem pono; Cic.

But when I had done all; sed cum omnia fecissem; Cic.

I was in great hope that; eram in spe magna, fore ut; Cic.

He is not in fault; is in culpa non est; Ter.

In consideration of which, and more that I could produce, it is not so easy to say what is not Latin, as what is. So that in all either supposed or real mistakes of this nature, moderation is recommended, more good being like to be done by gently showing how to do better, than by severity for not having done so well.

Vocabula a quibus puritatis Romanæ studiosis sit abstinendum:—

Sordida, priæca, nova, antiquata poetice, dura,

Turpia, rara nimis, vel peregrina, fuge.

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FINIS.

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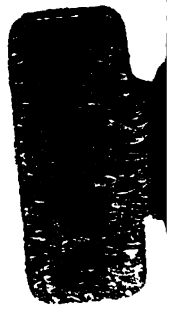
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